NUNC COGNOSCO EX PARTE

THOMAS J. BATA LIBRARY
TRENT UNIVERSITY

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019 with funding from
Kahle/Austin Foundation

https://archive.org/details/manuscriptsofear0003unse

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

MANUSCRIPTS

OF THE

EARL OF EGMONT.

DIARY

OF

THE FIRST EARL OF EGMONT
(VISCOUNT PERCIVAL).

Vol. III. 1739—1747:

WITH

APPENDICES AND INDEX.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased through any Bookseller or directly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
IMPERIAL HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2, and
28, ABINGDON STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.;
YORK STREET, MANCHESTER;
1, ST. ANDREW'S CRESCENT, CARDIFF;
or 120, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

1923.

~~Price 12s. 6d. Net.~~
Price 10s. 0d. Net.

25/-

DA 25 .M7E51 v.3

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	v
DIARY	1
APPENDIX I. DIARY FROM 1 JAN. TO 6 FEB. 1728–9	321
APPENDIX II. LOOSE PAPERS FOUND IN THE DIARY	349
APPENDIX III. JOURNAL OF SIR JOHN PERCIVAL 1685–1686	352
INDEX	375

(7813). Wt. 3682. 61/445. 1,000. 12/23. T.B.H.Ltd.K. (Egmont).

237760

This Volume has been edited and passed through the press, on behalf of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners, by Mr. R. A. Roberts, one of their number. The Index has been compiled by Miss A. H. Roberts.

INTRODUCTION.

This, the third volume of the Diary of Viscount Percival, later first Earl of Egmont, completes it in so far as it is contained in the twelve folio manuscript volumes now in the Egmont collection, referred to in the Appendix to the 7th Report of the Historical MSS. Commissioners. The first and second volumes extend over four and five years respectively: this extends over nine years: the previous volumes moreover, with these shorter periods, run to a much greater number of pages. It is obvious, therefore, that in these later years of his life Lord Egmont slackened in the assiduity and particularity with which he had formerly made his diurnal entries. Indeed, these last years, the last three especially, show a great falling off in this respect, due, no doubt, to increasing ill-health and age. However, the practice was not entirely dropped until eight months before his death.

It was begun by him as a boy of fifteen at school, and of its continuance thereafter this volume contains further evidence in Appendix I., *pp.* 321—348 *infra*, where a short section now preserved among the additional MSS. in the British Museum, for five weeks of January and February, 1728/9, the year preceding that which is the first of the folio volumes, is like the other parts of the diary, given in full.

Of the value of the whole as a contemporary and, of its kind, almost unique chronicle and mirror of the times there can be no doubt.

The main theme of the present volume may be said to be the transactions of the Trustees of the Georgia Colony in which Lord Egmont found an engrossing interest and took so prominent a part, and the vicissitudes, hopes and fears—chiefly in these last years fears—connected with the history of the province. As in the first volume of this report the proceedings of the House of Commons of which Lord Egmont was then a member, filled many pages of his diary of that period, so now his time and thought are given in generous measure to those of the Board of Trustees, at the meetings of which he was punctiliously present until 1742 when, much discouraged and in failing health, he resigned his position of Common Councilman, still retaining that of Trustee. For the history of the province during these years, this diary, therefore, affords very ample materials. There are many descriptions of conditions prevailing in the colony from time to time in letters from officials and residents and in conversations with a number and variety of persons returned from Georgia to England. In 1739, according to General Oglethorpe's own representation, the

colony seemed to be on the point of breaking up. There was even a danger, during the negotiations concerning the convention with Spain, that it might be surrendered to that country. Egmont and other trustees offered an immediate and stout resistance to this policy and were ultimately successful. It is an interesting fact that in the course of these negotiations, Sir Robert Walpole would have handed over to the trustees—passing by for this purpose officers of the Government—and indeed asked them to undertake, the task of making out the King's title to the province, a task which many of the Trustees thought "very hard," and for which, from the very nature of the materials at their command, they held themselves not to be properly qualified—"a matter of vast consequence, and the proper affair of the Board of Trade, of His Majesty's Advocate, a civilian of reputation, or of the Attorney-General, and, if we would go higher, of the Privy Council itself": a duty not to be expected from "a set of private gentlemen who had not a paper in their office beyond the time of their Charter in 1732, except some copies which cannot be esteemed as authentic as the originals are in His Majesty's Offices" (p. 14). Here was a contemptuous view of the value of the province taken by the King's chief and all powerful minister, and here was levity indeed!

In these later years, there was defection and much slackness among the trustees themselves, and, outside their body, in parliament, such an opinion of them and their work as put them upon their defence and compelled those who were faithful to their trust to fight the matter on the floors of the House of Commons itself.

"'Tis plain," comments Lord Egmont in 1741 (*p.* 210), "there is no design to make an enquiry at all . . . All this has been done to please Sir Robert Walpole, and the Trustees are left in the condition they were, liable to be attacked every session, and in the meantime, to be traduced by young Stephens or any that please, when they assert, as Lord Gage did to the House, that the Trustees have not so good information of the state of the colony from their Secretary as this pert fellow, his son, receives.

"Already I have heard it said," he continues, "that the Trustees are very honest gentlemen, but have been guilty of some mistakes, which Sir Robert Walpole, who is their friend, desired might not be discovered, and, therefore, opposed an enquiry."

Such was the reward in public opinion of disinterested, unpaid, and long continued effort for the good of one's country!

The "pert fellow," young Stephens, played a somewhat surprising part with respect to the province in the years 1740 and 1741. As a boy he had accompanied his father, Col. Stephens, who went out in the year 1737 to be resident Secretary for the Trustees and who was ultimately one of the two presidents when the province was divided into Northern and Southern for the purposes of administration. In the autumn of 1739, this young man returned to England and was for the next two years an exceedingly troublesome, perverse critic of the trustees, and loud defamer by speech and printed libel of the conditions in the colony, in direct contradiction to the reports furnished by his own father on the spot, the young fellow acting through the agency of members of parliament willing to detract from the more favourable

and hopeful view of its affairs. Lord Egmont is not slow to commit to his diary his opinion of this "rash, vindictive fool" who was "endeavouring to prejudice the world's good opinion of the colony merely in revenge to Mr. Oglethorp for the ill-usage he gave him when at Savannah and in revenge and hatred to Mr. Jones, lately made a magistrate." (*p.* 105). The wonder would seem to be that he received a hearing and support from influential people. Even Lord Egmont himself gave him more than one interview and faithfully records his statements with his own contradictions of them at great length in the diary. But after a time, in view of the young man's persistent efforts to blacken the colony, and after he had circulated a "libel" among members of parliament, Lord Egmont's patience failed and he refused to see him or have anything to do with him. There is an entertaining account of the spirited manner in which young Viscount Percival tackled Lord Gage, one of Stephens' supporters, in a coffee house on this subject.

Still, if Stephens' representations exceeded the truth of the facts, there were depressing conditions sufficient to trouble the minds and to deepen the anxieties of such of the Trustees as, like Lord Egmont, had ardently hoped for the success of their philanthropic schemes and who had worked so hard, so continuously, and for so many years to attain it.

II.

In connexion with the development of Georgia the present volume furnishes much information about the great evangelical figure, George Whitefield, as the second volume did for the brothers John and Charles Wesley. He appears on the very first page as going "Wednesday sennit to Oxford to be ordained priest." His plans and designs for building a Church at Ebenezer and an orphanage at Savannah are referred to on an immediately succeeding page.

A couple of months later letters were arriving in England showing the effect of his stirring and disturbing operations in the province on his first visit, "complaining heavily of his enthusiasm" and of his unauthorised forms of public worship. In the following May, Whitefield was preparing for his return to Savannah, having collected considerable sums of money in England with which to carry on his enterprises independently of the Trustees, and having also succeeded in persuading them to grant most of his demands from them. His unauthorised proceedings in the collection of money roused the Crown Solicitor to action, and the Trustees had to come to his defence and offer explanations of the objects which he had in view. Two interesting occasions of open-air preaching on Woolwich Common and Blackheath respectively, are referred to and described. On the second occasion, in June of 1739, by arrangement with Lady Egmont, the preacher's stage was erected so conveniently to their house at Charlton (*p.* 67) "that we heard him with great ease out of our summer house window, where we invited our neighbours to partake of the curiosity." Afterwards, in the house, Whitefield discussed at length with Lord Egmont the subject of his sermon, the "new birth," and knocked the bottom out of some of the "odd stories" that were told about himself,

including that of his tolerance of a woman preaching, founded upon the simple fact, so far as he knew, that a young woman in whose father's house he was to stay "did read a sermon and some discourse of Bishop Beveridge to the family." In the end, after this long and detailed conversation, Egmont recorded his own opinion that the preacher "had an enthusiastic notion of his being made capable of doing much good, and perhaps he thinks he is raised up for that purpose: for the rest, I believe him perfectly sincere and disinterested, and that he does indeed work a considerable reformation among the common people, and there is nothing in his doctrine that can be laid hold on to his hurt."

He arrived at Savannah on his return to the colony in January of 1739/40. He was soon stirring up the Trustees, "enraging" them (*p.* 127) with his threat of complaining to the public that a church had not been built. Lord Egmont was the only one to offer excuses for him, most of the other gentlemen being not to be persuaded "but that he is a hypocrite, or at least actuated by ambition and a love of power." On the other hand, he himself seems soon to have reached the view that he had no use for the Trustees. A year later, in March, 1740/41, he was back again in England, was making complaints to and demands from the Trustees, giving a melancholy account of "poor, deserted Georgia" (*p.* 205), and informing them that he had resigned the parsonage of Savannah. The enquiry, consequent upon an order of the House of Commons, that Mr. Whitefield should be examined at the bar, on the state of the colony, was by action of the Ministry, put off, and gave Lord Gage an opportunity of "running out" against the colony. Mr. Carteret, a landholder of Frederica, with whom the Trustees had a long interview, maintained that Mr. Whitefield had done much mischief. On the other hand, the Trustees received testimony from another of the colonists (*p.* 230) that he was "a great presser of men to labour truly in their callings." Mr. Whitefield's opinion of the Savannah people was freely expressed. He told them in his farewell sermon that "they were the scum of the earth, and God had only sent them to prepare the way for a better set of men."

III.

Although Lord Egmont was no longer in parliament, he had intimate acquaintance with leading politicians and ministers, some of whom entered into long and frank conversations with him; and he also kept up his attendance at Court. There is not so much of Sir Robert Walpole in this as there was in the two previous volumes, but there is some little. Lord Egmont notes the falling fortunes of the great and powerful, yet well-hated Minister, still strongly entrenched, however, in the favour of the King. He records his dismissal from office and the incidents of his first appearance in the House of Lords. He has something to say about his conduct and morals, his jaunty manner, the evidence of his physical virility even in advancing age, the kind of young men he encouraged to be about him. As regards other ministers and their entourage, there are, for example, intimate and confidential conversations with Lord Wilmington and Sir Joseph Shelley, the latter

closely associated with the Duke of Newcastle. With respect to the former, there is a pen portrait of the man and an outline of his character.

To matters connected with the Court, the King, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal family, there are many references. Lord Egmont tells of the affront to the Duke of Cumberland by Lord Clinton in connexion with Mrs. Wilson, the player, and reflects upon the prevailing code of honour among gentlemen as differentially applied to a wife and a mistress. He relates the proceedings of the wedding of Princess Mary to the Prince of Hesse. He gives accounts of the relations and passages between the King and the Prince of Wales, and the pathetic incident of the Princess of Wales kissing the King's hand for the first time amid falling tears, a scene which also affected the ladies who were spectators of it in a similar manner. The opposition aroused by the King's journey to Hanover and his partiality for the Hanoverian officers and army are taken note of. The King's relations with Madame Walmoden, Countess of Yarmouth, and the extent of her influence over him are illustrated by certain stories about them, one of the most curious of which, possibly ill-founded, purports to disclose the facts of the elevation to the peerage of Mr. Fox and Mr. Bromley. And, finally, there are a good many references to the political changes after Lord Robert Walpole's fall, the parts taken in this connexion by the King, the Duke of Argyle, Lord Carteret, and others.

IV.

The transactions and proceedings of Parliament from time to time during the first two or three years of the period of this volume are only recorded briefly, sometimes based upon reports brought to him by his son, Viscount Percival (who on the memorable quashing of the election of Lord Sundon and Sir Charles Wager became, with Mr. Charles Edwin, member for Westminster) or others; sometimes after his own attendance as a spectator in the House of Commons or House of Lords. When the interests and value to the nation of the province of Georgia were under discussion in the House of Commons, Egmont took care to be present, and records the proceedings with some of the old particularity that distinguished him when he was himself a member. But otherwise the notices of parliamentary proceedings are short and summary.

There is a vivid account of the incidents of the Westminster election of Lord Sundon and Sir Charles Wager in the porch of St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, and of the riotous proceedings of the mob in connexion with it, the election that was afterwards declared void.

V.

The diary naturally contains a great many particulars and incidents personal to Lord Egmont and his family. One event which appears to have come about unexpectedly,—requiring none of those repeated efforts which, in the case of his son Viscount Percival, miscarried one after another until a happy solution was found in the union with Lady Catherine Cecil,—was the offer of marriage made by Sir John Rawdon,

afterwards first Earl of Moira, to Egmont's youngest daughter Helena. The wedding soon followed. The bridegroom was in every respect eligible in the eyes of the bride's father as regards character, position and means, and settlements were agreed upon and carried through with little delay. It would seem to have been a genuine love match brought about by the young people, who had discovered in themselves similar tastes, unaided by anyone else, "a happy settlement," Egmont thankfully sets down, "for a most deserving child." The actual marriage ceremony, in those days, even among people of position, was a comparatively simple affair, and there was no going away for the couple on honeymoon. They remained in the parents' house. The ceremony on this occasion took place in Lord Egmont's chapel at Charlton, his summer residence, on Tuesday, the 10th of November, 1741, the clergyman officiating being Dr. Barecroft, preacher at the Charterhouse and King's Chaplain, formerly young Viscount Percival's tutor, who, notes Lord Egmont, "gave me a certificate thereof signed on the back of the licence." The wedding dinner was not held until two days afterwards, on the Thursday. Helena's married life, so happily begun, was not a prolonged one. She gave birth, successively, to three daughters, the last in October, 1745, but illness then soon supervened and in June of the next year, her father sadly records the death of "his dear daughter, Helena Rawdon, at the Hotwell, near Bristol, of the consumption." Running through her father's diary, there is, as it were, the life story of this clever, attractive girl, object of his tenderest affection.

In these last years there are many allusions to the constant ill-health of Lady Egmont, who was, in her husband's eyes, a pattern wife, mother and mistress of servants, and to whom he was faithfully and sincerely attached. There is constant evidence that Lord and Lady Egmont were, throughout their married life, devoted the one to the other, affording in this respect an example of affectionate conjugal fidelity, to which, among people of their class and acquaintance, there were many notable exceptions. In connexion with the search for a cure of Lady Egmont's constant and distressing headaches, there are particulars of their journey to and from Buxton and of their stay there (*pp.* 296—299 *infra*) which are of great interest. In the event, it was Lady Egmont who outlived her husband.

There is a record of a son born on March 10, 1741/2, to "my daughter," presumably young Lady Percival, of which no mention is made in the family history as set out in the peerages.

In the "distraction of public affairs" of February, 1743/4, when there was great alarm and fear of a French invasion, Lord Egmont makes a note (*p.* 289) of the private efforts of himself and his son-in-law, by arming their servants, to assist in the defence of London in case the French should land and approach it. This was considered to be quite a feasible operation on the part of the enemy, and the Ministry were "greatly alarmed though they do not show it publicly for fear of sinking the public credit." The fleet of Admiral Sir John Norris in the Channel, however, removed that fear; and in the Mediterranean, before Toulon, Admiral Mathews successfully operated against the combined French and Spanish fleets.

VI.

It remains to call attention briefly to some of the miscellaneous matters referred to in this volume. There are the circumstances of "old Birde, the singing-man's" marriage; the explanation of the reason for the party at the Thatched House tavern in January of 1738/9, to which readers of Mrs. Delany's letters will remember, she says she was not invited though her brother was; the proceedings of the "Whisk" Club at White's Chocolate House; Mr. Frankland's extraordinary refusal to live with his newly-married wife, Lord Scarbrough's sister, while making generous provision for her; the suicide of Lord Scarbrough himself and the story of the suicide also of the famous Dr. Harvey; anecdotes of the King of Prussia and his son, Frederick the Great; the vogue of the Shropshire prophet Newings and conversations with him; differences among the surgical staff of the Hyde Park, now St. George's Hospital, and the efforts made to bring them to a satisfactory conclusion, and in respect of the history of the medical profession, two instances in which personal servants of Lord Egmont left his service to adopt it; the dictum of Admiral Vernon with regard to the mastery of the sea; references to Joseph Addison—these are some of the matters of general interest which appear.

VII.

The practice of diary-keeping, life-long in Lord Egmont's case, was perhaps a family habit and tradition, for in Appendix III. of this volume, (*pp.* 352—373 *infra.*) it has been possible, with the co-operation of Mr. Cecil H. Spencer-Perceval, of Long Witton Hall, Morpeth, to add to it the "journal" for a period of about six months from 1st October, 1685 onwards, of Sir John Percival, Lord Egmont's father. Resident at Burton, in Co. Cork, his journal relates entirely to events in Ireland and to his proceedings as a county magistrate. The country was in a disturbed state; the tories, who had already given a name to a political party across the water, were being hunted, or employed to "do service" by hunting their fellows, and, when caught, indicted and brought to trial at the assizes at Mallow. The fragment is an interesting picture of the incidents day by day in the life of a "fine old Irish gentleman," and of the conditions, chiefly in Co. Cork, prevailing during the period.

Appendix II. consists of notes made on loose papers found in one of the manuscript volumes and a political song of the day.

R. A. ROBERTS.

December, 1923.

ERRATA.

VOL. II.

Page 23. 22*nd line from bottom—for* Lydall *read* Sydall.

Page 207. Lord Cardross is described in the original manuscript, in error, as "eldest son of the Earl of Marchmont."

Page 509. *For* Deomenes *read* Cleomenes.

VOL. III.

Page 90.	*Running date at top of page—for* Feb. 8-13	*read* Feb. 7-13.	
Page 192.	,,	,,	*for* Feb. 12 *read* Feb. 12-16.
Page 194.	,,	,,	*for* Feb. 14-22 *read* Feb. 16-26.
Page 196.	,,	,,	*for* Feb. 23-Mar. 6 *read* Feb. 27-Mar. 9
Page 198.	,,	,,	*for* Mar. 6-9 *read* Mar. 9-16.
Page 200.	,,	,,	*for* Mar. 10-19 *read* Mar. 16-19.
Page 202.	,,	,,	*for* Mar. 18-20 *read* Mar. 19-23.
Page 204, 205	,,	,,	*for* Mar. 21-23, 1740-1 *read* Mar. 23-30, 1741.
Page 206.	,,	,,	*for* Mar. 24-30 *read* Mar. 30-April 6.

DIARY OF THE
FIRST EARL OF EGMONT,
FIRST VISCOUNT PERCIVAL,

ETC.

VOL. III.

1739.

1738-9, Mon., 1 January.—Visited Mr. Dickins the surgeon, Sir Will Heathcote, Mr. Southwell, Mr. Le Grand, and then went to Court to pay my compliments on the new year.

Tuesday, 2.—Stayed at home all day.

Wednesday, 3.—Visited the Bishop of Oxford who presented to me his charge in his primary visitation, which is much commended.

Then went to the Georgia office where (the summons only being for a Trustee Board) there met only Mr. Vernon, myself, Mr. Tho. Archer, president, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Anderson, and Captain Coram.

We read the draft of the application we are to make this year to Sir Robert Walpole for obtaining 8,000*l* for the purposes of Georgia, and desired the two Messrs. Archers to go with it, and to take with them Mr. Tho. Towers.

Afterwards we dined at the Cyder House with Mr. Whitfeild and Mr. Delamot. The former goes Wednesday sennit to Oxford to be ordained Priest by the Bishop of Gloucester (who will be there to supply the room of the Bishop of Oxford) having had the Bishop of London's leave and letter to the Bishop of Gloucester for that purpose.

The latter was schoolmaster at Savannah for some time, and an implacable enemy to Mr. Causton our Magistrate, as much as he is a fast friend to all the malcontents in our Colony.

Among other things they told us concerning the Colony, one was that Noble Jones the Surveyor had been irreparable loss to us by neglecting to set out people's lots, whereby they remained a charge on our store year after year having no land to cultivate; that he was also so unskilful as to attribute one man's ground to another man's lot, which being claimed and recovered by the first after the other had improved thereon was ruinous to the latter and a discouragement to numbers who did not know but theirs might be the same fate, especially as they could not get out their titles to their lands, and so had nothing to show for them or to defend their rights by. That this Jones was

rather a servant of Causton's than a surveyor, and followed more the business of taking up runaway servants and offenders, than his proper employ.

That Causton was passionate, and vindictive, and kept all in awe of him, and had 400 acres, all the best of the land, well stocked with cattle and well improved.

That Mr. Whitfeild, when he opened school, was not suffered to instruct the children above 7 years old under pretext they were then to be employed in labour, which they were too young for, and would spoil their growth and health; that Mr. Causton at first was sensible of it, but afterwards took such children away, by Mr. Oglethorp's orders, as he said.

That they knew of no mulberry trees planted by the inhabitants.

That if the Spaniards attacked us, all the people would fly away, for what forts we esteem to have built are nothing at all of defence.

That the people at Darien are industrious, and the like at Frederica. The worst are at Savannah, and the servants in the adjacent villages mere heathens.

Thursday, 4.—

Friday, 5.—Visited Mr. Ellis. I went to the Hospital at Hide Park Corner. In the evening went to the Play.

Saturday, 6.—Went nowhere but to the Coffee house.

Sunday, 7.—Not well and stayed all day at home.

Monday, 8.—Went only to consult with Mr. Verelts touching the letters he is to prepare for the next ship going to Georgia. Dr. Moor and his daughter, and Margaret Cecil and Mr. Cecyl dined with us.

Tuesday, 9.—I visited Mr. Hanmer, my brother Parker and cousin Will Southwell.

In the evening Mr. Verelst came to tell me that this morning Mr. Thomas Archer, Mr. Henry Archer, and Mr. Hucks waited on Sir Robert Walpole to put him in mind of his promise last year that we should have 8,000*l.* this. They showed him our memorial which he read, and said we should certainly have it, and he would take it upon him but it must be by way of petition. That the thing spoke itself; that it is agreed between our Court and that of Spain to appoint Commissioners on each side to examine to which kingdom Georgia belongs, whether it be part of Carolina or of Florida; and therefore not to support our settlement while that is in dispute would be to give up the point to Spain before examination, as on the other hand to put the 8,000*l* in the estimate, and not petition for it, would be (if that could be done) to determine a disputed matter too soon in our own favour. But that in reality it could not be done, for there are but three services provided for by way of estimate, the Military, the Ordnance and the Navy; but Georgia could be put under none of these heads.

Wednesday, 10.—I obeyed a summons for the meeting of a Common Council Board this day, but we could only make a Trustee Board of which I was chairman: Egmont, President; Vernon, Smith, Hen. Archer, Lapotre.

We read the remainder of the letters received by the last packets from Georgia, and made some remarks, for heads of letters.

We drew up our answer to Mr. Whitfeild's last letter to the Board, wherein he varies a little from his first proposal. His design of

1738–9.

preaching and procuring subscriptions for building a church at Ebenezer, and an Orphan house at Savannah, without putting the Trustees to any charge on that account is worthy of our pleasing him in all we can reasonably, but to put the entire direction and management of the Orphan house into his hands, without communicating to us his schemes and giving us an account how the money collected by him is laid out, is not in our power, we being the Trustees of Orphans ourselves, which cannot be given up by us to another, but this we agreed, that if he acquainted us with the sums collected by him, and made an account to us how he expended it, he should have our commission as treasurer to the Orphan house, and be at liberty to disburse the money in the way he thought best for carrying on the design.

As to his desire of another kind of form of deputation to make collections than our printed ones, we resolved not to give him it, but since he thought it too general a one for the particular purposes above mentioned, we would give an explanation thereof signed by our secretary that should make it conformable to his own desires.

As to his desire that the servants appointed for cultivating lands for religious uses might be put entirely under his direction to be employed as he thought fit and as long as he thought fit; we resolved that could not be allowed him in so general a manner. That they are designed to cultivate 300 acres for religious uses in general, of which the salary to him is but one part, but that it was the first thing we intended to provide for out of the profits of the land when cultivated, and till then the Trustees would pay him the 50*l.* per annum out of their cash. But before this cultivation was begun the servants should be employed in cultivating the five acres he had desired to be appropriated to the Minister's use.

One Cooksey lately come from Savannah appeared before us. He said he left the Colony for fear Mr. Causton should arrest him for 100*l.* he had lent him of the Trustees' money without our order, and which he is not able to pay, but hoped our indulgence therein; that though he had been four years in the Colony he could never get his land run out, which prevented his cultivating, and was of vast loss to him; that thereupon he had settled himself upon 180 acres of trust land near the river side, which he desired we would make him a grant of, and allow him to part with his late surveyed lot of 45 acres, and with the lot he was in possession of by marrying the widow of one Mathews. We bid him put his proposals in writing, and they should be considered.

We put him several questions for information concerning the condition of Georgia. His answers were, that about half of the land of the Province was good land, the other half pine barren, but that even the last bore three crops of corn, after which it would never bear more, but that it turned to pasture, and he had seen trefoil and cinqfoil grow thereon.

That the black mulberry trees grow wild about the country, but in swampy ground or hickory, not on the pine barren, and that the silk people make no use of the leaf, being harsh to the worm. And the white mulberry does not thrive well by what he yet could see, though it would do well on the hickory ground. That the silk people brought their leaves from Carolina for feeding their worms.

That he had not seen any grapes of De Lion the Jew's raising, but

was informed he had raised several vines that bore bunches of the Portugal grape weighing two pounds. That himself had made wine of the wild grape of the country brought him by the Indians, but it grew sour, and would not keep, though very pleasant to drink when new, and of a fine colour.

After this Mr. Paris, our solicitor, came to acquaint us that he had seen a letter from New York advising, that on the 16th October last Mr. Oglethorp had summoned a general meeting of all the people at Savannah, and acquainted them that it cut him to the heart to be obliged to tell them, that he had the Trustees' order to shut up the stores, and call on all who were indebted thereto to give bond to the Trustees for repayment, after which they might retire where they pleased, their subsistence being at an end. And further, that he had order to seize on Mr. Causton and send him over prisoner to England to answer for his misapplication of the stores, and disobeying their orders. But as it was necessary Mr. Causton should have time to make up his accounts, he would suspend the sending him till that was done.

We could not but observe when Mr. Paris left us, that Mr. Oglethorp had not acted rightly in this affair, for though our first direction was that he should send Causton over, we afterwards altered that purpose, and were more indulgent to him, which second resolution we imparted to Mr. Oglethorp before he left England, but by imparting the harshest of his orders and concealing the milder, he recommended himself to the people's good opinion at our expense.

We all dined together at the Cyder House, and in the evening I visited the Bishop of Litchfeild and cousin Will. Southwell.

Thursday 11.—Went to the city to do business. In the evening visited Mr. Southwell.

Friday 12.—Visited Mr. Vernon and Mr. Fra. Clerke.

Saturday 13.—Went to St. George's Hospital at Hide Park Corner upon a committee to settle the annual accounts.

Cousin Will. Southwell and his lady, young cousin Helena Le Grand, and cousin Ned Southwell's wife dined with me.

This week the Lady Henrietta Powis, a young widow of 22 years old, married Birde the singing man. She is daughter to the Earl of Walgrave, now Ambassador in France, and her first husband was son to the Marquis of Powis. Her brother, an Ensign in the Guards, told her that her lover had the pox, and that she would be disappointed of the only thing she married him for, which was her lust; for that he would continue to lie every night with the player that brought them together, and give her no solace. But there is no prudence below the girdle. Birde continues to sing upon the stage, This lady had 600*l.* a year jointure, 200*l.* of which is encumbered by former debts, and 200*l.* she has lately sold to pay his debts. To-day it is said her goods have been sold.

This week, Miss Williams, a player, was complimented in the green room by her fellow comedians for the honour done her by the Duke of Cumberland in taking her for a mistress; but 'tis to be hoped this is scandal.

Sunday 14.—Went to chapel forenoon and afternoon, and visited Mrs. Mary Dering.

1738–9.

Monday 15.—Stayed at home all day except going to Court in the morning.

Tuesday 16.—Returned the visits of Lord Wilmington, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Harrang, Mr. Hampden, Mr. Schutz, Col. Schutz, Sir Windham Knatchbull, Mr. Ned Southwell, and Dr. Moore.

In the evening went to Hendle's new oratorio called *Saul.*

Wednesday 17.—Went to the Georgia Board, where met Mr. La Roche in the Trustee chair; Mr. Vernon, Lord Tirconnel, Lord Egmont, Mr. Smith, Mr. Tho. Archer, Mr. Lapotre, Common Councillors; Ald. Heathcote, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Anderson, Sir Jacob Bouverie, Trustees.

The chief business of our meeting was to settle the draft of our petition to Parliament for money. Which being done, we read a letter wrote by Mr. Hugh Andersen, the Inspector of our public garden and mulberry trees, to Mr. Adam Anderson, one of our Trustees, wherein he gives a bad account of the land in Georgia called pine barren, and affirms the best improvers there cannot subsist without some further support from the Trustees, but that there is no doubt the colony will prosper, and in time repay England the charges she has been at in establishing it. That in particular the silk manufacture will certainly succeed, though hitherto it has met with unavoidable obstructions, which he mentions.

Mr. Alderman Heathcote though he quitted the Common Council, and since that hardly has attended, yet on this extraordinary occasion was with us and expressed as much zeal for the colony as ever I knew him to do.

Before we broke up Mr. Whitfeild (who returned yesterday from Oxford, where the Bishop of Gloucester ordained him) came to us. He told us he had received good encouragement towards erecting an Orphan house at Savannah; that he had collected above 33*l.* at his sermon in the City preached before he went to Oxford; that the Bishop of Gloucester had also given him 10*l.*, and another person sent him 3*l.* That an experienced apothecary of good substance and a surgeon had resolved to go with him to Georgia to carry on the Orphan house.

Mr. Vernon, Alderman Heathcote, Mr. Lapotre and I dined at the Cyder House, and Mr. Hen. Archer, who came there to us though he came not to the Board.

After dinner I went to the Wednesday music club at the Crown Tavern.

Thursday 18.—I went at night to a public meeting of the vocal music club at the Crown Tavern, where the famous oratorio of Hendel, called "The Feast of Alexander," was performed by the gentlemen of our club.

This day the Parliament was prorogued for a fortnight, and this day my wife was told by Dr. Hollings, late Physician to the King, that since the arrival of the ratification of the peace with Spain, Sir Robert Walpole had assured a gentleman of his acquaintance (who told it to the doctor again) that the Parliament would give no money this year to the Trustees of Georgia.

Friday 19.—I visited this day Lord Lovel, Mr. Hucks and Mr. Ayers. After dinner Mr. Verelts called on me to tell me he had spoken

to Mr. Whitfeild concerning his later proposal to go to Georgia ; and that he found him come nearer the Trustees' sentiments than before, and had taken his advice to him kindly.

He said he had also been with Mr. T. Towers and Mr. Hucks (who were absent from our last meeting) and found them resolved to adhere with the rest of the Trustees in strongly supporting the colony of Georgia ; but he did not like Mr. White's conversation on that occasion, who told him he would not be at the Board when that should again be proposed among us, though when the matter came into the House he would vote with the other Trustees. I told him what I had heard concerning Sir Robert Walpole's telling a gentleman that we should have no money this session. He said Mr. Simond long ago told him the same, and he believed there would be a debate and division about it. I said the matter could not be at all entered upon till Sir Robert acquainted the House with his Majesty's consent, and when he had done so it would be odd if he should afterwards oppose what he himself had proposed to the King ; he answered Sir Robert might vote for us, but order his people to vote against us.

He then told me that Sir Cha. Wager last Council day produced a letter he had just received from a captain of one of His Majesty's ships of war at Frederica, giving account that the soldiers (part of Colonel Oglethorp's Regiment) that went from Gibraltar to Frederica had mutinied in the following manner : The Colonel had seen them reviewed, and was just returned to his tent with Capt. Hugh Mackay, when one hundred of those Gibraltar soldiers, instead of going to their quarters, marched to the Colonel's tent and demanded to speak with him, thereupon he came out and asked what they wanted ; they replied, their usual allowance of subsistence. He replied, His Majesty had in his generosity given them six months' full allowance besides their pay, and though the six months are out, yet they had still half subsistence, and two pence additional pay, which they ought to be thankful for and contented with. But at all events they now applied to him in a very improper manner, and he commanded them to their quarters. He no sooner said this, but two of them levelled their pieces at him, and fired, the shot of one entirely missed him, but the other passed between his wig and cheek and providentially missed him. Captain Mackay being by, with great presence of mind at that instant drew his sword and killed one of them on the spot, and seized the other, whereupon the rest seeing their comrade fall went every one away. Colonel Oglethorp then caused these mutineers to be put on board the man-of-war for securing their persons till a court martial should sit upon them, and it is not doubted but some examples will be made of them. Their firing with ball and being in the front of the rest shows this was a premeditated design to murder him.

Saturday 20.—This morning I visited Lord Wilmington who confirmed to me what Mr. Verelts told me yesterday concerning the mutiny in Georgia ; and added that he thought the matter was not yet entirely over, for that when the other soldiers who were in their quarters when the attack on Mr. Oglethorp was made heard what their comrades had done against him, they said they were in the right. He told me also that only six of the mutineers were confined on board the ship.

Afterwards I went to the Hospital in Hide Park Corner, being on a

1738-9.

committee for bestowing gratuities on the servants. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday 21.—Went to Chapel and to Court.

Monday 22.—Visited Genl. St. Hipolite, Mr. Fra. Clerke, Mr. Vernon, Lord Inchiqueen, Brother Parker, Mr. Temple, Lord Carpenter, Col. Schutz, and the Speaker. Spent the evening at home.

Tuesday 23.—This evening Mr. Verelts brought a great packet of letters from the office which arrived yesterday. The accounts from Georgia were very bad, the colony being on the point of breaking up, through the evil management of Causton, who would have withdrawn but that he was obliged to remain and give security to answer for his management. These letters also confirm the mutiny of Col. Oglethorp's soldiers, and their design after seizing the Fort St. Andrew, and killing their officers, to fly to the Spaniards. Some papist Irish soldiers were at the bottom of this. Col. Oglethorp also wrote me in particular, as well as to the Trustees, that without an immediate supply the Colony must disperse, and that 20,000*l.* is necessary to be had of the Parliament by the necessity of the Trustees disbursing many thousand pounds for the military service out of what was given them only for the civil concerns of the colony.

Wednesday 24.—There was a great meeting of Common Council men to the number of thirteen, viz. :—Mr. Smith in the Trustee chair, Lord Egmont in the Common Council chair, Sir Will. Heathcote, Mr. Digby, Mr. Lapotre, Ald. Heathcote, Lord Tirconell, Lord Shaftsbury, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Hen. Archer, Mr. Tho. Towers, Mr. Chr. Towers, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Laroch.

The business of the day and for which we were summoned, was to receive reports from the committees to whom special matters were referred, and from the committee of correspondence, and to consider of Mr. Cookesay's and Mr. Burntside's petitions.

But the packets which arrived from Georgia were so full of important matters that all business was postponed to the reading our letters.

Therefore the Trustees being set, a letter from Col. Oglethorp to the Trustees, dated from Frederica, 7 October, 1738, was read, wherein he gave us the melancholy account that the stores were almost empty, and had been ill managed. The Spanish alarms had prevented the inhabitants from cultivating their lands. A great debt had been contracted on that side, over and above the drafts made on the Trustees by certified accounts, a large supply must be had from the public otherwise the people would be in the utmost misery. The Spaniards had reported Mr. Oglethorp was disgraced and would not return, which the Carolina traders confirmed, in order to divide the Creek Indians from us. His mutinous soldiers had plotted to seize an advanced post, kill their officers, and go off to a neighbouring province (which I suppose means the Spanish town of Augusta); that the freeholders and others at Frederica by reason of the drought last year must have starved but for Mr. Horton's generous giving them his corn and cattle for food; and that the charge of Fort St. Andrew establishment is 229*l.* per annum.

A second letter from him of the 19 October, dated from Savannah, acquainted us that he had taken possession of the stores, where he found small remains of the vast quantity had been laid in. A great part of the steers and hogs were run wild. Stores had been charged

by Causton as delivered for the use of the people at Frederica, which they disowned to have received; he had also sent damaged stores, and those overcharged. That this waste had been partly made by him by crediting the people with stores who had no right to demand it, while those who had a right were left to starve, and by taking out the debt due for those persons to the Trust for the stores advanced them in work of their servants, which work was frivolous and of no service to the public. That industrious people who had lodged their little savings in the public storehouse as a secure place where to find their effects, will (the stores not answering) lose all and starve, and the like misery will fall on the Trust servants and the orphans, sick, aged, etc. The debts contracted on that side not yet known, but one article alone, viz.:—the providing boats to carry the regiment from Savannah to Frederica, and the building huts for the regiment was computed 1,000*l.*

That Causton's excuse for his bad management (to which all this is owing) was, that the multitude forced him to these expenses, one article of which was erecting a fort, against his will, and the charge of the Saltsburgers was not in our estimate. That the Spanish alarms obliged him to the supply of armed sloops, continuing the rangers, etc. That the said Causton would give security of all he had acquired or was worth in the world to answer any ill conduct he should be found culpable of.

That he (Col. Oglethorp) could not proceed to build churches and cultivate lands for religious uses without further orders, nor would he draw bills or contract any debt, but he would rather spend his own money, to the amount of a year's income of his estate and employment, and had already spent some.

He proposed that if the Trustees cannot pay these debts and certified accounts, they should pay what remains in their hands at an average, and clear the remainder out of the next aids of Parliament. For the rest, the Italians like the place, that very fine silk has been made, as also china ware, and a prospect of wine, towards which he had paid the undertaker 100*l.* in payment of the encouragement agreed to be given him; that the people appeared more industrious since the idle people in Savannah division were run away, and that if the Parliament clear the Trust of their debts, 5000*l.* per annum will sufficiently support the Province for the civil uses, as maintaining government, giving encouragements, etc., exclusive of the charges in England.

Another letter from him of the same date to the Trustees (designed to be shown the Ministry and Parliament men in order to induce them to give a large supply this year) was read; in which he gives the bad state of the colony, with his advice how to remedy it; also reasons why it ought to be supported, as that Jekyl's harbour will hold 40 gun ships at low water, and 60 gun ships at high water. That our advanced post is within 12 miles of the Spaniards' out guard to the South, and not much further to the West from the French. That we are now reaping the fruits of our labours to raise silk, vines, cotton, etc. That our credit and the Parliamentary faith stand engaged. That the Spanish alarms had taken the people from their cultivating, and a great drought had destroyed their crops, and this at a time when the people's maintenance was three times dearer through scarcity of corn in other Provinces than usual, or was estimated by the Trustees. That

the Parliament gave 20,000*l.* to the Trustees when the military and civil establishment lay upon them, but reduced their supply to 8,000*l.* when they were relieved of the military by the regiment sent by his Majesty; but that contrary to the Trustees' expectation the charge of the military continued on the Trustees a year and a half, it being so long before the regiment by unavoidable accidents arrived, which occasioned an exceeding great debt, the same not being provided for by the Parliament, or put in the estimate made by the Trust when they asked for 8,000*l.* only. Wherefore he hoped the Parliament would give this year an ample supply to pay this debt, or the colony must fall, nor would there be occasion for a regiment to defend a colony abandoned and broke up.

Then was read Col. Oglethorp's letter to Hen. Parker, second bailiff of Savannah, and Mr. Stevens our secretary, dated 16 October, relating to the storekeepers' extravagance, and their report the day following, to this effect: that the people who are indebted to the stores are not able to repay, that to sell the stores by auction in order to satisfy some of the Trustees' debts contracted would not answer, but that the best way would be to deliver the stores out to such as have demands on the stores at the store prices.

Then we read a petition from the freeholders of Frederica, expressing the necessity of our further supporting them by reason of the destruction of their crops by the drought, and the Spanish alarms. Their desire was to have a loan of bread and seed to sow which when able they would repay, and they further desired that no man in their island might have more than fifty acres, by reason they who had more refused to do duty of watch and ward.

Upon reading these letters, it was proposed to alter the form of our petition agreed upon at the former meeting, and to reinforce our arguments for a large supply.

But Mr. Tho. Towers acquainted the Board that he had lately had discourse with Sir Robert Walpole concerning the Spanish claim to Georgia, who told him that by the convention, our Minister at Madrid is to settle with that Court the limits of Carolina and Florida. That they claimed Georgia to be part of Florida, and he was surprised that His Majesty's grant to us of Georgia should have passed the approbation of the Board of Trade and the Attorney General before they were satisfied that Georgia was no part of Florida. But the matter was to be determined in nine months. He (Mr. Towers) was therefore of opinion we should defer our petition as long as we could to see what would be done with us, and whether we should not ask for money to dislodge the colony and bring the people home, but he did not offer this as his proposal. Mr. Laroche agreed with him. But the other gentlemen present were surprised at this discourse. Alderman Heathcote made a long speech against it and said, whether Mr. Towers was in earnest or in jest he knew not, nor could he understand his meaning. For his part, the honour of the Trustees and of the Parliament and the interest of the nation and the safety of the colony and Col. Oglethorp's life was so much concerned, and depended so much on our vigorous appearance on this occasion, that he never would give up the colony, or endanger the want of an immediate support by delaying the petition, for the drawing up of which we had already sufficient grounds and lights.

I was unwilling the thing should grow too serious, for I saw Mr. Towers colour, and therefore I turned it off by saying, nobody could be supposed to want zeal for supporting the colony, and what Mr. Towers said was only out of compassion to the poor people in case they were to be sacrificed. Mr. Towers said he meant so.

Mr. Hen. Archer said he was sorry to find Sir Robert Walpole had put our dispute with Spain on the foot whether Georgia be part of Florida or not, for this was entirely changing the state of the kingdom's right to Georgia. That our right stood upon possession, but if that right be supposed no right in case it shall appear it formerly belonged to Florida, then it must be given up, for not only Georgia but Carolina itself was originally part of Florida. That by the Treaty of 1670, the *uti possidetis* was settled, and the only enquiry ought to be if Georgia being part of Carolina was in possession of the English when that Treaty was signed.

Mr. Vernon said it did not become us to reason about the right of England to Georgia, His Majesty had given it to us by Charter and the Parliament had annually confirmed it, and our business was to labour the maintenance of it, and to suppose it belongs to England.

In conclusion we agreed to alter the petition, and to get it presented as soon as we could, which yet we were sensible could not be till Sir Robert should have obtained His Majesty's consent, which we suspected Sir Robert would not do so soon as we could wish.

But first we read some other accounts received from Georgia, viz. :— A letter from Mr. Jones, the new storekeeper at Savannah, to Mr. Verelts, dated 19 October, relating the distresses the colony is in, the badness of the stores, the little quantity of them, and bad assortment. That Causton had sent damaged goods and things not wanted to the people at Frederica. That he had called on Causton to deliver him the stores, and when Mr. Oglethorp came up to Savannah from Frederica the store books were delivered to him, but not before. That the principal clerk of the stores to whom Causton had trusted the full management of the stores was run away to Carolina, and Causton said he could give no account until he was returned. That Bradley, the overseer of the Trust servants, would, he feared, be found to have made great waste ; and that there was not quantity sufficient in the stores for clothing the Trust servants.

A second letter from the same Jones to Mr. Verelts, dated 12 November, acquainted him that the Trustees were indebted near 1,000*l.* for hiring boats and building huts for Col. Oglethorp's regiment, to which purpose he enclosed a certificate from Lieut. Col. Cochrane and other officers of the regiment. That he had taken an inventory of the stores, which he enclosed, and two more of the clerks were fled to Carolina. That Col. Oglethorp had wrote to the Lieut. Govr. of South Carolina to have them taken up, and in the meantime, upon intimation that Causton intended also to withdraw himself, he had by warrant from Mr. Christie, the Recorder, caused him to be taken up and to give security for his forthcoming, wherein the bailiff Parker and Mr. Hugh Anderson were bound.

After this followed an account of the mutiny of the soldiers, and the danger Col. Oglethorp was in by two shots made at him.

Then I took the Common Council chair, and Mr. Cooksey's petition was read, praying a grant of 180 acres resigned to him by another

person on which he had built a hut that cost him 12*l.*, and cultivated 8 acres. He also desired his disbursement on a town lot might be made good to him, he having obtained it of a person who before had mortgaged it, and the mortgagee had entered and taken possession, so that his money was lost. He further desired that he might be suffered to repay the 100*l.* lent him by Causton on account of the Trust, by gales of 10*l.* per annum.

The Board agreed that he should have the 180 acres, if what he alleged concerning the late owner's resignation appeared to be true, but as to the 50 acre town lot, we could not refund his loss incurred by his want of a good title ; neither could he have a grant of a town and country lot both, it being against our constitution, but he might hold one of them by lease.

We also consented he should pay his debt by 10*l.* yearly gales ; but directed he should be informed we could not support him and his family with provisions for a year (which he also desired) he not having gone over on the poor account, but on his own.

Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Hen. Archer, Mr. T. Towers, Mr. Chr. Towers, Sir Will. Heathcote, Mr. Smith and I dined at the Cyder House. I gave Mr. Hen. Archer my paper on the difficulties and discouragements on the settling the Province of Virginia.

Thursday 25.—I stayed at home all day. Lord Carpenter, Mr. Vernon and Mr. Hucks came to see me, also my cousin Le Gendre. Mr. Wolley dined with me.

I signed this day a letter of attorney to my brother Percival to receive certain monies on a mortgage in Ireland, and therein declared that all the concern I had in that affair was on his account and to his use and the money his, Geo. Lewis and Henekin, my servants, being witnesses thereto ; and I sent the same enclosed to my brother this night. See 27 June, 1738.

Friday 26.—Visited Lord Tirconnel.

Saturday 27.—Visited Mr. J. Temple, dined and spent the evening at home.

It is in everybody's mouth that Georgia is to be given up to the Spaniards.

Sunday 28.—I went to chapel in the morning ; then to Court ; after dinner I went again to chapel and then to St. James's Church, to hear the Bishop of Oxford explain the Catechism. My son and Mr. Cecil dined with me. My old friend Francis Clerke is now a baronet by the death of his cousin Sir William Clerke, of Oxfordshire.

Monday 29.—Went to King Street Chapel to pass accounts, then visited Mr. Whitchet and afterwards went to the Georgia office, a large box of letters being arrived this day. I had not time to peruse the letters. Mr. Verelts informed me that Mr. Simon the merchant told him that though one article of the Convention is to settle the limits of Carolina, whereby is understood Georgia ; yet, by a secret article, the Commissioners are to have orders to deliver it up. Yet at the same time Sir Robert Walpole has desired Mr. Hen. Archer, one of our Trustees, to acquaint us that he should take it as a favour that we would make out His Majesty's right to Georgia. How inconsistent this is ; as inconsistent as his promising us money this year, and assuring Giraldini, the Spanish Minister, we shall have none.

Mr. Simon offered that if the Trustees should think it necessary

he would bring all the merchants of the city trading to the Plantations, to declare at the Bar of the House of Commons that the whole trade thither is unsafe if Georgia be given up, and that they in that case will trade no more there.

I drew up my paper containing twelve reasons why Georgia should be supported.

After dinner I went with my family to the Thatched House Tavern upon an appointment of a great number of our acquaintanees to supper, play at cards, and have a ball there, for the benefit of Mrs. Davis who keeps the tavern. The whole number that met were fifty-eight, and of them about forty-seven relations of my wife or me, the rest aequaintances one of another.

The ladies paid their five shillings each for their supper and tea, and the gentlemen half a guinea for supper, wine, musie and wax candles. Everyone came away much pleased. When supper was done at one o'clock, and till supper came on, some played cards, others looked on, and about fifteen couples daneed.

Tuesday 30.—I visited Lady Roche, Mr. Southwell, Mrs. Betty Southwell, After dinner visited Mr. Vernon.

I drew up heads for Alderman Heathcote to speak on in behalf of Georgia, with answers to objections if any should be made to the supplying the Trustees with money.

I waited on Lord Carteret to know his sense of Georgia. He said if the Trustees would exert themselves against the giving it up the minority would support them, otherwise they would not give a shilling this year.

Wednesday 31.—This day we had a large meeting of Trustees and Common Council to consider of the bad state of our affairs, and how to mend them, The gentlemen that met were: Lord Shaftsbury in the Trustee chair, Lord Egmont in the Common Council chair; Mr. Vernon, Mr. Digby, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Smith. Mr. Tracy, Ald. Heathcote, Mr. Tho. Towers, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Hen. Areher, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Tho. Areher, Sir Jacob Deboverie, Lord Tirconnel, Sir Roger Burgoyn.

After reading the last minutes, we read divers letters lately received from Georgia, viz.:—

1. One from Mr. Oglethorp, dated 19 September, 1738, expressing the great misery, and even ruin, the colony will fall into without further and large supplies from Parliament this session.

That he found one great oppression at his arrival at Savannah, viz.:—That persons were imprisoned for debt, though they gave up all they had to pay.

That the captain of the man-of-war, Burrish(?), had found the harbours in our southern division larger and safer than he at first imagined.

That he wanted to know what establishment would be allowed by us.

2. Another letter from Mr. Oglethorp of the same date, to Mr. Tho. Archer, was read, acquainting him that he had a fine passage, and lost not one person of 700 he carried with him.

That notwithstanding the bad situation of our affairs at present, the colony if supported will be as flourishing as any.

That there are now 1,500 Spanish troops in Augustine. That if two men-of-war were stationed, one at Amelia, the other at Jekyl Island, it would cover the whole country; he therefore desired he would use his interest with the Admiralty to obtain this.

3. Another letter of same date from Oglethorp to Sir Joseph Jekyl, deceased, was read, it being supposed to contain nothing but what related to the affairs of the colony; but our secretary was desired to read it to himself first and then to tell us if it contained any private matters; he declaring it did not, it was publicly read. In it he acquaints Sir Joseph with the great courage of our planters to defend themselves in case of attack, though vastly surpassed in number by the Spaniards, and those old soldiers, whereas our planters are not so; but this military duty so harassed the planters, and flung them so backward in their planting, that without further support they would be all undone, and would fly the colony. He adds that if the colony be supported, we shall certainly succeed in making silk and wine.

4. A letter from Mr. Stephens, the secretary to the Trustees, dated 27 September, 1738, was read, acquainting us that the people are very uneasy with the tenure of their grants.

That Bradley has done very little in cultivating the Trust lots, and was not able to give a good account of his management. That several servants had left him to go to other masters. That he had been extravagant in making a new road to the Trust grounds, which was wholly unnecessary, there being already two roads to the same place. That the servants were in general very idle, that he had suffered extremely by his own. That he had set up notice on the store door, that the stores were to be shut up.

That Gilbert, the tailor, the third bailiff (appointed by Mr. Oglethorp's recommendation), scrupled accepting that office, lest it should expose him, he not knowing how to read or write.

That our final decision against the claim of Grand Juries to examine on oath, will put an end to the heats arose on that account.

That Mr. Jones, the new storekeeper at Savannah, had entered on his office. That he had enclosed a list of useful people to the colony, though they had not cultivated their lands. Many other material passages there were which I can't recollect, but his letter will be in the appendix.

5. Another letter from Mr. Stephens to the Trustees, dated 21 November, was read, importing that the people there were very inquisitive into Causton's management, whom, though he cannot justify from extravagance, he yet cannot find he was dishonest.

That Causton vindicates himself by saying he kept the stores full for fear of the people starving, when other opportunities did not offer to get provision in a proper time, and that he saved the Trustees by paying out the unnecessary provisions to others, in lieu of money.

Mr. Stephens adds that Mr. Jones is very severe on Mr. Causton in examining into his accounts, wherein Causton meets a return of that pride and passion which he exercised to others.

Jan. 31

That the Palatin servants sent over with Captain Hewet from Holland are the most lazy of all; but those which went with Captain Thompson are good; and would have done well if immediately on their arrival they had been made free, a little land given them, and a tolerable support in the beginning.

That a difference had arisen between Mr. Habersham, the schoolmaster, and our new minister, Mr. Norris, wherein Habersham was to blame, he endeavouring to hurt Mr. Norris's character, in favour of Mr. Whitfeild, who is to return.

Mr. Stephen's journal came at the same time, but with these letters and divers others not read, were referred to the Committee of Correspondence.

Then the draft of our petition to Parliament for a further support this Session was read, and being approved, engrossed fair; and we desired Mr. Tracy, Thos. Towers, Thos. Archer, Hen. Archer and Lord Tirconnel to wait on Sir Robert with it, and ask his favour for granting us this year 20,000*l.* instead of 8,000*l.* we asked of him a little while since, and a paper was drawn up showing the reasons why we varied from our first demand, which was made before we were apprized of the bad state of our affairs.

After this, Mr. Henry Archer acquainted the Board that he had a message from Sir Robert Walpole to us, to desire we would make out His Majesty's title to Georgia, for doing which we should have all the assistance the public offices can give.

Upon this the gentleman showed themselves of different opinions; Alderman Heathcote, Mr. Vernon, Lord Shaftsbury, Mr. Lapotre, Sir Jacob Debovery and I were against our taking that load on ourselves, whose business it was not, neither had we the necessary means of doing it. That it was a matter of vast consequence, and the proper affair of the Board of Trade, of His Majesty's Advocate, a Civilian of reputation, or of the Attorney General, and if we would go higher, of the Privy Council itself; but to expect that a set of private gentlemen who had not a paper in their office beyond the time of their charter in 1732, except some copies which cannot be esteemed as authentic as the originals are in His Majesty's offices, was very hard. That we had received a charter and ought to esteem it so good, and His Majesty's title to Georgia so strong, as not to admit of a doubt to the contrary.

Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Henry Archer, and Mr. Thomas Towers were on the contrary for complying as far as we could with Sir Robert's request. (*N.B.*—They had both been last night in conference with Sir Robert, Mr. Horace Walpole, and the Duke of Newcastle on this affair), and said they esteemed it a duty owing to their trust, to do their best to assist in defending the King's title, since it was (as is generally understood) to be referred to commissaries whether His Majesty has a title thereto or no.

We asked what service it was imagined we could do, since we could only search records, but this would be done by those who are immediately concerned to defend His Majesty's title. On the contrary, we might do ourselves much hurt and to the colony too, for if we undertook this affair, and should fail therein, or if after all our labour there should (as has been said) be a secret article enjoining our Commissaries to give up Georgia, the Ministry will say how could we keep it when the Trustees of that province who undertook to defend His Majesty's

title were not able to do it, though they had all the assistance the public offices could give them.

To this they could give no satisfactory answer.

Mr. Tracy then proposed that a verbal message should be returned to Sir Robert, as his had been verbal to us, expressing our inability to be of any service in this affair, only that if anything that could give light in it should occur to us, we would acquaint him with it; to this I was inclined, but Mr. Vernon and most of the gentlemen were against it, as not knowing how messages might be interpreted, but that if Sir Robert pleased to send us a message in writing, we should return him one of the same sort, but still excuse our meddling in the affair.

Alderman Heathcote then proposed that we should desire Sir Robert to inform us what it was the Spaniards demanded, and what resolutions he had come to with respect to Georgia, and then we should know what we were about in taking upon us to assist in the defence of the King's title; but this was not seconded, most of the gentlemen imagining that he did this only to raise heats in the House, he being a determined man to overturn Sir Robert's administration if in his power.

At length it was agreed to make no return to Sir Robert's message, either in words or writing, other than we were unable to say anything in defence of His Majesty's title to Georgia, having never doubted but it was good, since His Majesty had made us a grant of it, and the same had been confirmed by Parliament.

After this we went into a Common Council, and received the reports of several committees which were approved, and some orders made thereon, particular with respect to the clerks to the store, one Wagner and one Cooksey. Taking into consideration also the miserable state of our people since the stores are shut up, we resolved Mr. Oglethorp should employ the 500*l.* he carried over with him in subsisting the most necessitous and deserving persons; and also that the money appropriated to the building churches and cultivating land for religious uses should be sent in order to subsist our Trust servants while employed in building the churches and cultivating the above-mentioned land.

After this eleven of us dined at the Horn Tavern. There Mr. Henry Archer took me aside to tell me that Sir Robert Walpole had much pressed him to second the motion to be made to-morrow for thanks to His Majesty for his speech, the Parliament being then to open, but that he had declined it under apprehension that it might in some sort tie up his mouth from supporting Georgia if it should be understood by the House that part of His Majesty's measures is to give it up to the Spaniards. Sir Robert replied he was amazed how it could be believed that Georgia was to be given up by this Treaty; that there was no such design, but he found the gentlemen of Georgia were his enemies. Mr. Archer replied, so far from that, we looked upon him as our patron and support. He answered, he had been so and always wished him well.

I told Mr. Archer that he had acted a wise part, that we were in a difficult situation, the minority threatening to be against supporting us unless we joined with them *tête baissé* against the ministry, and inflamed the House, and on the other hand no money to be expected if Sir Robert were disobliged; but since we found ourselves courted by both sides, it would become us to stand on our own legs and make

no strong professions to either. He said he thought so too, and added that he perceived Sir Robert was very serious and absolutely under a consternation what would be the issue. I told him he had some reason if my Lord Carteret's prophecy be true, who yesterday told me, this affair of the peace and of giving up Georgia will hang him.

Thursday, 1 February.—This morning I carried my family to see the monkey which is shown for a sight, and called "Madame Champanzee." It differs from all other brutes or species in the world, inasmuch as it always walks on two legs, the kneebone being outward like that of man, whereas that of all beasts whatever is inward. It was brought from Africa and being young the dam had it on her shoulders when shot; she is five feet high, and the child (if I may call her so) clung to the mother's back with her arms over the shoulders, just as the negroes carry their children. This creature is now 15 months old, and more intelligent than any human child of that age, and had it the use of any words, would appear a prodigy in knowing so much within so few months of her birth. But as it is, she draws her chair to the fire, warms her hands as we do, drinks her tea, not by lapping or putting her mouth into the cup, but by supping. Her master put a cap on her head and tied the strings with a double knot to keep it on, because she likes it not; whereupon she walked to a corner of the room imagining he would not see her, and with great dexterity untied the knot and laid the cap aside. Her arm is fat and round like a woman's, and her hands are also very like, only the palms are longer, the feet are less like, and the toes so formed as to be of use to her in climbing. She is a good-natured creature, gives her hand of her own accord to those who visit her, and twice gave both to me to help her down from a table where she had been placed. In face she is very ugly, and makes a frightful wide mouth when she cries, as she will do when her master leaves the room. Her nose is flat, but her ears are like those of men, quite white and without hair, but too large and ugly. The hair of her head is coal black, as that on her body, but the skin underneath white, and this hair will grow in time to hang down her back. Sir Hans Sloan says she has all the parts of speech in her, which is as much as to say she is made to speak, which, whenever it happens, may, I suppose, be followed by school instruction; and who knows but she may become as famous a wit and writer as Madame Dacier.

This day the Parliament met, and both Houses debated whether His Majesty should yet be thanked for his speech until it was known whether the Convention with Spain be good or ill for England. In the House of Commons 141 divided against the address of thanks, but it was carried by 230. Mr. Hanbury Williams moved for the address and Mr. Fane seconded it. Mr. William Pulteney said he would not oppose paying the King that usual compliment, but it should not tie him down from opposing the terms on which the peace is to be made which he feared will come out scandalous to the British nation.

Sir William Windham, Sir John Barnard and Mr. Littleton spoke also with great resentment, as I heard, for I was not present.

The first said, 150,000*l.* to be repaid our merchants' losses was no compensation to the nation for the great expense we have been at to procure satisfaction, but it was astonishing to hear that part of that sum was to be paid them by ourselves in satisfaction of the ships taken by Sir George Byng twenty years ago in the Mediterranean Sea

1738–9.

from the Spaniards, a claim unjust in itself and long worn out, for they had been offered those ships upon a reconciliation, but they refused them as rotten and not worth the having, and one of them having been bought by private persons to be sold to other private subjects of Spain, the King of Spain seized it and the purchasers lost both ship and money; yet now it seems Great Britain must pay 60,000*l.* for this ship again, and for the rest which Spain at that time thought worth nothing. This, he said, was not only unjust, but a great dishonour on the nation, Sir George Byng who destroyed that fleet having been made a peer for that service.

Sir John Barnard took notice of the words contained in the address proposed, viz. :—*regulating our grievances;* he said this gives little reason for us to hope the treaty with Spain will be satisfactory, since it is not proposed to end our grievances but only to regulate them; but the nation hoped they would be cut up by the roots, and 'tis amazing a minister should dare to deviate so far from the unanimous consent and opinion of Parliament last session.

Mr. Littleton expressed his indignation that the reign of the weakest and most cowardly prince that ever sat upon a throne, King James I. should be compared with that of his present Majesty, whose courage and wisdom is confessed to exceed all his predecessors. This was said on occasion of some words that fell concerning the peaceful measures of King James I., from one of the Court party in the debate.

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Arguyle, Earl of Scarborow, Lord Bathurst, Lord Gore, Earl of Chesterfeild and Lord Carteret expressed themselves strong against the Convention, and though they were for thanking the King for his speech as a thing of course, though established a custom but of late years, yet they desired it might not be understood that the House was bound thereby to approve any articles of the treaty until well examined into. It was unlucky that the Duke of Portland who moved the address of thanks slipped over two leaves of his speech, and that my Lord Hubbard, who seconded him, was at such a loss that he begged pardon of the House and sat down.

Friday 2.—Mr. Verelts told me that Mr. Towers and Mr. Henry Archer had acquainted Sir Robert Walpole with the resolution of the Trustees of Georgia not to take upon them the support of His Majesty's title to his dominions disputed by Spain; but that as private persons they two would undertake to show His Majesty's right, if the public offices were open to them, to search for treaties, etc. That previously to this they must insist to know the utmost strength of the Spaniards' claims. Sir Robert replied, he knew no more of their claim than Giraldini's memorial. Then, said they, we will undertake to answer that.

These two gentlemen have undertaken a bold thing, and are not warranted by the Trustees of Georgia. And it is very strange the Ministry should lay this upon them, and pass by the Board of Trade, the King's Advocate, the Attorney General, and those officers of the Crown whose immediate and known duty it is to defend His Majesty's rights. In reason he cannot think these two gentlemen equally qualified with those who have been mentioned. I can think of no better reason, than that Sir Robert has advanced too far in his subjecting His Majesty's right to Georgia to be disputed, and suffering commissaries to treat thereon, and being sensible of it now, is willing

to get off by taking the sense of Parliament thereon, which would appear too gross and a false proceeding to Monsieur Giraldini, after the allowing this affair to be determined by commissaries, should he be known to employ the known officers to dispute the Spanish claim, and therefore he chooses that the gentlemen of Georgia should be believed the fountain from which the opposition to the Spanish claim flows.

Mr. Morelle of Calais, and Dr. Couraye dined with me. I spent the evening at home.

Saturday 3.—Went to a meeting of the Trustees' chapel,* and dismissed Mr. Cochran from being clerk and collecting clerk by reason he was in arrear to the Trustees and had misapplied their pew monies, but continued him writing master to the school. In the evening went to Hendel's Oratorio.

Sunday 4.—Went to chapel morning and evening. My son and daughter Percival dined with me.

I heard this day that Sir Robert Walpole in consideration of the apparent discontentedness of people against the terms of the Convention with Spain, had given out that the merchants' ships shall not at all be searched on the high seas, neither the Province of Georgia given up.

Monday 5.—I visited the Bishop of Litchfeild, the Bishop of Gloster, the Bishop of Salisbury, Councillor Annesley, Sir Edward Dering, Mr. Evans and Mr. Temple.

Mr. Evans told me of a great indignity we have suffered these four years past, in lowering the pennants of our ships of war in the Channel when French ships of war are passing by. That our captains have indeed no order for doing it, but that it is intimated to them by the Admiralty as a proper means to avoid contesting with other nations the flag. Thus have we basely given up the flag, a thing which King Charles the 2nd made war upon the Dutch for not complying with, and thereby in effect resigned the sovereignty of our seas.

I heard this day that several Bishops will join the minority in opposing some articles of the Convention with Spain; the Bishops of Oxford, Gloucester, and Salisbury are mentioned; and that the King should say, if we will have a war we shall, but we should consider how to get out of it.

Tuesday 6.—I heard this day that the Lord Monson, Sir Charles Wager, Col. Bladen and Mr. Hert of the House of Commons, merchant, will be appointed plenipotentiaries to adjust the peace with Spain, and that they are to meet in London.

That the merchants in general of London trading to the West Indies, and particularly the South Sea Company, are averse to the conditions thereof, and will petition the Parliament against it.

And that the members of Parliament most attached to the ministry, express their dislike of it.

And that the Duke of Arguile, being asked by his brother the Earl of Islay on occasion of his speech on Thursday last whether he was willing to undergo my Lord Cobham's fortune (who was turned out of the King's service for opposing the Court measures), to which the Duke replied, he was willing and should glory in it, if he suffered for supporting his country.

* King Street Chapel.—*Margin.*

1738–9.

Wednesday 7.—I went this morning to the Georgia office, where met, Lord Tirconnel in the Trustee chair ; Mr. Thomas Towers in the Common Council chair; Reverend Mr. Smith, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Thomas Archer, Mr. Henry Archer, Egmont.

As Trustees we put the seal to our petition to Parliament for money to support the colony this year.

As Common Council we ordered 25*l.* of stationery-ware for Mr. Whitfeild, our Minister at Savannah, who is speedily to go over.

A letter was read dated 6 November last from the Reverend Mr. Boltzius, one of the ministers of Ebenezar, desiring that we would pay the passage of two German families which went over by Captain Thompson, making five heads (persons who went not over on our account) which servants Colonel Oglethorp allowed the Ebenezar people until the pleasure of the Trustees should be known. These families they found necessary to attend their cattle, and prevent their being lost in the woods ; Mr. Boltzius acquainted us that they would maintain them themselves.

He further desired some encouragement towards erecting an Orphan house at Ebenezar, their children and sick and old persons being a heavy burden on them.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Gronau, the other minister at Ebenezar, was also read, dated the same day, expressing his thanks for the money we had ordered towards the building his house, which not being sufficient to complete it, by the sum of 30*l.*, he desired we would grant the same.

These letters were referred to a committee of accounts, to state and report their opinion what is proper to be done therein.

A letter dated 19/29 January, 1738-9, from Mr. ——— at Augsburg to Mr. Vernon was read, acquainting him that seven Saltsburghers were on their road to Rotterdam in order to embark for Georgia.

We resolved that their charges should be defrayed, and that Mr. Trevor, His Majesty's minister at the Hague, be wrote to, to favour them at their arrival.

A letter from Edward Bush at Savannah to his daughter in London, dated 27 August, was brought by her to show the Board, wherein he declares that unless the Trustees give him leave to settle this estate on his daughter, he will leave the colony, though he had built a good house and planted five acres of land.

We returned her an answer in writing, that her father shall have power to leave it to which daughter he shall appoint in case he dies without issue male, she residing in the Province, and that we never had refused it to any.

Our public business being over, we discoursed of the situation of our affairs, and agreed among ourselves that Mr. Tracy should see Sir Robert Walpole tomorrow, and desire him to appoint some time when he [and] the Trustees might wait on him with a fresh application for his assistance in Parliament to obtain for them a greater sum for this year's support of the Colony of Georgia than we asked of him the last time they waited on him ; and that when Sir Robert had named the day, Mr. Tracy, the two Mr. Archers, Lord Tirconnel and Mr. Towers should go and expose our wants of 20,000*l.* on account that the military defence of the Colony has fallen unexpectedly on

the Trust, for which no provision was made by the Parliament last year, when they granted 8,000*l.* only for the civil affairs. That this necessity of defending the Colony, for want of the regiment now there, which arrived not by a year and three months so soon as was expected, had run the Trust greatly in debt; otherwise the Colony was in danger to be lost, and therefore it is absolutely necessary to the merchants who had credited us should be paid, and the Trust set clear, otherwise we shall not be able to proceed, and the colony must fall; all this being well set forth in Colonel Oglethorp's letter to the Trust, dated 19 October. We desired they would give Sir Robert a copy of it.

We also ordered copies of the same to be made out for every Trustee, that he might occasionally show it to the members of Parliament in order to induce them to concur in granting the sum we intended to move for, when our petition should be considered by the House.

We dined together at the Cyder House, Mr. Tracy, Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Towers, Mr. Henry Archer and I, and spent some talk in considering who would be a proper person to present our petition to the House, and were at a loss about it, some mentioned Mr. Perry, the present Lord Mayor, and others Mr. John How, but he is not yet in town. Mr. Vernon mentioned Lord Sidney Beauclerc as a gentleman affectionate to our colony and desirous to be a Trustee.

Observing to Mr. Martin the negligence of several gentlemen in attending the Board, particularly Mr. Laroche, he told me in confidence that they did not like Mr. Thomas Towers, suspecting him from his intimacy with Sir Robert Walpole, he was not so zealous and true to the Trust as he ought to be; that this was the reason why Mr. Moor, Mr. Hucks, White, Alderman Heathcote and others resigned, who are united together and meet twice a week, and Mr. La Roch with them; that they thought Mr. Towers would, to oblige Sir Robert, who never cared for our colony, hazard the colony itself, and acquaint him with all our proceedings in too open a manner, and saw him so constantly vote for the measures of the ministry, that it lost us the favour of that party which opposed the Court.

I answered, I knew him attached to Sir Robert, and it was necessary some of our Board should be so, because we could have no Parliamentary supplies to support the Colony without him. But yet he always appeared for the interest and gave us much of his company at the Board; and as to those gentlemen who do not attend for the reason he had given, or any other whatever, I knew not how they could answer it to their conscience, being under an oath faithfully to discharge their trust.

To say the truth, the intimacy Mr. Towers has with Sir Robert puts him under great difficulties at present; for the minority in the House being intent to disapprove the Convention with Spain, and it being suspected that Georgia is to be given up to the Spaniards, Sir Robert has refused to give the House satisfaction in this point, and Mr. Towers has voted on his side in that point, whereby the jealousy of the other Trustees is confirmed that Sir Robert purposes to divide the members that are of the Trust, whose true interest is that they should stick close together. In this Sir Robert has succeeded, for since the winter began neither Mr. Sloper or Captain Eyles, and I can name some others, have ever attended, and more of the Trustees but seldom, and would very rarely dine with us, refusing, as it should seem, to keep up a free and easy intercourse with us.

1738–9.

Even among us who constantly attend, there are some who grow jealous that his complacency to Sir Robert goes too far, and will prevent his agreeing to such measures for obtaining our demand for money as we shall think the most effectual, if they are not approved by Sir Robert; even this morning he told Mr. Vernon and me, before the rest of the Trustees met, that he thought it not fit [for] him to speak in the debate that will be about Georgia, which I wondered at, because it seems to me a duty the Trustees should show the advantages of that Province to Great Britain, and declare against the submitting it to commissaries to give up, if such should be the Ministry's design, and I know the House will expect it; and if the Trustees appear indifferent to it, and sit silent, it is not reasonable that others should speak in its behalf. I told him, that as he, with Mr. Henry Archer, had taken upon them to show His Majesty's title to Georgia at Sir Robert's request, it was proper he should move for such papers and representations as related to that subject, but he declined it, as a thing more proper to be done by some person of the minority side.

Thursday 8.—I went this day to the House of Lords, expecting some debate on the Convention papers, the same to be given to the two Houses this day. But there was not anything material said, only it was wished that all the papers necessary for giving true light to the House had been delivered.

By the Convention and two separate articles, it does not appear that anything positively is agreed except that the King of Spain will in eight months pay our merchants 95,000*l.* for their losses. But as to the not visiting our ships on the high seas, or fixing the bounds of Carolina and Florida, these points are agreed to be left to plenipotentiaries to settle, and the plenipotentiaries named are Mr. Keen and Mr. Stanian.

Friday 9.—Went to see my Lady Salisbury. In the evening Mr. Verelts called on me to let me know that this morning Mr. Tracy, the two Mr. Archers, the two Mr. Towers and Lord Tirconnel waited on Sir Robert Walpole by appointment, and had an hour's conference with him upon the concerns of Georgia; that they showed him Oglethorp's letter exposing the necessity of a very considerable sum to be granted the Trustees this year, and showed him also the paper of application to him from the Trustees to that purpose. Sir Robert asked what was the sum they wanted? They replied 20,000*l.* Was not this more than ever they had? They said, no, they had once 26,000*l.* Then, replied he, you shall have it, but I see what you drive at; you would have your petition come into the House before the grand debate on the Treaty; that must be as you please, but if I were to advise, it should not be delivered till that is over; present it then immediately, and it will come in with more grace and success. Sir, said they, since you have promised the money, and have been pleased to advise the time and method we shall take, we hope you will give the House the satisfaction they shall desire that Georgia is not to be delivered up, otherwise the minority will not consent to give us anything, for so they have declared. I tell you (said he) it is not intended to be given up, and though we call the commissaries plenipotentiaries, they are to receive directions from hence for every thing they sign, and till then are only to send us an account of their conferences.

Upon this and other discourse that passed, the gentlemen came away well satisfied and contented to wait Sir Robert's time for presenting the petition.

Mr. Verelts further told me that he had some conversation with Mr. White, who said the sum we asked was too much, and that he did not like our manner of application to Sir Robert because it tied the Trustees to a subserviency to Sir Robert's measures, whereas he and others thought it would have been better to have kept a middle way, and not be bound to either party in the House. The persons he means were Mr. Laroche, Sir William Heathcote, Alderman Heathcote, Mr. Hucks, and others who have of late been faint in their attendance at the Board, though some of them have done better than others. They could have wished that all the Trustees had kept close, a body by themselves, and hoped by that to have made both parties court them, but our first care is to get our money, and that cannot be done but by the favour of Sir Robert. In the conversation with Sir Robert abovementioned, he had the weakness to discover to them that the Spaniards would give up everything, even the visiting our ships at all, to have Georgia surrendered to them, which gives me to think that it was in his first thoughts to part with it, especially as he added, that he did not know why some inconsiderable part of it might not have been conceded without injury to us. Mr. Tracy replied, the Spaniards in this gave the best reason that could be why we should not part with Georgia, but if they had any part, it would be the best of it, namely, our ports which lie next to them, and in that case the remainder would not be worth keeping.

Mr. Verelts further told me that the merchants intend in their petition to Parliament to expose the necessity of our keeping Georgia, *but they failed therein.

Saturday 10.—I went in the evening to the play called *Œdipus*.

Sunday 11.—Prayers and sermon at home. Mr. Cecil, daughter Hanmer and son and daughter Hanmer† dined with me. In the evening went to chapel, and visited Lady Rook.

Monday 12.—I went to a meeting of the Trustees of King Street Chapel, where we chose a new clerk, and ordered the bills for repairing the chapel should be paid. In the evening I visited Mr. John Temple.

Tuesday 13.—My servant Henekin left me to study physic.

I visited the Bishop of Gloster, Lord Wilmington, Lord Bathurst, Lord Limerick, and Mr. Clerk of Spring Garden.

Wednesday 14.—At a meeting of the Trustees there were present, Mr. Vernon in the chair, Dr. Hales, Sir William Heathcote, Lord Shaftsbury, Mr. Christr. Towers, Mr. Digby, Mr. Thomas Towers, Egmont, Mr. Thomas Archer, Sir Henry Gough, Bart., Mr. Henry Archer, Alderman Heathcote, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Anderson, Lord Limerick, Mr. Smith.

Mr. Vernon acquainted us that Sir Charles Wager had assured him that there would be two men-of-war stationed at Georgia, and that the new governor of South Carolina, Mr. Glen, is like to fail in his attempt to procure the commission of General of His Majesty's forces in that province, wherein if he succeeded, Mr. Oglethorp, who now bears that commission, would be superseded. It seems there is 1,000*l.*

* These words are a later addition.—*Ed.*

† *Sic.* Evidently a slip of the pen for Percival.—*Ed.*

1738–9

per annum allowed by the Government to the person who bears that commission in South Carolina, which is the chief support of the governor, and Mr. Oglethorp is now in possession of that salary. But Mr. Glen represented to the Privy Council that as governor he ought to be also General and of course enjoy the salary; but the Council referred the matter back to be reconsidered by the Attorney and Solicitor General, who had before given their opinions upon consultation in his favour. I wish this do not breed ill-blood between Mr. Oglethorp and him.

Then the Trustees debated about the proper time for presenting our petition to the House for a further support. The opinions were various, but at length we postponed the consideration to Monday next.

Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Christopher Towers, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapotre, Doctor Hales and I dined together at the Cyder House, and because Mr. Cooksay was to return to-morrow to Georgia, we were necessitated, through not a sufficient number to make a board of Common Council, to make agreement with him for a parcel of land he petitioned for; which we must get confirmed at the next Board.

This day there was a debate in the House of Commons about continuing the same number of land forces this year as the former, which was carried by 238 against 153; difference 85.

I hear it has been computed that the Convention will be carried to approve it by 54 in the House of Commons.

This day my daughter Helena is 21 years old.

Thursday 15.—I visited Sir George Savil, Sir Philip Parker, Mr. Duncomb, Sir Edward Dering, and Mr. Temple. In the evening I went to the new play called *Mustapha*, wrote by Mr. Mallet; the language of it is lofty but not bombast, the sentiments fine and justly expressed, the characters kept up to, and the principles of honour and virtue inculcated; in a word, to one of our best modern tragedies.

Friday 16.—I went to the House of Commons expecting the papers which the Trustees of Georgia had made a list of, relating to their colony, would have been moved for, to be laid before the House; but Sir Robert Walpole took alarm at it, and would not suffer our gentlemen to make the motion; whereby the House will not be possessed of them and the lights they would give (by reason of the time to be employed in copying them from the several offices) until the debate about the Convention is over.

Saturday 17. I stayed at home this and several following days by reason of a cold.

Sunday 18.—Prayers and sermon at home.

Monday 19.—My cold would not permit me to go to the Georgia office, where there was a large meeting of Trustees and Lord Shaftsbury in the chair of Trustees. Earl of Shaftsbury, Thomas Towers, Lord Viscount Limerick, Christopher Towers, Lord Viscount Tirconnel, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Lapotre, Captain Eyles, Mr. Laroche, Thomas Archer, Doctor Hales, Mr. Smith, Mr. Tracy, Sir William Heathcote, Alderman Heathcote, Henry Archer; Sir Henry Gough, Mr. Anderson.

The subject of their meeting was to consider whether our petition should be delivered before or after the grand debate on the Convention, which matter was referred, as the last day, to next Wednesday's meeting.

Mr. Vernon and Mr. Verelts dined with me. They told me there was likewise a debate when to move for certain papers and memorials relating to Georgia, whether to-morrow or some days after. It was generally thought proper for to-morrow, otherwise the transcripts from the several offices will not be made time enough for the House to be possessed of them, and so they will prove of no use in giving the House the necessary lights. The Board determined nothing thereon, but Alderman Heathcote and Lord Limerick seemed resolved to move for them. Mr. Thomas Towers was not for it, I suppose because Sir Robert Walpole is not. His behaviour on all this occasion has indeed been very odd, and brought a suspicion of our gentlemen upon him, as if less zealous for the colony's service than to please Sir Robert.

Mr. Verelts told me that Mr. Towers and Mr. Henry Archer sitting by Sir Robert in the House last Friday, and discoursing about Georgia, Mr. Archer told him plainly the gentlemen of the Trust were unanimous to keep it out of the Spaniards' hands, and that if they have not satisfaction in that point, they would vote against the Convention, whereupon Sir Robert called up Colonel Bladen and asked him whether England has a right to Georgia, to which Bladen replied, "Yes." "Can you prove it," said Sir Robert, "and will you undertake it?" The Colonel answered he would. "Then," said Sir Robert, "By G——, the Spaniards shall not have it."

Mr. Verelts likewise told me that petitions are coming up for securing the navigation to the West Indies without any search, from Liverpool and Bristol; and that not only the West India merchants will petition but likewise the City of London.

Mr. Vernon gave me an account of the two plenipotentiaries appointed on our side: Mr. Keen is son to a broken Alderman of Lyn, who fell to such poverty that he was obliged to fling off his gown.

And Mr. Castars, Consul at Alicant, is son to a French under cook in King William's kitchen. Failing of a writer's place at 50*l.* a year, Mr. Horace Walpole took him into his family, and afterwards got him made Consul at Alicant.

'Tis matter of surprise that Sir Robert would employ such low fellows to transact the most important affairs of this kingdom at the proudest Court in Europe.

This day a question was moved in the Lords' House whether the Directors of the South Sea Company should attend, in order to have some questions put to them, leading to give lights into the agreement made by the Ministry with Spain touching the Company. After a long debate it was carried only by 7 that the questions should not be asked. This without doubt amazed Sir Robert Walpole, considering the number of Lords who have places or pensions.

The Bishops of Oxford, Gloster, Litchfeild, and Lincoln, and the Duke of Arguile, Marquis of Lothian, Earls of Essex, Scarborow, and Lords Lovel, Lymington, Lord Lonsdale and Lord Peterburow (all Courtiers) voted with the minority. The division was 49 to 42.

Sir Robert Walpole being without the Bar asked the Earl of Chesterfeild what they wanted of the South Sea Company. The Earl replied, a paper of their demands on Spain. "Oh!" said Sir Robert, "that account is the hardest thing in the world to settle." "Why then,"

1738–9.

said the Earl, "did you call home your best accountant?" "Best!" replied Sir Robert, "I neither sent or recalled any, what do you mean?" "I mean," said t'other, "our fleet."

Tuesday 20.—This morning Sir William Keith, Bart., who lately published the history of Virginia, and designs to continue that of all our Colonies, came to see me, and I gave him a copy of my reasons for preserving and supporting Georgia to print, if he on consideration should see proper, in his weekly paper called *The Citizen*.

Wednesday 21.—I went this morning to the Georgia meeting. The subject whereof, in the summons, was to consider of the proper time for presenting our petition to Parliament for money, but we employed the morning on two other important matters. It was a meeting of Trustees, and the gentlemen present were: Lord Tirconnel, in the chair, Lord Limerick, Egmont, president, Lapotre, Christopher Towers, Thomas Towers, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Sloper, Dr. Hales, Earl of Shaftsbury, Henry Archer, Thomas Archer, Sir William Heathcote; Mr. Burton, A.M., Sir Henry Gough.

Mr. Laroche was in the House of Commons but industriously kept out of the way, and is manifestly cool to the Trust; the reason I cannot yet well clear up. Mr. Hucks was also in town, but absented himself, as did others who were expected.

I opened the debate by expressing my great concern and apprehension, that the Province of Georgia is in danger to be given up by this Convention, for which I could give many reasons, but that I supposed the gentlemen already acquainted with them, and of the same opinion; but so much I would say, that time wears very fast, the Convention is speedily to be debated in both Houses, and many lights proper to give them with respect to the Spaniards' claim on Georgia, and our right thereto, have hitherto been kept back by the Ministry from their knowledge, as appeared by their refusal to permit us to call for papers we had made a list of, and shown them, to which their answers and the delays they used were most unsatisfactory. That the eyes of the world were upon us, and many had asked me, What are the Trustees doing? Are you careless what becomes of the Province? Are you asleep? The City, the merchants, the trading towns, are petitioning against this Convention, and will you do nothing? Can you expect anyone will support you if you will not support yourselves? These reproaches, I said, gave me great trouble, as they affected the honour of the Trustees, and the more as I thought them just, for though we had not been idle, but had applied to the Ministry, yet that was unknown to the public, and, we were sensible, unsuccessful. I would therefore take the liberty to make them a motion which I hoped would have the approbation of all present, and the rather, because it would answer the ends of some gentlemen among us, who possibly might approve some parts of the Convention, but I was sure (if anything therein should be prejudicial to Georgia) would in that part be against it, and therefore would be very glad that the consideration of Georgia should stand single and unmixed with other matters, which if lumped with them would put these gentlemen under a great difficulty how to vote. That my oath as Common Councillor bound me in conscience to this proceeding, and to use all my skill and knowledge in serving the Province, and as I thought I could not serve it more in the doubtful state we are in, than by procuring from the

Ministry an explicit declaration in Parliament, whether Georgia shall be given up to the Spaniards or not, I humbly moved—

That a petition be presented to the Parliament that they will be pleased to interpose that the Colony of Georgia may not be affected by the 2nd Article in the Convention, which refers the settling of the limits of Carolina and Florida to plenipotentiaries.

After some pause, my Lord Limerick got up and seconded me with great strength of reason and variety of arguments, and showed that this motion regarded not the Convention in general, nor even the settling limits, provided Georgia be safe; if the Parliament should think fit to render up to the Spaniards parts of Carolina southward of Georgia, this motion contained nothing against that, for therein we confined ourselves to those lands only that were granted to us, of which we were Trustees for the public, and which we would not part with, consistent with our honour and conscience, without using our utmost endeavours to preserve it.

There was a seeming approbation of the motion, but no gentleman spoke his sense on the same side, nor did Mr. Towers, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Sloper and others of Sir Robert Walpole's friends, oppose it, only they said it was a matter of great consequence, and it would be fit to be considered at a future Board, which was agreed on Saturday next, at ten o'clock.

We then debated about the time to call in the two Houses for the papers we desired should be given in, it being the general opinion that the delays given us therein by Sir Robert and Mr. Walpole were only shifts to postpone the thing till the debate on the Convention was over. At length we agreed that the Earl of Shaftsbury should move for them to-morrow in the House of Lords.

After this, Mr. Lapotre, Vernon, Lord Tirconnel, Burton, Dr. Hales, Sloper and I dined at the Cyder House.

I found a necessity for making the above motion, for all the minority were set upon our petitioning the Parliament, and my Lord Limerick privately assured me that otherwise he would quit the Board. How Sir Robert Walpole will relish it I can well foresee, but I told several of his friends when the debate was over, that he had reason to thank me, for if he has imprudently made any indiscreet promise to the Court of Spain, or given her any encouragement to hope Georgia shall be given up to her, the interposition of Parliament will bring him off, as it did the late King in the case of Gibraltar.

Thursday 22.—I visited Sir Charles Moore, Mr. Whitchet, Colonel Shutz, Mr. Cecil, Mr. Grimes, Earl of Shaftsbury, Lord Carpenter, Earl of Inchiqueen, Duke of Portland, Lord Nassau Pawlet, Cousin William Southwell, Cousin Legrand and Mr. John Temple.

After dinner I went to the Royal Society, and then to the Crown and Anchor to the vocal music meeting.

A great Court Lord told a friend of mine this day that they now believed Sir Robert Walpole's administration in danger.

Friday 23.—I went this morning to the Georgia office alone to form a petition in behalf of Georgia to Parliament, and Mr. Thomas Towers who came also accidentally there, assisted in it, assisted me, which I was pleased to find, because I know at bottom he is not for petitioning, and I apprehended most opposition from him.

1738–9.

This day the West India merchants, the City of London, and the City of Bristol presented their petitions to the House of Commons in relation to the Convention, and a debate arose whether the West India merchants should be heard by counsel or themselves. The Ministers opposing their being heard by counsel carried the question so, by a majority of 240 against 207. The question whether the Bristol petition should be heard by counsel or by themselves was also carried for the latter by the Court by 237 against 208, difference only 29, which made the courtiers hang down their heads.

Saturday 24, February.—This day the Trustees of Georgia met in greater numbers than usual. Sir William Heathcote in the Trustee chair; Lord Limerick, Lord Egmont, Lord Shaftsbury, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Christopher Towers, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Thomas Towers, Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Thomas Archer, Mr. Laroche, Mr. Smith (15); Sir Jacob Debouverie, Sir Henry Goff, Mr. Burton, Mr. Anderson, Alderman Heathcote (5).

Our business, according to the summons, was to consider of the motion I made last meeting for petitioning the Parliament that Georgia may not be affected by the Convention.

I renewed it, my Lord Limerick seconded it, and the whole Board, none dissenting, agreed to petition, Mr. Laroche excepted. He came in as soon as it passed, and declared he should have been against it had he been present. There were six who would have opposed it, but they knew they should be outnumbered, and these were, Sloper, the two Towers, the two Archers, and Sir Henry Goff. Mr. Sloper indeed made some hesitation at the word *affected* as being of a large signification, but I desired the plan of a petition which I had prepared might be read, and then the Board would know in what sense the word was to be taken, wherein he acquiesced.

The petition was read entire, and a second time paragraph by paragraph, and with divers alterations finally agreed to *nem. contradicente;* but this held us three hours and a half, by reason the gentlemen not well disposed to petition, talked long about trifling matters in order to waste time and prevent our coming this day to a conclusion, in which case, the Lords who are to debate the Convention on Tuesday next, would not be possessed of our petition, a thing Mr. Horace Walpole who was acquainted with our design much desired.

But the rest of us aware of this pressed that all might be over and the seal put to it this day, and we succeeded therein. I then moved that as we had sealed a petition to the Lords, the same petition *mutatis mutandis* might be presented to the House of Commons, which was agreed to.

Then we desired my Lord Shaftsbury to take that for the Lords, and put it into the hands of some Lord to deliver to that House, which he undertook. And my Lord Limerick took that for the House of Commons to put into my Lord Baltimore's hands.

This was a great work over, and I was doubtful from the beginning of its success; but the confining our petition singly to what relates to Georgia without meddling with the Convention further than it might affect our Province, and the modesty with which it is drawn up, brought all to consent to it, though I wonder the words *implore the protection* which are in it, escaped the animadversion of those whom we suspected, for to implore the protection of Parliament carries with it

an interpretation that the Ministry had refused to proteet us, or at least that we suspected so of them.

It is whispered this day that the Duke of Richmond, my Lord Pembroke, and Lord Wilmington will go over to the minority, and two bishops more, and everyone believes my Lord Searborow will join the minority.

Sunday 25, February.—I communicated at the King's Chapel, and afterwards went to Court. At the levée I saw the Duke of Arguile and the Duke of Dorset, who had been with the King before the crowd were admitted. The Court is the worst place to learn news in, but some privately told me they looked on Sir Robert Walpole to be lost. After dinner I went to St. James' prayers, and heard Bishop Secker expound the Catechism, not to children, but to a very full audience of grown people. I learned that Dr. Herring, Bishop of Bangor is suspected of going over to the minority.

Monday 26.—I went to the Georgia office and saw the seal put to 131 sola bills to be sent on Wednesday next by Captain Shoebrook to Georgia.

And this day my Lord Baltimore presented our petition to the House of Commons, which was referred to the Committee.

My Lord Limeriek made a motion for the papers we desired.

When our petition was presented, Mr. White, Hueks and Wollaston, all Trustees, rose from their seats and left the House, whieh was very surprising to the rest of our body.

And the Earl of Chesterfeild presented our petition to the House of Lords which was ordered to lie on their table to be perused by the members.

This day there was a division in the House of Commons upon a petition presented in behalf of one Vaughan, captain of a merehant vessel taken by the Spaniards, wherein it was desired that the said Vaughan desired to be heard to his eomplaint by counsel, he not being in England to plead for himself. But Sir Robert Walpole opposed it as a matter that would only inflame the House, which was too much inflamed already, and Mr. Walpole said the Spanish Minister had wrote that Vaughan was set at liberty; so the House resolved he should be heard himself, but not by eounsel, whieh absurd as it was, the man being out of the kingdom, was carried by 175 against 162, the difference being but 13. Sir Robert was observed to have much eoneern on his face.

Tuesday 27.—Doctor Donavan, of Cork, M.D., Sir William Keith, and Lieutenant Berry eame to see me.

Wednesday 28.—To-day the following Trustees met as a Board of Common Council to consider of a proper time to present our petition to Parliament for money, viz. :—

Mr. Sloper in the Common Council chair, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Christopher Towers, Doctor Hales, Lord Limeriek, Mr. Henry Archer, Lord Tirconnel, Egmont.

Our resolution was to defer the resolution of this question to Friday next in hopes of a larger Board. In the debate it was urged that all petitions for money are already delivered in, that to-morrow is the last day for receiving private petitions; that we should be inexeusable if we let slip our opportunity till the Committee for supplies is shut,

and that the minority are now for us, but should we wait till the debate on the Convention is over, and the same carried by the Ministry to be approved of, the minority may be so out of humour as to turn against us, and make it a pretence for denying us money that it would be throwing it away since Georgia was to be delivered up to the Spaniards.

It was said on the other side, that 'tis very improper to present our petition now, we having hitherto taken Sir Robert Walpole's advice concerning the time, who had desired us to wait till the grand debate on the Convention is over; that it was the more improper, because we had disobliged him and his party by presenting a petition to both Houses imploring their protection, which carried with it an implication that the Ministry intended to give us up to the Spaniards. That we had before determined in a very full Board unanimously to wait Sir Robert's time, and the minority were those who pressed it. That it would be wise to wait till Sir Robert's resentment against us is over, and we could not reasonably suppose he would go back from his word of supporting us; that the supply cannot be speedily shut up, and we may watch it so as to be time enough with our petition, though we should now defer it.

At length we agreed, as has been said, to defer the consideration of this affair to Friday, and we were generally of opinion that then we should desire some of our gentlemen to wait on Sir Robert Walpole to express our fears of lapsing our time for petitioning, and to procure from him a renewal of his promise to support us.

A report from the Committee of Correspondence was made, whereby they gave it as their opinion that 70*l.* should be ordered in Sola bills for the Saltsburghers, which report was allowed.

Mr. Sloper, Thomas Towers, Vernon, Dr. Hales and I dined at the Cyder House, and drew up the form of two papers to be shown to our friends in the House of Commons particularizing the sums we want to put us out of debt, and for carrying on the civil affairs of the Colony from Lady-day 1739 to 1740.

We also as a Committee of Correspondence drew up a letter to Mr. Oglethorp in answer to those lately received from him.

There was this day a debate in the House of Commons on a motion to require of the South Sea Company an account of their demand on the King of Spain; Sir Robert Walpole was against it, but dared not divide the House lest he should lose it, so the motion was yielded to. There were 460 members in the House, and had the minority got the better on a division it might have proved fatal to him.

Thursday, 1 March.—I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer and Sir Francis Clerke, then went to the House of Lords, it being the day for their considering the Convention.

The Earl of Chumley opened the debate with a long and eloquent speech in commendation of the Convention, and then concluded with a motion for addressing His Majesty to thank him for his care of his people shown by the terms agreed on with Spain. It was carried after nine hours' debate by 95 against 74, majority 21, proxies on both sides included; 29 proxies for the address, and 16 against it.

Friday, 2 March.—I went this morning according to summons to the Georgia office to consider of the proper time for presenting our petition for a supply to Parliament. The Trustees who met were :—

Mr. Sloper in the Common Council chair; Egmont, Tirconnel, Limerick, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Henry Archer, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Christopher Towers, Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Thomas Towers acquainted us that he and some other of the Trustees dined yesterday with Sir Robert Walpole, to whom they put the question when they should present their petition. That he replied, when the business of Tuesday next is over, Wednesday or Thursday, it was indifferent to him. That he said he had got the King's consent, and promised his assistance for granting us 20,000*l.* for this year's service. That he added, it was not sufficient to grant us this sum for the present, but thought must be had for the future, and fortifying Georgia. From this Mr. Towers inferred that Sir Robert is sincere in this matter, and really does not intend that Georgia shall be given up to the Spaniards by the plenipotentiaries. I said all this looked well, and since Sir Robert had himself mentioned Wednesday, I should be for fixing on that day, because it was the supply day, and the gentlemen of the Trust who are of the House would not be obliged to show themselves (as many of them would) supporters of the Ministry, to the distaste of those in the minority, until after the petition was delivered, for that Tuesday would be taken up in examining the merchants' petition, and perhaps Wednesday too, and consequently the grand debate concerning an address of approbation of the Convention, would at soonest be on Thursday, before which time our petition would be presented.

The other gentlemen were of the same opinion, and we agreed to desire Mr. Towers to mention to Sir Robert on Monday or Tuesday next our desire to petition next Wednesday, if he thought fit.

Mr. Vernon came home with me to dinner, and in the evening Dean Madden and Mr. John Temple visited me.

Mr. Glen, the new nominated Governor of South Carolina, told me he had lately received a letter from the Province, that the Chactaw nation had sent down three of their most powerful kings with three score attendants to Charlestown, and entered into alliance with that Province. That they had in consequence thereof expelled all the French out of their country, had made peace with the Chickesaws, their ancient enemies but our friends, and had likewise gained over the Blewmouths, a nation of Indians on the other side of the Messasippi river; so that the French are quite prevented from pursuing their old scheme of opening a communication from Canada down to the Bay of Mexico, these nations possessing a considerable part of the Messasippi river. This is an unexpected providential occurrence that will effectually preserve the back of our settlements from French encroachments.

Saturday, March 3.—I visited Mr. Trenchard, Dr. Moore, Cousin Ned Southwell, Mrs. Betty Southwell and Cousin Le Grand.

Sunday 4.—

Monday 5.—Visited the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. J. Temple, Sir Windham Knatchbull.

Tuesday 6.—Visited my Cousin Scot and Sir Robert Brown. The House of Commons sat this day till 9 at night hearing the merchants on their petitions.

Wednesday 7.—This day Mr. Vernon, Mr. Anderson, and I, Associates of Dr. Bray, met in expectation of two more, which, number five,

1738–9.

would have been a quorum, to order the purchase of stock for the use of converting negroes, Mr. Anderson reporting that he had in his hands 80*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

There met this day at the office: Mr. Vernon, Limerick, Thomas Towers, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lapotre, Thomas Archer, Henry Archer, Egmont, Christopher Towers; Mr. Anderson.

The design of our meeting was that if any difficulties arose concerning the presenting our petition, designed to be done this day, we might consult thereon; but there was none. Lord Sidney Beauclerc presented it, and Lord Baltimore seconded it, and the House referred it to the Committee of Supply, to which there were but two noes, Sir William Clayton, a ministry man, and Mr. Fox, who married my Lord Bingley's daughter.

Mr. Henry Archer expressed himself much pleased that he had prevailed on Sir Robert Walpole to add the word *possessions* to the word *rights* belonging to England in the West Indies; the address of the Lords containing only the latter, which is not so strong as *possessions*, it being possible that men may have rights though kept out of possessions, whereas in addressing His Majesty to preserve our possessions Georgia is more explicitly and effectually insisted on to be preserved. He said, when he desired the word "possessions" might be added, Mr. Horatio Walpole was against it, and said it could not be done, but upon his replying that if it was not done, it would be moved for by the minority, upon this Mr. Walpole said he would advise with Sir Robert his brother, who called the Attorney and Solicitor General to advise on it. They gave their opinion that rights comprehended possession, but Mr. Archer showed them by the best authorities in the law it did not, and thereupon Sir Robert yielded to put the word in, to humour the Trustees, as he said.

Before dinner Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson, and I went into committee of correspondence, and made some progress in perusing Mr. Stephens' last journal, out of which we took notes to make our report on, and for heads of letters. We had not time to go through.

We all then went to dinner at the Cyder House, and Mr. Thomas Towers and Mr. Henry Archer came and dined with us.

After dinner we framed a letter to Mr. Page, a Common Councillor who never qualified himself, to desire he would do it before our anniversary day to-morrow sennit, or else to send us his resignation, that we may choose a new one.

We also agreed on the substance of a law in favour of female successions to grants in Georgia, whereto I was very urgent because of the great clamour against us on account of the tenures in Georgia run all upon heirs male. At night I went to our weekly concert.

Thursday 8.—This day being appointed for considering the King's speech and debate upon the Convention signed at the Pardo, 14 January last, the House of Commons was fuller than has been known for many years. Mr. Horace Walpole moved for an address of thanks to His Majesty for his great care and prudence in his negotiations with Spain to preserve the trade and rights of his subjects, which was strongly opposed by the gentlemen in the minority. The debate began very early, at an hour after eleven, and lasted till 10 o'clock, when the Court carried the motion to address by 260 against 232, difference only 28. They thought the majority would have been 35.

The whole number of members is 558, of whom there were present, with the tellers and the Speaker, 497, so there were absent 61, of which the greater number must have kept away by design; some as not willing to offend the Court by voting against it, while being conscious that the Convention is deserving of censure, they could not in honour vote to approve it, and those were such as on other occasions vote with the Ministry; others as being prevailed on to absent themselves, being persons who on all occasions vote against the Court, but were now tempted to withdraw themselves by such arguments as ministries are known to employ in cases of important nature. Sir Robert Walpole was heard to say last week that he had gained over 20 Tories. Others again in so great a body must be supposed sick, and some few out of England. But take all together, there never were so few absent in my memory, nor so great a minority since the Revolution. Sir Robert Walpole has no other reason to rejoice that he has carried this question than that he has put off the evil day to another session; for it is universally believed he will not be able to stand his ground next year.

Friday 9.—I visited Mr. Dawney and the Bishop of Litchfield. After dinner I went for a time to the House of Commons, where the address voted yesterday was on the report again debated and opposed, but about 9 at night on a division it past by a majority of 30, 244 against 214. Mr. Pulteney, Sir William Windham, Mr. Sandys and Sir John Cotton insinuated that they would appear no more in Parliament, since the members could be prevailed on to approve this Convention.

Saturday 10.—I learned this day that the minority are enraged against the Trustees of Georgia for so many of them voting in favour of the Convention, wherein they are very unreasonable to expect that the Trustees should be obliged to square their opinions to that of the minority, or that such a body of gentlemen should not vary in their sentiments from each other. They procured an alteration in the Commons Address from that of the Lords, by adding to the word rights the words *and possessions*, which last are a further security that Georgia will not be given up by the Treaty to the Spaniards, and is said by the majority to be a millstone about Sir Robert Walpole's neck, for if the plenipotentiaries are to insist upon not giving up any of His Majesty's possessions, then that part of South Carolina southward of Georgia can no more be given up than Georgia can, and Sir Robert will not have a foot of land to resign to the Spaniards to facilitate a peace. This very thing is sufficient to occasion a war, which the minority desire, and yet they are angry because some of our Trustees voted for the Convention with this amendment.

Sunday 11.—Went to the chapel morning and evening. Visited Mr. Vernon and Sir Francis Clerke.

Monday 12.—Visited Mr. Laroche, Sir Edward Dering and Lord Orery. I find it much talked that the minority design to desert the Parliament, and many people apprehend some strange violences before next year; to talk even of a rising and civil war, which God avert! This abandoning the Parliament is very injudicious for that party, for if the leaders of the minority retire, those who remain, seeing they have no heads to conduct them, will be inclined to go over to the Ministry, and so the majority will grow stronger; whereas if the minority stuck close they would certainly be the majority next

1738–9.

session. But if they design to retire into their countries in order to foment discontent among the people, they will doubtless so far succeed, but they may chance to raise a spirit they cannot lay, and then all will fall into confusion.

This morning my son's wife was taken ill of a sore throat, pain in the back, shivering and vomiting, nor was she better at night. Should it be the smallpox, she may miscarry, or it may go hard with her, being fat and full of blood. Pray God it may only prove a cold and that she may recover this!

Mr. Verelts acquainted me this evening that my Lord Lymerick had given him an act of resignation of his trust of Common Councilman, and told him for reason, that he hoped thereby the Trustees would be induced to alter their measures, by which he meant, go over to the minority side. Mr. Verelts would have dissuaded him from it, and urged it would appear ungrateful in him to turn his back to a set of gentlemen whose votes brought him into the House, and besides, it was not a fair usage of them nor reasonable to expect that a body of gentlemen could be constrained to vote contrary to their opinions, only to please him. That five of the Trust voted against the Convention, and had all the rest done so the Ministry had still carried the question; but when they saw that the Convention would pass, they obliged Sir Robert Walpole to put the word "possessions" into the address, which was of the greatest service for defeating the ensuing treaty with Spain, because thereby the Ministry were tied down from giving up an inch of ground to the Spaniards, which they have declared unless they are allowed to have restored to them, they will never make a treaty. So that we Georgians have actually overturned the Convention. Mr. Verelts desired him also to reflect that at his desire the Trustees petitioned the Parliament. But all this signified nothing, for he not only resolved to quit, but said he would endeavour that Lord Shaftsbury and Sir William Heathcote should do so.

Tuesday 13.—I heard this day that 160 members of the minority design to come no more (this session at least) to Parliament, and that in Cart's papers when seized were found some notices of arms disposed of in England.

I visited Sir William Heathcote to prevent his hearkening to Lord Lymerick's violent counsels, and hope I have prevented his flinging up his trust.

Wednesday 14.—This day there met in Common Council: Mr. Christopher Towers in the chair of Common Council; Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Laroche, Sir William Heathcote, Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Robert Tracey, Mr. Vernon, Lord Egmont and Mr. Burton, Trustee.

The resignations of the Earl of Shaftsbury and Lord Viscount Limerick were read, which raised great indignation in all the gentlemen, especially against my Lord Limerick, who was not contented with withdrawing himself, but laboured to seduce my Lord Shaftsbury away, wherein he succeeded. He also set Alderman Heathcote upon persuading Sir William Heathcote to fling up, and I yesterday found him wavering, but this day he came, as I desired he would, to the Board, and I hope he will continue.

This sudden quitting the Trust without warning, and the very day before we by charter are obliged to choose new Trustees and Common

Councillors, was a very great hardship on us, by not giving us time to think of and apply to proper gentlemen to accept the Trust and supply their rooms. We therefore immediately enacted a bye-law, whereby no resignation shall be accepted that is not made one month before the third Thursday in March, our anniversary day and day of election.

This dereliction made us conclude to cause Mr. Verelts to write to Mr. Page (who at our desire had sent up a resignation out of the country) to desire he would not quit the Trust but continue a Common Councilman, the reason ceasing why we desired his resignation. He had been chose last year without his knowledge, and never attended to be sworn in; but we knew he had a good affection for our Colony, and as his health is mending, and as he designs to be a member of the ensuing Parliament, we thought it would prove of service to the Trust if he were continued.

After this Mr. Vernon, Mr. Burton, and I dined at the Cyder House, and went through the remainder of Mr. Stephenson's (*sic.*) journal. We also perused some letters, and took notes thereout for heads of a report to the Common Council at a future meeting.

Afterwards I visited the Bishops of Gloster and Oxford.

What was the more ungenerous in my Lord Limerick was the immediately printing in the newspaper of the day, his and Lord Shaftsbury's resignation of their Trust, thereby to animate the minority against us, and give an ill expression to the world.

This day the Princess of Wales was brought to bed of a son, on which the King ordered the guns to be fired.

Thursday 15.—This being the anniversary day of meeting of the Trustees of Dalone's legaey for converting negroes, and of the Trustees of Georgia, there met a considerable number of our gentlemen at St. Bride's Church vestry, namely: Mr. Robert Traey, who was in the Common Council chair, Mr. Vernon, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Thomas Towers, Egmont, Dr. Hales, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lapotre, Lord Tireonnel, Mr. Laroche, Mr. Thomas Archer, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Sloper; Sir Henry Gough, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Burton, Trustees.

Before the sermon we passed our account of receipts and disbursements from 9 June last to the 14th inst.

Then we confirmed the bye-law agreed to yesterday, that whatever Common Counceillor resigned for the future, shall do it a month before the 3rd Thursday in March. We also agreed that a law should be made in favour of female successors in Georgia, and that Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Thomas Towers, and Judge Holland, the three gentlemen of our Board of the profession of the law, should be desired to prepare it.

Then we elected my Lord Carpenter into the Common Council, and also the Lord Sidney Beauclere, having first chose him as a Trustee.

My Lord Sidney Beauclerc came to us before dinner and gave us thanks, being very desirous to be a member of the Trust. But my Lord Carpenter was much disturbed that we chose him, alleging the same reason subsisted for his declining it, as induced him before to fling it up. But we pacified him, and he aequiesced to stand a Common Counceillor provided we did not require him to take the oath, and in consequence thereto to act, declaring it was on the condition of being excused therein that he did so acquiesce. This we all allowed him.

1738–9.

These affairs being over we went to church, and Dr. Berriman, one of the most noted preachers in London, gave us an excellent sermon, suitable to the occasion of our meeting.

After which we invited him and the Reader, and Mr. Glen, the new Governor of Carolina, to dine with us so that we were in all, including our Secretary and Accountant, 21, Mr. Tracy alone leaving us after the sermon to attend the House of Commons, from whence he returned not.

But after dinner I received from him a letter which I imparted to the Trustees, being of a very satisfactory nature, relating to some conversation of Monsieur Giraldini about Georgia, to which letter I returned an answer. They may both be seen in the appendix to my narrative of the rise, progress and settlement of Georgia, and therefore I shall only here mention the substance of them.

Mr. Tracy acquainted me that Mr. Henry Vane, a member of the House, having industriously reported that Giraldini should tell my Lord Lovel, his master would sooner part with Madrid than give up Georgia. General Wade went on purpose to Court this morning to enquire into it, this being the day of the Foreign Ministers. That as soon as the King's Levee was over, he took Giraldini aside, and told him what he was reported to have said. That Giraldini protested it was great injustice done him; that all the foundation he presumed there was for it, was a conversation he had at Mr. Nugent's, where Lord Lovel was present; that my Lord, Mr. Nugent, and some others talked a good deal upon several points in the Convention, and at last came to Georgia. That till then he (Giraldini) sat silent, but then was called upon to give his opinion, upon which he declared to Mr. Wade that he only said he apprehended his master had by the Treaties of '67 and '70 a right to a great part of Georgia, but that he (Giraldini) had said it in several places, and particularly to Sir Robert Walpole, that if the English would not extend their new settlement beyond the river Allatahama, and keep to the northern side, the King of Spain would be contented that his dominion should extend no further than the southern side of that river.

The answer I returned was to this effect: that his letter gave me and the Trustees great satisfaction; that I was only afraid that if the lands bordering on the south side of the Allatahama be left in the power of the Spaniards to occupy, they, by building a fort on the banks, may command the entrance or navigation of that river; therefore, it was my opinion the most that can be conceded to the Spaniards is that the lands to the southward should be left entirely desert and uninhabited by Spaniards or English. That I speak as a Georgian, but whether the Ministry will assert the right of His Majesty further southwards, or the Parliament acquiesce in yielding up any part of our possessions (though no part of Georgia), was what it is impossible for me to know, and very unbecoming me to speak to. That in the meantime I could not help observing that our petition, and the honest resolute and faithful declaration of the Trustees to the Ministry on this occasion, with the great minority, has produced this declaration from Giraldini; for I believed my Lord Bathurst and Mr. Blackwood told me true, that Giraldini did say to them, his master would sacrifice the Indies before he would suffer us to keep Georgia. At the bottom of my letter I told him I wrote this only to himself, my reason for which

postscript was that I would not have him show my letter to the Ministry, who might think from thence that I spoke the sense of the Trustees, which I would not take upon me.

After this, talking with Mr. Laroche about this letter and telling him we did wisely in adding the word possessions to the Commons' address, he told me it was his own thought, and that he with Mr. Henry Archer moved it to Sir Robert Walpole and insisted on it. I replied, Mr. Thomas Towers told me it was himself with Mr. Archer, which Mr. Laroche denied, and seemed uneasy that another took the merit of it.

Alderman Heathcote, Mr. White, Mr. Moor and Mr. Hucks did not come near us, of whom we may say as St. John did of the apostate Christians in his time, *they were with us but they were not of us.* Their heart seemed alienated from us, and the latter told a friend of mine in confidence, that *if we may have a peace with Spain by giving up Georgia, it were a good thing.* Yet this gentleman told me a month or two ago, that if there was a design to give up Georgia, he would divide the House against it, though there were but three men to join him; so variable are men in their thoughts and purposes.

Friday 16.—I remarked this day in the King's answer to the Commons' Address that he only promises to do his best to preserve our just rights, but does not add the word possessions thereto, which were in the Address. When I mentioned this to the gentlemen of Georgia, some of them said Sir Robert had not acted fairly by us.

I went to the House of Commons to hear the debate on the Wool Bill, and there apprized Mr. Tracy, the two Mr. Towers and the two Mr. Archers, that if the Government should think fit to give up to the Spaniards in the ensuing treaty, that part of South Carolina which lies southward of Georgia, that care should be taken that the Spaniards build no fort on the south side of the river Allatahama, and that Jekyl's Island remains to England, although it should be southward of Georgia, for otherwise we might possibly lose the harbour of Jekyl, which is of so great importance to us, it not being certain by our maps that Jekyl's Island and the harbour be within the bounds of Georgia, though undoubtedly within the bounds of Carolina.

The House going into a grand committee to consider of a bill for relieving the woollen trade, Mr. Horace Walpole moved that the duty on Irish yarn might be taken off in order to induce the people of Ireland to bring it to England rather than run it to France.

Mr. Vyner, Lord Baltimore, Lord Tireonnel, and Mr. Hungerford and Captain Eyles opposed it. But Mr. Bance, Gyles Earl, Mr. Drummond supported it.

Mr. Edward Thompson, Commissioner of the Land Revenue in Ireland, moved to open the ports of Galway, Limerick and Ireland(*sic*). Sir Abraham Elton opposed it.

Mr. Vere moved for an extension of the Registry Act of wool in England to some more miles distant from the coast, and that the same should also comprehend Ireland, which nobody opposed.

He also moved that no wool manufactured into cloth, stuffs, etc., in Ireland, should be suffered to be exported out of that kingdom, under greater penalties than by the Acts in being; which Sir John Barnard opposed, saying he was in his conscience persuaded that the prohibition of manufactured wool in Ireland from being exported was the root of all the evil and decay of the English woollen manufacture.

Mr. Walpole also moved that the admittance of Irish worsted and yarn should not take place till midsummer 1740, in order that the Parliament of Ireland might on their part provide effectual means to prevent the running their wool and yarn to France, and their manufactured stuffs to Lisbon, which was agreed to.

Mr. Vere moved several other things, for parts of the bill, which were all agreed to.

I observed Mr. Pelham and the Sussex gentlemen say nothing in the debate, who formerly were very warm against a bill of this nature, from whence I conclude they depend on the House of Lords to throw it out when it comes to them.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday 17.—This morning I perused the letters which arrived yesterday from Savannah, and are as follows :—

1. Letter from Mr. William Norris, at Savannah, dated 19 October, 1738, giving account that he landed there the 15th of that month, but was shocked at the reception General Oglethorp gave him, who in the general distress the Colony was under, refused to give him any relief.

2. Another letter dated 12 December, containing a list of children baptized, and persons dead or married in Savannah, from 22 October to 8 December. The baptized were 8, the deceased were 7, and the married 1.

In this letter he complains heavily of the enthusiasm of Mr. Whitfeild and Habersham the schoolmaster. That in the common form of prayer, etc., appointed for the day, the exhortation, absolution, psalms and first lesson were totally omitted, and the collects and prayers for the Royal family, etc., abridged and contracted ; that few or no petitions were contained or offered up in them. That the hours of public worship were so unreasonable and disagreeable to most constitutions as prevented the frequency of some, and drew many into a gradual neglect and indisposition, and at length to an utter dislike of them. That a separate nightly assembly was formed at the minister's house, which made up a communion of saints, and were distinguished by the name of the faithful, but were indeed such members as neither contributed to the credit of religion nor society. These observed particular forms of worship and duties, such as public confession, penance, absolution, etc., and many believed that an avenue was herein opening to Popery. That the inhabitants of Highgate and Hamstead had been upwards of two years without receiving communion, being excluded by the late Mr. Wesley. He concluded with desiring some catechisms and religious books, and with a complaint that Habersham employs all his authority and credit to prejudice his ministry and private character.

3. A letter from Mr. Stephens, our Secretary, to Mr. Verelts, dated 2 January, 1738-9, containing matters of no great importance.

4. Mr. Stephens' journal from 21 November to 2 January following, the remarkable of which are :

That Mr. Jones, employed by Mr. Oglethorp to adjust the late bailiff Causton's accounts, is too hot and passionate.

That Mr. Christie, the Recorder, had made over the two servants the Trustees had allowed him, to Patrick Graham, a surgeon at Savannah and planter, for a sum of ready money, which was an artful contrivance of making a penny, as he had many others, but how well it would be approved of he doubted.

That Mr. Bradley, overseer of the Trust servants, was returned from Carolina, where he had to his satisfaction obtained a family grant of lands, which, being numerous in children and servants, came at 50 acres per head to 1,300 acres, and that the same lay in the township of Purysburg.

That Mr. Amory, of our Colony, had also obtained a grant of 500 acres in Carolina.

That Bradley declared he was ready to make up accounts with Mr. Jones, but that Jones deferred it, which Jones declared was false.

That his (Mr. Stephens') servants were four of them sick, and the rest incorrigibly idle.

That Mr. Norris performed his duty of pastor excellently well.

That it is difficult to recover our runaway servants to Carolina, they meeting an asylum there.

That a report obtained at Savannah that an universal defection had of a sudden appeared in the inhabitants of Darien, and they had sent a deputation to Mr. Oglethorp at St. Simon's and required a certain assurance that they should have immediate remedy for their complaints, or else they were determined to break up and go elsewhere. That the chief of their complaints was the tenure they held their land by, and the poverty of their land, the want of a store, having no markets to go to, nor credit to support themselves. That to prevent this evil they proposed a public store should be set up, to be supplied with what they wanted, for which they should be allowed to make payment in lumber sawn, or in shingles, pipe staves, and the like, which Mr. Stephens remarks, if allowed, would put an end to all planting at once.

That the inhabitants of the northern district had likewise framed a representation signed by 110 hands, among whom was John Brownfeild, our Register, Dr. Tailfer and Robert Williams, which the latter designed to bring with him to England and lay before the Trustees, wherein they take upon them to demonstrate that no person can carry on any improvement of land on the foot they now are without certain loss, and that they must be allowed negroes. That at the same time the Carolinians give such encouragement to all who are uneasy in Georgia, that it is to be feared that many who are uneasy will be tempted to settle there.

That the French reported the neighbouring Indians intended to cut off all the white people who lived among them, which was in order to debar our Indian traders from going among them, but that the Dog King, who is on their frontier, assured Mr. Willy who is stationed at a small fort in the Creek nation to observe the Indians, that they would never side with the French but die with the English.

That several ships with provisions had come to Savannah, but finding no vent sailed away.

That John Brownfeild and Habersham the schoolmaster were grown very great with Mr. Causton since his disgrace, who were formerly his enemies.

That at 14 December the stores were near exhausted by Mr. Oglethorp's order at his landing, that the creditors of the Trustees might have it in their option to take provision instead of money.

That Captain Davis (of suspected character) was with his ship arrived from Augustine, where he went to reclaim 19 negroes who had run away from him and refuged themselves there, but that the Spaniards had declared them free and laughed at him; and the Governor told him it was the King of Spain's orders.

Mr. Stephens well remarks on this, that if the negroes can thus escape from Carolina and are made free, what could be expected but they would march off easily from Georgia if negroes were allowed there?

That a court-martial was to be held at Frederica to determine some differences arisen among the officers.

That Mr. Jones declared Mr. Causton's accounts were so intricate that he believes he shall not be able to adjust them.

That what with the disorder of the civil economy, and the disputes of the military, Mr. Oglethorp was much embarrassed.

That Duché, the potter, boggled at making the chinaware I had wrote for, and given him (Stephens) a paper setting forth the things he wanted for such a work, and another advancement of money at the bottom of it. That he refused to send to the Trustees any of his clay, alleging it was a peculiar nostrum of his own, which he would rather hope for a patent to appropriate to himself than divulge.

That Georgia was in contempt with her neighbours, and all correspondence very little regarded by too many of them.

That a scandalous woman had spread a report that Mr. Norris had been familiar with a maid servant whom he had borrowed to clean his house, but upon plain conviction the magistrates had ordered her to be whipped, as she had often been before.

5. A letter from Mr. Stephens to the Trust, dated 2 January, 1738-9. In it he acquaints us that he has to lay before us a scene full of confusion and disorder for which he refers to his journal. That he hoped everybody would have patiently waited the produce of the next year's crop, but the fatal tidings of the bad state of affairs throughout by reason of such great debts incurred and the deficiency of funds to discharge them, the stopping of all credit, and the applying great part of what was in the stores to the payment of part of some of the creditors had made a visible change in people's looks and temper, and very few had refrained from signing the memorial mentioned in his journal. That Captain Patrick Mackay, though he signed it not, was a principal incendiary, and Robert Williams, with his brother-in-law Patrick Tailfer, were the chief fabricators of it. That the model on which the Colony is founded, is treated with derision. That Tailfer had never yet cultivated land, but got more money than anyone by his practice and letting out the servants he brought with him to hire, but that Williams had cultivated more than anyone, and met with less return, which might chagrin him, but he had private

views in insisting on the use of negroes, and on a change of the tenure of his land, because if he could alienate it, he might borrow money on it to buy negroes. That there are also discontents in the south. That Mr. Causton's and Mr. Bradley's accounts are so obscure there is no coming to the bottom of them. That there is not more than 12 barrels of meat in the stores through the great drafts made to satisfy creditors. He concludes that he is far from despairing that by the prudence of the Trustees these clouds will be dispersed.

6. A letter from Mr. Stephens, dated 3 January, to Mr. Verelts. In this he lays open his own distress, servants sick and others idle. The disappointment of his crop, three parts in four in the country having failed, though much care taken and his land good. 20*l.* due to physicians and no money to pay it. The estimate of expenses for the current year first abridged and afterwards not complied with by the Trustees for want of ability blasted all their hopes of subsisting. That he might as well hope to assuage the raging of the sea as the madness of the people. He hints at being slighted on that side, but depends on the Trustees for remedying his uneasinesses and wants.

7. Andrew Duché's the potter's proposal, setting forth that he has found out the true manner of making porcelain or china ware, but needs money (over and above the encouragement already given him) to build conveniences and lay in a stock to enable him to make large quantities of it for exportation, which would greatly turn to the credit and advantage of the Colony and employ at least 100 poor people in the town, and many more, if we should procure him a patent for the sole making it in this Colony, and exclusive of all other in any part of His Majesty's dominions that are or may be annexed to the Crown of Great Britain for the space of 15 years, which he hopes will not be refused, as he is the first man in Europe, Africa or America that ever found the true matter and manner of making porcelain or china ware. He also desires two ingenious pot painters at certain reasonable wages, to be engaged for four years, and he would oblige himself to pay them their wages quarterly. But as to sending over any more clays to the Trustees he desires to be excused. He further desires that the Trustees would send him a ton weight of pig lead, and two hundred weight of blue smalt such as the potters use, with three hundred weight of block tin, and an iron mortar and pestle to weigh about two hundred pounds together.

In answer to my commission to send me over the china cups I wrote for, he says they would have been ready to send by this opportunity if he had been able to build him a kiln for that purpose, but till then they cannot be made. And as to the garden pots, he chooses not to make them, if expected of the same matter with the cups.

These accounts are very melancholy and discouraging, but if we obtain the money we ask for from Parliament, we shall restore all to a good condition.

Sunday 18.—Prayers and sermon at home. Mr. Scots dined with me. Went in the evening to the Bishop of Oxford's catechising and then to the coffee house.

1738–9.

Monday 19.—Nothing remarkable.

Tuesday 20.—A cold kept me at home all day. Lord Bathurst came to see me, and told me that not twenty of the minority will stay in town to attend the Parliament. I replied that the resolution is ill-judged, that the ministry (though they carried the address) did it by so few, as shows if the minority stuck close they would be the majority next session, since it is impossible to conceive the Spaniards will conclude a treaty with us on the terms of the address, and therefore Sir Robert Walpole will be obliged to yield some things to them, contrary to the Parliament's expectation, which will be his ruin. That the minority do in this like a greyhound that has coursed a hare till he is ready to chop her up, stops short, and lets her go off.

I heard this day that the call of the House which was ordered for yesterday was by Sir Robert's art put off without naming a day, by which it fell of course, and the minority were defeated in their scheme of bursting all together out of the House after the call was over.

I heard also that the ship lately taken by the Spaniards in the Mediterranean because she had Turks on board, has been released, and the Turkish passengers likewise.

This day came news of the death of Marmaduke Coghill, Esq., the worthiest, honestest, and wisest gentleman in public business in all Ireland. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer, judge of the Prerogative Court, and Privy Councillor. He was my friend and the only useful correspondent I had in Dublin.

Wednesday 21.—This day I went to the Georgia Board, and the following Common Council appeared, though the summons was only for a Trustee Board: Mr. Henry Archer in the Trustee chair, Mr. Vernon, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Laroche, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Christopher Towers, Mr. Digby, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Tracy, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Egmont, Lord Tirconnel.

Our principal business was to swear my Lord Sidney Beauclerc into the Common Council, after which the gentlemen repaired to the House of Commons to attend the Georgia petition in case the sum should be this day moved for, it being a supply day, but the supply was put off to Friday next, when Sir Robert promised Mr. Towers and others that our affair should come on at one o'clock and that he will then be down in the House to countenance it.

Some letters lately come from Georgia by way of Ireland. They were referred to a committee of correspondence, and Mr. Vernon, Lapotre and I remained at the office till dinner time to read them; but we could only consider a memorial from Mary Lacy setting forth her case and extenuating it. She was accused in July last of confederating with Hetherington and others of Thunderbolt, in killing hogs and cattle belonging to Parker the bailiff and the Trust, and ordering her servant to assist therein, and salting the hogs and putting them in her warehouse. The rest of the confederates were tried and brought in guilty, but she was bailed, and judgment was respited upon them until the pleasure of the Trustees should be known what sentence to pass, or how the magistrates should proceed.

We resolved that a letter should be wrote to Mr. Stephens that if the offenders who were brought in guilty had not escaped, they should pay treble damages. We thought this better than that the magistrates should proceed capitally against them, and we chose to write our

opinions in this manner to our Secretary rather than the magistrates, lest it might be thought we directed them in their judgment and sentence, which we would carefully avoid.

We dined at the British Coffee House in great number, viz.: Mr. Vernon, Mr. Thomas Towers, Egmont, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Thomas Archer, Mr. Tracy, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Digby, Lord Tireonnel, and were joined by Mr. Sloper and Sir Henry Gough.

I took that opportunity to propose that in consideration of the great necessity the people in Georgia are under for subsistence, forty barrels of household flour should be sent by a ship that is to sail for South Carolina the end of this month, which forty barrels consisting of five bushels each made two hundred bushels, and would cost under 60*l.*, and the freight thereof not more than twenty shillings per ton. The gentlemen agreed thereto unanimously.

As I left the Coffee House I met Captain Dempsey, who was so useful in 1735 in making the treaty between Mr. Oglethorp and the Spanish Governor of Augustine. I told him Sir Robert Walpole had lately said in the House of Commons that there had not been a shovel of earth raised towards building forts for the defence of Georgia. The Captain swore, G—— damn him, what did he mean to say so? the fort Frederica on St. Simon's Island is so strong that it cannot be taken without cannon, having bastions, covert way, palisado, and ditch, and when he was there twenty cannon mounted. That he also assisted in building fort St. Andrews, a strong place, but left it before it was finished.

Thursday 22.—I visited Lady Salisbury at Kensington, dined and spent the evening at home.

Friday 23.—This day Mr. Samuel Sandys' bill for enabling a parish in Woster City to raise money on themselves for defraying debts incurred by rebuilding their church, had a third reading, which occasioned the warmest and most surprising debate that I ever knew. It had passed all the forms of the House without the least opposition, when now Mr. Henry Fox rose up and declared he would have said nothing against the bill had not the minority, as it were in a body, withdrawn their attendance from the House, because they could not carry their point in opposing the address to His Majesty on occasion of the Convention, which was such a proceeding as destroyed all government, and a breach of their trust. That Mr. Sandys, having divided with the minority, he was for showing the City of Woster what sort of member they had elected, and that as he could scarce look on him as any longer their representative, the bill did not now lie before them, as not being conducted by a member of Parliament.

He was seconded by Mr. Hanbury Williams.

Mr. Sandys replied with great warmth that the members who had withdrawn themselves, did it because they found they could do no good, and were well able to justify themselves. That he despised what those gentlemen had spoken, if meant personally at himself, but he believed it was not. That this was a bill of a public nature, and if the City of Woster or any body of people were to suffer because men liked not the faces of persons who served them there was indeed an end to all government. That the gentleman had not spoke against the merits of the bill, and notwithstanding what they had said, he would try the fate of it, not doubting but the House would pass it.

1738–9.

Mr. Joseph Danvers said he was for the bill, and this was not a proper way to express the just resentment the House ought to show against the minority absenting themselves. The true parliamentary way was to send for them up, and if they returned not, to expel them and issue new writs; nay, that they might go further and vote they should never serve again in Parliament while they lived. He much commended Mr. Sands for his ability and constant attendance for many years. Dr. George Lee said that if justice is to be denied the people on such pretences as these, by the majority, then indeed they would be properly *a faction*, and if a dislike to persons is a reason for not passing bills, the consequence will be only *cutting of throats*.

Mr. Henry Pelham spoke very hot, and said he had no objection to the bill, for he knew not the contents, but he would oppose it because a person was concerned in it who had divided with the minority, and had encouraged the desertion of those members, although for a particular affair he was concerned in, he as yet attended the House. That in Mr. Sandys' private capacity he had a great respect for him, and acknowledged his merit, and while he continued to behave well, should esteem him, but when he did otherwise he would withdraw his esteem and even friendship from him and all others who should strike at the foundations of government and the legislature, and endeavour to throw the Kingdom into confusion, as the minority have done by their withdrawing.

The Speaker interrupted another gentleman who was going to speak, and said very warmly that there never was such a behaviour as this of the minority's withdrawing since the Grand Rebellion; that he wanted an opportunity to declare his sense and detestation of it. That the House had means to bring those gentlemen back to their duty, but this was not parliamentary to reject a public bill because of animosity against persons. That their ancestors would on such an occasion have acted in another kind of and more vigorous manner. That this secession destroyed the rule of Parliament on which all government depended, which is that the minority should yield to the majority. He hoped the House would not proceed in this manner, but calm themselves, Sir William Young spoke against the bill for the same reason as those who first opposed it, but Sir Jo. Barnard in a very moderate speech endeavoured to pacify gentlemen. He was for the bill, and for the House taking a more proper method, if they chose to do it, for bringing back the members.

Mr. Philip Gybbon spoke to the same effect. At length the Speaker put the question for passing the bill, and Mr. Fox divided the House, the ayes who went out were 88, and the noes who stayed in 77.

This morning the House went into a committee of supply, and the committee voted 20,000*l.* for the defence and cultivation of the same. My Lord Sidney Beauclerc moved the sum, and nobody spoke for or against it, but there were half a dozen noes. [Georgia affairs—*Margin.*]

Sir Charles Wager showed Mr. Thomas Archer a letter that Mr. Oglethorp had again been shot at, and was so odious to the soldiers that he was forced to confine himself within doors, but he said it came from a rascally deserter of the Colony. This is, I presume, another lie invented by our good friends of South Carolina.

Saturday 24.—Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapotre, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Egmont met as a committee of correspondents to prepare instructions

to be laid before the Common Council Board next Wednesday, but we had not time to go through all the letters and journal that came by the last ship.

We read two letters dated in November last from Mr. Cross, Consul at Teneriffe, and ordered an answer that occasion does not serve us now to order any wines of Georgia.

Also two letters from the Rev. Mr. Norris, dated 19 October and 12 December, which we ordered Mr. Martin to acknowledge and to acquaint him with our approbation of his zeal, and his removal to Frederica.

The proposal of Andrew Duchée, potter, now in Savannah, was referred to future consideration, until Captain Thompson's arrival, who will acquaint us with the state of his manufacture.

We resolved that 80 barrels of flour should be bought as soon as possible to be sent to the stores now in Mr. Jones's keeping; the same to be distributed by Mr. Stephens and the two first bailiffs to the necessitous, and their certificate to be a discharge to Jones.

That after the Trust servants are supplied, the widows and orphans should be next taken care of, and then if anything remained, it should go to feed the most necessitous.

That Mr. Stephens and the two first magistrates in Savannah and in Frederica shall appoint a proper overseer of the Trust servants in each division of the province, the northern and southern.

That these two overseers shall make up monthly accounts of the people's labour, and of their number, agreeable to the instructions already given of the works appointed to be carried on.

That Mr. Stevens have 20*l.* for to defray the charge of his son's and family's sickness, and 30*l.* in consideration of his servants' failure of work, because of sickness, idleness, etc.

That Mr. Norris's salary be paid him quarterly, and the former order relating to the building his house, culture of his five acres, etc., be observed. And that a considerable number of Lewis's catechisms be sent him as he desired. That a letter be wrote to him to this effect.

That a thousand weight of cheese be sent for the stores, and twenty hundred weight of beef, as soon as possible.

That these provisions be none of them paid away in discharge of debts on the stores.

Lastly, that Mr. Parker, head bailiff, Mr. Stephens and Mr. Jones take and state the public debts of the Colony.

This was all we could do this day; but on Monday next the committee will meet again.

This week I accepted, with Mr. Verney, Master of the Rolls, to be Trustee to Dr. Courayer for 105*l.* per annum annuity purchased of Ant. Duncomb, Esq., Member of Parliament, and secured on land. George Lewis and John Gilbert, my servants, were witnesses to the deed.

Sunday, 25.—Went to chapel in the morning, and to the Bishop of Oxford's lecture in the afternoon.

My Lord Gage told my son this day that talking with Giraldini concerning Georgia, and telling him that he was observed to talk differently of it, sometimes his master would have it, and other times that the English should keep it, Giraldini replied, the town did him wrong, but this was what he said and would still say, that Carolina

shall remain to England, but Florida to his master. "What (replied Lord Gage) our settlements there?" "Yes, your settlements there," said Giraldini, "and pray let all know it, if you please."

Monday 26.—Committee: Egmont, Lapotre, Lord Sidney, Smith.

I went this morning to the Georgia Board to a committee of correspondence, and we made some observations on a letter of Mr. Oglethorp which we resolved to report to the Common Council. The letter was dated 7 October last from Frederica. With it came two petitions, one from the old freeholders of that town desiring further support of provision in bread kind, meat and seed, to be repaid by them. The other from five new settlers there, desiring support, to be repaid when they were able.

We resolved to report that the old settlers might be allowed in their necessity two pounds of beef per week to each of them. They are in number 53, but how numerous their families are we know not.

Mr. Oglethorp desired a speedy supply of fifty or sixty ton of strong beer, which he said was as good as to send over Sola bills. We resolved that Mr. Robert Hucks, brewer in Southwark, should be spoke to to send the same to him on his account, we believing this beer was for the regiment, with which we have nothing to do; but if he will not, then that the Trustees might do it, and charge Mr. Oglethorp to account for the value to the Trustees.

He added that it will be necessary to support the Colony, even the most industrious, for 8 months from October last till midsummer, 1739; towards which he had only 500 Sola bills he carried over, not yet touched by him, and a very small remainder of stores after the creditors of the stores were paid their own out of them.

In another letter, dated 19 October, from Savannah, he tells us that those we lent servants to cannot maintain them, but must depend on the stores.

Then he had paid the scout-boats out of his own money. That the effects in the stores will not answer half the creditors' demands, nor support the people half the time till they hear what the Parliament will give. That the storekeepers know not what is due from the stores, or to creditors. That most of the people said to be debtors to the stores are creditors upon the stores.

That there are great numbers of people to be assisted, orphans, widows, and sick.

That as he will not incur any debts, he cannot begin to build churches till we send Sola bills.

This day Mr. Laroche told me that he had it from Mr. Seddon, who does business for the German Minister, that Giraldini told him his master will bear a twenty years' war before he will suffer us to keep Georgia. Thus does this man talk backward and forward.

This day the report of the Committee of Supply to give us 20,000*l.* was agreed to.

Tuesday 27.—This being the anniversary day of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, I dined with them, as for many years I have done. We were about 22, and Mr. Vernon in the chair. We gathered among us 11*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, to relieve prisoners out of debt, which is threepence more than last year. The accounts from Madras, Tranquebar, etc., were very acceptable, and there is a new door opening to convert the Mahometans of Tartary.

Mar. 27–30

I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer, Lord Grantham and Sir Charles Moore. Sir Charles has lately lost his mother, who was an Alcock, of the County of Tipperary in Ireland, and a considerable fortune.

Mr. Hutchinson told me that he had lately talked with Monsieur Giraldini about the search of our ships in Ameriea, who said he did not know but his master would forgo the search on the high seas, but he never would give up the search of them within a certain distance from the coast. At night I went to the play called "The Country Lasses."

Wednesday 28.—This day a committee of correspondenee met to prepare a report upon the subject matter of letters received from Mr. Oglethorp dated 19 October and 22 November.

Before we had finished our report a great many gentlemen eame in so that we were as follows: Mr. Vernon, Lord Tirconnel, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Sloper, Henry Archer, Dr. Hales, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Smith, Egmont, Thomas Towers; Mr. Anderson.

Among other things we were of opinion that two scout boats mentioned by Mr. Oglethorp as necessary to be kept up ought not to be a eharge upon the Trust, being, as we conceive, entertained for the military serviee alone.

Seeing we were a Board of Common Council, Mr. Vernon took the ehair, and it was resolved that 80 saeks of flour, 30 firkins of butter, and 2,000 weight of cheese, amounting in priee to 250*l*., freight and insurance included, should be immediately purchased, and sent by the ship that goes in a few days to Georgia, with orders to be distributed:—

1. To the Trust servants.
2. To the widows and orphans.
3. To planters sick, or under unavoidable calamity.

We accordingly signed a draft on the bank for this purpose.

We also ordered 50*l*. as a consideration to Mr. Stephens, our secretary's loss by the sickness and idleness of his servants.

We also ordered that Mr. Norris, the minister's salary should be paid him quarterly.

Mr. Vernon then went to wait on the Arehbishop of Canterbury to desire he would procure us from the Ineorporate Society for Propagating the Christian Faith, 50*l*. for Mr. Norris, our missioner at Frederica, and to let his Graee know that the Society should have aecounts from the Trust of his behaviour and the sueeess of his mission. He returned soon after and acquainted us that the Arehbishop had in his eonversation given him encouragement to hope for success, though the Society were indebted to Col. Cotherington's legacy 600*l*. for carrying on their affairs.

In his absence I took the chair, and a eommittee was appointed for to prepare direetions to take account of the stores; to appoint commissioners to state and examine on oath the debts upon the Trust; to eonsider of the resumption of lands deserted by the owners, and forfeited by the tenure of their grants, and to prepare an estimate at the most frugal rate for the year's expenses from midsummer 1739 to midsummer 1740.

This eommittee agreed to meet after dinner, and accordingly Mr. Towers, Mr. Vernon, Dr. Hales, Mr. Sloper and I dined together, and finished the instructions relating to the debts and stores, as also relating

to the vacant Trust lots; but we had not time to make an estimate of the year's expenses ending 1740.

It was much concern to us to find in the gross by Mr. Oglethorp's letters, that the debts contracted in Georgia, together with the necessary expenses of the Colony to midsummer 1739, will amount to near 12,000*l*.

Thursday 29.—I wrote Mr. Oglethorp how matters stand with the Trust on this side, which I communicated to Mr. Vernon, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Sloper, and some others of the Board, who approved it.

Friday 30.—Mr. Verelts told me this day that Mr. Simonds, the merchant, told him as a thing most certain, that the French now interpose that Georgia continue not in the English hands.

He told me further, that Mr. Stone, Secretary to the Duke of Newcastle, assured him that the river St. Juan is the same which formerly was granted by King Charles the Second by the name of St. Mathew; which name it formerly had. This makes strong for the English right to Georgia, and the lands southward of it.

I visited my cousin Thomas Whorwood, and Mr. Bindon, and then went to the House of Commons, where there were a greater number of members than I expected to see, many of the minority returning to oppose a motion for repealing the Test Act.

Mr. Thomas White made the motion for the repeal, and Sir Joseph Eyles of the City seconded him. He was supported by Walter Plummer, George Speke, Nathaniel Brassey the banker, Samuel Holden, citizen, a dissenter, John Bance, citizen and dissenter, William Sloper, Sir Thomas Aston, Philip Guibbon, and Sir George Caswell; and William Corbet, Lord Cornbury, Henry Roll, Lord Tirconnel, Hon. Mr. Powlet, Sir John Barnard, Sir Robert Walpole, and Jos. Danvers opposed the motion, which was at length rejected by a majority of 188 against 89.

The arguments for the motion were that the Test Act was made when the nation had a suspected popish Prince, and a known popish brother and successor. That it prevented the best affected subjects from serving their King and country, that it is a brand on the dissenters, that they had a natural right to employments, that it is a persecution, that there are still as many Jacobites as ever, and all who are well affected to the Government ought to be united, that the dissenters had always appeared on the side of liberty, and were highly instrumental in the Revolution, that it is a profanation of the Sacrament to make it a test for employments, etc.

The arguments against it were that in all states there must be an established religion with preference to others, that the dissenters had rather the Church of England were predominant than any of their own particular sects, that they acknowledged it was not sinful to communicate with us, and none refused it when they might get an employment. That the choosing this opportunity to move a repeal, when so many members had on a late occasion (and whom they knew would oppose it) abandoned the House, looked like taking an advantage, and would be remembered to their disadvantage another time; that in former time the old Presbyterians made it a conscience to communicate with the Church established, that to let them into employments was giving them an opportunity to destroy the Church, for they

who care not to communicate with her must endeavour if in power to destroy her. That there are false or ambitious men in all persuasions, and this motion has been set on by them to mislead the rest of the dissenters, who were quiet men and contented with the Toleration. That it was well known the wisest of them were against this attempt, and even some who this day spoke for it, who yet were obliged to act this part to keep well with their friends. That had the motion been for a comprehension, or only to repeal the Corporation Act, few would oppose it, but the great security of the Church established is the test which had stood inviolable for many years, and in all reigns since the Restoration, and even at the Revolution the dissenters desired not the repeal of it.

Saturday 31.—Visited Sir William Heathcote, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, and Doctor Moore; nothing remarkable passed this day.

April 1, Sunday.—Not well, and stayed the whole day at home. Mr. Bindon dined with me.

Monday, 2 April.—I went to the Georgia Office, where were present: Mr. Vernon in the Trustee chair; Egmont, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Smith, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, and Mr. Tracy.

Our business was to approve letters to be sent by Captain Shoobroke who sails to-morrow, to Mr. Stephens, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Cross, Consul at the Terceras, Mr. Boltzius, and Mr. Norris. And also to sign a commission to Mr. Stephens, the head bailiff of Savannah, and Mr. Jones to examine and state the demands on the stores, the certified accounts sent over to us by Causton, and general debts of the Colony.

We also resolved that Mr. Stephens and the first and second bailiff of Savannah do find an overseer of the Trust servants at Savannah in room of Bradley discharged, and a like overseer of Trust servants to be found at Frederica, the same not to be landholders. The service of these two overseers to be considered them, until our estimate for this year commences to take place.

Mr. Stephens was ordered to send us a list of the Trust servants, and his opinion what their living and clothing may stand them in, the Trust paying them weekly in money, soon as the stores are shut.

We acquainted him with the bill concerning female inheritance in Georgia, which is now preparing, and with our giving him 50*l.* in consideration of the sickness and loss of his servants' labour, and that we would further consider him in the estimate we are making.

This day my son set out for Ireland by the way of Bristol.

Tuesday 3.—Visited br. Parker. The Bishop of Oxford, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Vernon and Sir William Heathcote dined with me.

Last week Lord Cardigan and Sir William Windham, desiring to be admitted members of the Whisk Club held at White's chocolate house, which consists of above a hundred noblemen and gentlemen of the best figure, without distinction of parties, and elects new members by way of ballot, they both were excluded, the one having one black ball against him, and the other two. Whereupon it is said the club has separated, the Tories resolving not to meet more with the Whigs. The rule is that if one black ball appears the candidate is excluded.

Wednesday 4.—I went to a vestry at St. James's, where in one of

the fullest meetings that I can remember, a vote passed that the old rule should be observed of giving pews to candidates for them according to priority of application, which highly disgusted Brotherton, the churchwarden, who applied for a pew as due to him of right. But the Board was not satisfied that churchwardens have a right, and therefore refused him.

In the evening I went to Hendel's new Oratorio, "The Israelites' flight out of Egypt."

Thursday 5.—A lameness in my foot kept me at home all day.

Mr. Laroche, the two Mr. Archers, and Mr. Tracy dined with me.

Friday 6, Saturday 7, Sunday 8.

Monday 9, Tuesday 10.—Still confined to my chamber, and my lameness is pronounced the gout.

The Bishop of Litchfield, Mr. Temple, Mr. Vernon and some relations came to see me.

Wednesday 11.—Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Lord Tirconnel, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Vernon, Mr. H. Archer, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Smith, and Dr. Hales were present at the Board, but I not being there they would do no business, but agreed to come to my house on Friday evening, 7 a clock, and make a Board there. The business for which they were summoned was to consider of an estimate of the expenses of Georgia for the year beginning Midsummer 1739, and I therefore sent them that I had made, with certain heads of moment to be debated, in hopes they would have considered them, but they put it off, desirous, I believe, of attending the Coal Bill in the House of Commons.

Sir Robert Walpole being a widower has youth enough about him, notwithstanding the age of 64, to take a new mistress, the sister of Mr. Glenn, the new Governor of Carolina, which Mr. Glenn married a natural daughter of my Lord Wilmington.

Thursday 12, Friday 13.—Still confined by the gout. This evening the following gentlemen met at my house to consider the estimate for the year's expenses of Georgia: Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Digby, Mr. Smith, Egmont, T. Towers, Hen. Archer, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Tracy.

We spent near three hours thereon, and resolved to meet on Monday next at the office.

Saturday 14.—Lord Tirconnel, Lord Shaftsbury, Mr. Dickins, Bishop Parker and Dr. Barecroft came to see me.

This week a high affront was put on the Duke of Cumberland by my Lord Clinton. The Duke keeps Mrs. Wilson the player (formerly an orange wench) and a very pretty woman she is. My Lord Clinton desirous of her for himself, dressed himself in disguise, and went to [her] lodging in Berry Street, where finding her at home he offered her 600*l.* a year to resign herself to him, and added that such a proposal ought to be preferred to the 400*l.* allowance the Duke gave her, which she could not depend on to be constantly paid, he having no money from the King, his father, and being forced to borrow.

Mrs. Wilson replied, he was a stranger to her, and by his dress did not seem a man of such estate as to be able to make good so handsome an overture, but however, she would consider of it, and if he would come two days hence she would tell him her mind.

When he came the second time the servant told him that the Duke was with her lady, and not stirring; but if he pleased to walk into the

next room she would acquaint her as soon as she might that he was there ; accordingly he stayed, and when she came to him he renewed his proposals and pressed them with repetitions that the Duke was poor and unable to do anything for her. Then the Duke who had been told all by this whore, and heard all that passed, opened the door. On this Lord Clinton retired, but unfortunately for him the Duke knew him in his disguise, which the whore did not, and as he was retreating down stairs said to him, *My Lord, this is no place to resent this injury, but I will find a proper one to use you as you deserve.* Among your men of honour to take a man's whore from him is a much greater injury than to take his wife, although the law helps in the latter case, and overlooks the former, and there being no judge to determine the injury, the party aggrieved is his own revenger. What revenge the Duke will take we know not yet, but I believe he will be advised to take no notice of it. Some do not believe the story true, and I have it not confirmed.

Monday 16.—I went for the first time (but lame) to the Georgia office to consider further touching our estimate, wherein we made a small progress. There met only Mr. Vernon, Thomas Towers, Lord Sidney Beauclere, Henry Archer, Lapotre, Mr. Digby, Egmont.

Mr. Towers, Vernon, Lapotre, Digby and I dined at the Cyder House, and Mr. Sloper joined us. In the evening came a packet of letters from Mr. Stephens, with his journal from the 3rd January to the 6th February last, together with a list of freeholders of Savannah, of whose lots in the town there are still 109 inhabited and 120 vacant ; the owners of the latter being some dead, some minors in England, some married to wives or husbands who have lots in other parts of the town and have quitted their own for theirs, and many who have deserted the Colony and returned to England or settled in South Carolina. Many of these were idle fellows, and others went away through want of sustenance or want of employment.

Mr. Stephens' account is very bad of the ill situation the Colony is in, there being nothing left in the stores, and Mr. Oglethorp seeming to have no concern for this northern division of the Province, being provoked by the obstinacy of the people to have negro slaves, and charge the constitution of their grants in favour of female issue.

He further writes that Jones, the new storekeeper, assured him he should find out that Coston, late bailiff, has returned to us fraudulent certified accounts.

Tuesday 17.—This morning Sir Robert Walpole was during his levée taken with a shivering, and was blooded. At night it appeared to be a fever, and he was blistered.

Possibly he might be affected with the insolent memorial returned by the Court of Spain to that sent lately from hence, and with the discovery he has made that France has not only entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with Spain, but engaged to assist her to recover Gibraltar.

Wednesday 18, Thursday 19, Friday 20.—Went only to the Coffee house.

Saturday 21.—Kept at home all day. Mr. Verelts called on me to tell me that Mr. Oglethorp had wrote him that he should receive a long letter from him by the way of Carolina, which Mr. Verelts supposes

1739.

will come by Captain Thompson, whom he expects within ten daysor a fortnight.

That he (Mr. Verelts) had waited on the Duke of Newcastle, being sent for by him, and was very civilly received by him; that he told him he had read over his book of collections of proofs of His Majesty's just right to Georgia and the rest of what we claim to belong to Great Britain, as also the Appendix, and would acquaint Sir Robert Walpole that it was his labour.

Mr. Verelts added that he had been with Mr. Stone, the Duke's secretary, who gave him a copy of the instructions that go to-morrow to Mr. Keen at Madrid, relating to these possessions, wherein he is ordered to insist that the river St. Juan be the boundary between the Spaniards and us, that all the land on the north side of that river to St. Simon's Island and fort, or the continent in the same latitude of 30 degrees or thereabout, be left open unbuilt and uninhabited by Spaniards or English; if the Spaniards have a look-out guard on the north of St. Juans river it shall be withdrawn.

Mr. Verelts told me likewise that Admiral Cavendish goes to the West Indies with a squadron; that he carried to him our map of the coast of the Province of Georgia by Captain Yoakly, that he (Mr. Verelts) told him if he wanted further information he might send to Captain Gascoign, who had been there and was now in London; to which the Admiral replied, Captain Gascoign knew nothing; he had indeed received 500*l.* to gratify a friend under pretence of surveying the coast, but had not gone lower than the Savannah river. He then asked what largeness ships of war might be of to enter Jekyl harbour. Mr. Verelts replied, 40 gun ships according to Captain Burrishes account; the Admiral replied, he would not depend on him. Then Mr. Verelts said he expected Captain Thompson home in ten days who had often been at Georgia, and he would be able to give him satisfaction. The Admiral concluded, that since a ship of war was to station at Georgia, it ought to be a 40 and not a 20 gun ship, and things ought not to be done by halves.

Then Mr. Verelts showed me a copy of a representation from Savannah signed 9 December 1738, by 121 men, all settlers, freeholders and inhabitants of the northern part of our province, among whom are our magistrates, Recorder and other officers, Mr. Stephens, our secretary, excepted, wherein they reproach the Trustees that former representations have been slighted, and no answer returned to them.

That they had gone over in pursuance of the description and representation given of the Colony by us in Great Britain, but find after several years' experience, that it is impossible the Colony can succeed under the measures and regulations by us laid down.

That none though the most industrious have been able to raise subsistence, even of bread kind only, sufficient to maintain their families, that many therefore had given over planting, being involved in debt by pursuing their attempt that way and making improvements, and others who yet continue will leave off, there being no possibility to reimburse themselves according to the present constitution.

That therefore the inhabitants must depend on trade, but the constitution prevents that. That timber being the only thing they have to export, they cannot manufacture it but at double expense of

other colonies, because they use negroes, which is the case but 20 miles northward on the river May, where ships load at half the expense, the labour of negroes being cheap.

That they doubt not but in time silk and wine may be produced in the Colony, especially the former, but since the cultivation of land cannot raise provisions for their families with white servants only, therefore 'tis impossible to carry on those manufactures according to the present constitution.

That Carolina can raise everything that Georgia can, and having labour cheaper, will always ruin the market, and as in both provinces the land is worn out in four or five years, and then fit for nothing but pasture, they must be always at a great expense in clearing new land for planting.

That the importation of the necessaries of life come to them at the most extravagant rate, the merchants in general, and especially of England, not being willing to supply the settlers with goods upon commission, because no person can make them any security of their lands or improvements, as is very often practised in other places to promote trade, when some of the employers' money is laid out in necessary buildings and improvements fitting for the trade intended, without which it cannot be carried on. The benefit of importation is therefore all to transient persons, who lay no money out among them, but on the contrary carry every penny out of the place, and the chief reason for enhancing the price is because they cannot get any goods there, either on freight or purchase for another market. That if the advantages accruing from importation centred in the inhabitants, the profit thereof would naturally circulate among them and be laid out in improvements in the Colony.

That numbers have left the Colony, not able to support themselves and families any longer, and those who remain have laid out most of their money in improvements, and lost their credit with their friends for doing it on such precarious titles, so that not above two or three persons (except people brought on charity and servants) have come for the space of two years past either to settle land, or encourage trade, neither do they hear of any other that will come, until they are on better terms.

That His Majesty has sent a regiment for their defence, but it contributes nothing to their support, for the pay they expend is laid out with transient people and Carolinians, who are capable to supply them with provisions at a moderate price, which the inhabitants are not capable to do, as has been before observed.

That this being their present condition, the consequence is obvious, they out of a sincere regard to the Trustees and to themselves, lay before us for our immediate consideration the two following causes of their deplorable state, which if removed they are certain will be an infallible remedy.

1. The want of a free title or fee simple to their lands, which if granted would both occasion great numbers of new settlers to come among them, and likewise encourage those who remain cheerfully to proceed in making further improvements to retrieve their sunk fortunes so as to make provision for their posterity.

2. The want of the use of negroes with proper limitations, which if granted would both induce great numbers of white people

to come, and render them capable to subsist themselves by raising provision on their lands, until they could make some produce fit for export, and in some measure balance their importation. That they are sensible of the mischiefs daily arising from an unlimited number of negroes, but these may be prevented by a due limitation, such as, so many to each white man, or so many to such a quantity of land, or any other manner the Trustees shall think proper.

That by granting these two things, and such other privileges as His Majesty's subjects in America enjoy, the Trustees will not only prevent their impendent ruin, but will soon make this the most flourishing colony in America ; but by denying them, they and their families are not only ruined, together with their posterity, but the Trustees will be always mentioned as the cause and author of all their misfortune and calamities.

Sunday 22.—Easter day. Still confined by lameness.

Monday 23.—Councillor Annesley and Mr. Bindon came to see me.

Tuesday 24, Wednesday 25.

Thursday 26.—Visited Cousin Ned Southwell, Lady Rook and Lord Sidney Beauclerc.

I heard this day that some time ago means was found to convey privately to the King a memorial, extremely well wrote but without name, exposing the bad state of the nation, and reflecting on Sir Robert Walpole's conduct. The King gave it immediately to Sir Robert, who made himself merry with it, and showed it to members of the House of Commons as a proof of the great favour he is in with His Majesty.

Mr. Downey, Mr. Tracey, Lord Grantham, Lord Orery came to see me.

Friday 27.—I visited Sir Fra. Clerke, Monsr. Hope, the Dutch Ambassador, and went to the Georgia office to see the letter writing to Mr. Oglethorp, and which goes tomorrow.

Harding, the bookseller, told me Lady Salisbury had given four hundred religious books more to Georgia bound and boxed up.

Saturday 28.—Visited Mr. Temple.

Sunday 29.—This evening Lieut. Col. Cochrane and Capt. Thompson just arrived from Georgia came to see me. The Col. is come to make complaints of Capt. Mackay, who, he says, has ruined Genl. Oglethorp's regiment, by his behaviour among the soldiers. That as to the Colony, it is at present in a distracted condition, the people having neglected cultivation which was to maintain them hereafter, and now having no means to subsist, the stores being shut.

That there are many among them mutinous for negroes, and for leave to have their tenure changed into fee simple, that they may sell or manage them to procure negroes.

That Robert Williams who indeed has been the best improver of land, has his own private advantage in procuring negroes to be suffered, because he traffics in them, but that as the Spaniards declare all negroes that run from the English free, and as Georgia is so near to Augustine, it would undo the Colony to suffer the people to have negroes, and enslave them to the merchants who should furnish them with negroes.

That there are very few industrious men in Savannah district.

That he believed Causton would be found not so bad as we think him, and Jones the present storekeeper is so very hot and rude to him that it prevents Causton's making up his accounts.

That our first bailiff Henry Parker is a tolerable magistrate, but it was a surprise and a jest our making Gilbert the tailor a magistrate.

That he had a complaint to make against Christie the Recorder, for which he would deserve a reprimand, but not to be displaced.

That there is not a man in the Colony fit to be made third bailiff.

That Mr. Stephens is an incomparable wise and good man, and his son a sober, sensible young man.

That it was a great misfortune we ever sent over those who call themselves gentlemen, and any who carried servants, for they were generally the idlest, and gave an ill example to others, spending their money in the ale houses, etc.

That the first bailiff told him the Trustees have about 7 or 800 cattle, and though they are in the woods and swamps, they may easily be found and brought up.

That the lighthouse is going to decay, and will fall if not covered this summer, and that it is of great use, no less than seven ships being saved from being east away by knowing where they were from the light. This Captain Thompson confirmed.

That the fort of Frederica is good enough against Indians, and Fort St. Andrew's a little better.

That the people of Frederica seem to be at a stand in their improvements.

That the soldiers cultivate their five acre lots with application.

That he is rejoiced to hear Mr. Whitfeild is returning to Georgia, and that Mr. Norris is likewise much esteemed.

That the business of wine and silk will succeed, and Camuse very deserving.

That Hugh Anderson does not take much care of the public garden, being mostly on his lot.

That it is vain to expect corn to grow on the Islands, but cattle thrive there ; and corn must be sown on the main land.

That ships of 40 or 50 guns will go at low water into Jekyl Sound, and at low water there is 15 feet. Captain Thompson said he found 12 going over the bar, which Col. Cochrane said was by his not passing at the right part, to which the other consented that it might be so.

That the charge of a hired white servant for a year would be 10*l*. currency per month, or 1*l*. 5*s*. 0*d*. sterling, besides provisions, which might amount to 7 or 8 pound per annum, so that we may reckon the whole charge of a hired servant at 22*l*. per annum.

That a pilot boat of three men and the pilot, for Frederica, and the like at Tybee, and a coasting boat between Savannah and Frederica is all that is necessary. And that 40*l*. sterling allowed to a pilot, together with his boat given him, would be all the expense necessary for one pilot boat, for out of the perquisites he would be able to hire three men and keep the boat always in repair, and he doubted not but the pilots would agree to such a bargain.

That Mr. Stephens thought it cheaper to keep a boat to pass between Savannah and Charlestown, than on occasion to hire one, but he thought it much the same, besides that there are frequent occasions of passing between those places by pettiaguas that come on private account.

That Mr. Oglethorp was at Charlestown settling the matter of the Indian trade, but that province is stark mad that he has the 1,000*l.* per annum formerly paid to their Governors, and they declare the new intended Governor Glenn shall not have a farthing from them.

That Mr. Oglethorp is infatuated in favour of Captain Mackay who will be the destruction of the Colony.

That the soldier, who we were told shot at Mr. Oglethorp, declared as he was dying, that his intention was not to kill Mr. Oglethorp but Captain Mackay.

That he hoped the Trustees intended to discharge all the debts and particularly above 1,000*l.* incurred when he landed at Savannah, and afterwards when he fell down with that part of the regiment he conducted, being the expense of boats, provisions, boards for huts, etc., and of which he certified an account formerly sent us.

That we were vastly in the right to have no public stores, and it was the opinion of Jones himself (now storekeeper) that all expenses should be paid in money, whereby we should not be cheated; it would please the people, and when this is known there would be private stores enough to supply them.

That, however, we could not keep Trust servants under eighteen pence per day, which I told him we could not give.

That our allowance to Causton and to the magistrates of servants is not so useful to them as it would be to increase their salaries.

Captain Thompson gave but an indifferent account of the saw mill, which it was said would do, but they wanted hands to bring to it heavy timbers, etc., and that it would require at least six men for that purpose, if not eight, besides the worker.

Mr. Verelts, who came with them gave me several letters to peruse, brought by Thompson 19th August, viz. :—

1. An estimate of provisions and clothes, with the number of persons employed or to be employed there by the Trustees from November 1738 to November 1739.

Mr. Oglethorp reckons therein—

A surveyor at 8*l.* currency per month
A storekeeper at 4*l.* currency per month
A coxswain at 12*l.* currency per month
10 servants
20 servants
Clothing 28 men
Do. 3 women

besides gratifications, tobacco, thread, sugar, needles, butter, rice, spice, ginger, etc.

2. A counter petition from the settlers at Darien (now called New Inverness) to that sent us from Savannah for having negroes, wherein these of Darien set forth the inconvenience of having negroes. Signed by 18.

3. A letter from Mr. Oglethorp to the Trustees from the camp at St. Simon's, dated 16 January, against the admitting of negroes and change of tenures.

4. A second letter from him, 17 January, concerning other affairs of the Colony.

5. A copy of a letter from Mr. Thomas Jones at Savannah to Mr. Oglethorp, 24 January, giving account of his proceedings in settling Causton's account, which charges him with great frauds, and a design to go off.

6. Captain Hugh Mackay's deposition, 19 January 1738-9, that white men can work in Georgia in the heat of summer without injury or complaint.

7. Captain Demere's deposition to the same effect, 19 January 1738-9.

8. Lieut. George Dunbar's deposition to the same effect, 20 January 1738-9

9. Mr. Oglethorp's account of presents to the Indians in October, 1738, amounting in value to 93*l*. 0*s*. 6*d*. sterling.

Mr. Verelts also showed me a letter from Mr. Whitfeild (now returned to London) dated 21 inst., wherein he acquaints him that he proposes to embark for Georgia by the first opportunity. That he had collected upwards of 500*l*. for an orphan house, that he desired a grant of 500 acres where he should choose, with a privilege of leaving it to whom he pleased for the use of the orphan house, for that as the orphan house was to carried on and built with the contributions he shall collect, it is but just he should have the management and disposal of it. That he desires no salary for himself or friends, wherefore if the Trustees do not think proper to grant these terms, he thinks it the best way to decline erecting the orphan house in Georgia.

Monday 30.—This day news came from my son that he landed at Waterford the 20th instant.

Wednesday, May 2.—Met in Common Council, Dr. Hales in the Common Council chair; Chr. Towers, Lapotre, Smith, Lord Tirconnel, Thos. Towers, Tracy, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Sir Will. Heathcote, Lord Egmont; Captain Coram, Trustee.

Mr. Parris the solicitor attended to acquaint us he had prepared the new intended act concerning tenure of lands in Georgia, and proposed some explanations concerning particular cases that may fall out concerning succession, which were debated; and some further instructions were given the committee appointed to overlook the draft of the act.

Mr. Whitfeild's letter, desiring a grant of 500 acres, where he should [appoint,] that is not yet occupied, to be by him disposed to Trustees perpetually for the use of an orphan house in the Province, towards which he has collected 500*l*. and upwards; Ordered that he should have a grant of the same.

He also wrote that he desired no salary as minister of Savannah, neither for any who go over with him.

Some other affairs of less consequence passed; some provisions were ordered for the relief of the people; directions also about Sola bills, etc.

Captain Coram, who was violent for female succession, was much pleased with the intended act above-mentioned.

We discoursed concerning the late application for negroes from sundry persons in Georgia, and I found everyone present much against it.

Mr. Tho. Towers, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Smith, Dr. Hales, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, and I dined at the Cyder house, and when dinner was done

Col. Cochran, Lieut.-Col. of Col. Oglethorp's regiment, came to us. He had been this morning with Sir Robert Walpole and acquainted him that Jekyl Sound has at the lowest water 15½ feet of water and that it rises 8 feet, so that ships of 50 or 60 guns can go in, and that the harbour will hold a large fleet of ships.

Sir Robert told him a complaint had come that the Spaniards seduce the negroes of our plantations away, by promising them freedom and protection, and he desired to know how long they had done so.

The Colonel replied the King of Spain had given those orders to the Governor of Augustine three years ago, but that they had not been put in execution until lately, and that forty negroes had at different times refuged themselves thither.

The Colonel being come over to complain against Captain Mackay of the same regiment, read to us the articles the said Captain had charged against him, which were referred to the civil magistrate of Frederica and another to take the depositions of, but the Captain could prove none of them. The Colonel is to be tried at a court-martial here, and Mackay is coming over to be also tried.

The Colonel told us that it will be well for the Colony when the Scots and others who call themselves gentlemen shall leave the Colony, for carrying over servants, they would not work themselves or employ them on their lands, but let them out to others at 10*l.* currency per head, which is 1*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* sterling, and lived idly in Savannah on the income, but now they are grown very poor, and will soon go away.

He also told us that Mr. Stephens and our first bailiff Parker are the only two men of sense in Savannah, nor does he know where we could find another to make our third bailiff, unless we sent him from hence.

That when he came away rice was sold for 8d. per bushel, shoes 4*s.* 6*d.* a pair, etc.

That we have resolved well to have no public stores but to pay all in money, which would put our expenses at a certainty; and that there will be found private storckeepers enough. That there was to the value of 2,000*l.* in private stores at Frederica when he left it, and one Mrs. Bennet is a considerable dealer.

That there are others at Darien, etc.

That Causton will not be found so very bad as we think him, but he was partial, and gave to those he favoured more than enough, which afterwards they sold for half value to drink out in rum and other liquors.

That had we not shut our stores we should have no complaints, the people having subsistence from thence either as due to them, or on credit, which occasioned some small circulation of money, which now is ceased, so that many are leaving the place, and he feared the Moravians, who are a very industrious people, and raised garden stuff to supply others, would also go away; but he added, what money they did get was all sent out of the Colony to Pensilvanea to their countrymen there.

I found he is not a cordial friend to Oglethorp, though the latter had been very kind to him in lending him 200*l.* when he set out from England; for he told me alone, that himself were but mere cyphers.

From dinner I returned home.

Thursday 3.—Mr. Boreman, my tenant and neighbour at Burton, dined with me, a well bred young gentleman and of good sense.

Friday 4.—I returned the visits of the Earl of Grantham, Colonel Schutz, Mr. Grimes, Sir Fra. Clerke, Mr. Dawney, Sir Will. Heathcote, Mr. Laroche, Mr. Tracy, Bishop of Gloster, and Bishop of Oxford. Visited also my Aunt Whorwood, and Mr. Schutz. My Aunt Whorwood, Mrs. Whorwood her daughter-in-law, and cousin Cœlia Scott dined with us.

Spent the evening at home.

Saturday 5.—Mr. Verelts and Captain Thompson dined with me, and we put him a great many questions concerning Georgia, from whence he arrived the end of last month, most of which he answered, and I have put a copy of them among my Georgia papers.

Sunday 6.—Went to church morning and evening.

Monday 7.—Visited the Earl of Shaftsbury.

Tuesday 8.—Dined with Tho. Archer, Esq., and several other Trustees of Georgia at his house.

Wednesday 9.—This day the gentlemen of Georgia (Hen. Archer, Egmont, Sir Will Heathcote, Hen. Lapotre, Laroch, Jr., Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Smith, chairman, Tho. Towers.—*Margin.*) met to consider of the year's estimate, but were obliged to defer it upon the Rev. Mr. Whitfeild's appearing, as also of a packet from Georgia brought over by Captain Hugh Mackay, and containing :—

1. Mr. Stephens' journal from 7 February to 10 March.
3. A letter from the same to the Trustees of 6 February.
3. Another letter from the same to the Trustees of 12 March.
4. Depositions of John Cuthbert in favour of white servants, 14 February.
5. A letter to me from Oglethorp of 20 March.
6. A letter from the Ebenezars desiring no negroes might be admitted.

Mr. Whitfeild attending, we agreed to his desire that he should have 500 acres granted to him in trust to be settled in perpetuity for the use of an orphan house for the province of Georgia, to be set out where he should appoint. He told us he had collected in England upwards of 700*l.* for this purpose, besides annual subscriptions, so that he desired not the 50*l.* per annum salary that had formerly been allowed him, nor any subsistence for his friends that went over with him, as he had before stipulated with us. He also told us he would surrender the power we gave him to collect money for us, he having not been able to collect a farthing in virtue of it, but rather that it everywhere met with contempt.

Mr. Oglethorp's letter to me was to exhort the Trust not to give way to negroes, or to a permission for the people to sell their land.

The letter from the Saltsburgers at Ebenezar was full of praises to God for their happiness, and desiring more of their nation might be sent over. They also earnestly desired to have no negroes admitted, and gave their reasons.

Mr. Stephens' journal acquainted us that a conspiracy had been discovered in South Carolina (where they were four to one of the white inhabitants) to cut their masters' throats and escape to the Spaniards, and that a like discovery had been made at Purysburg.

Mr. John Cuthbert's deposition set forth that in Georgia a white

servant may in six months, after the land is cleared, raise as much corn and peas, potatoes, pumpeons, etc., as will be more than sufficient for his provisions and clothing; and in the other six he can earn at least two shillings sterling per diem in preparing lumber. Also that hogs, cattle and poultry, if taken care of, increase at a great rate and with little expense.

Thursday 10.—This morning my servant brought word that Dr. Hollings, the Prince's physician, died last night of a violent fever. He was a good scholar, a fine gentleman, and good human man; a perfect friend to our family, and a great loss to his own, being at the top of his profession, in which he got five or six thousand pounds a year by his practice, and one of the best husbands, fathers and masters. His eldest son is likewise physician to the Prince, and a very honest gentleman, but his father died too soon to protect him; his second son married the daughter of the present Lord Chief Justice Wills, and his daughter married Mr. Champernoun, a gentleman of good estate in Devonshire. I am told that being called out of his bed to visit a patient, when in a sweat, he caught a flux which he endeavoured to stop, and that occasioned his death.

Last night also died George Earl of Hallifax, a squanderer of his money, so that it is said his daughters will have very small fortunes, for his estate was not great, and some say his daughters will not have a 1,000*l.* fortune each, others, that say the most, that it will not be 5,000*l.* He was a great improver of ground, a good companion, loved horse-racing, and kept a mistress. The chief of his revenue was his rich post of Auditor of the Exchequer, worth 5 or 6,000*l.* a year, but he sold the income of it during his life two years ago for 14,000*l.*, so the purchaser had but a bad bargain of it. He was Knight of the Bath, Privy Councillor and Ranger of Bushy Park. He has left one son of the same name, who is said to be a pretty gentleman.

Friday 11.—Visited Sir Jo. Evelyn and the Earl of Orery.

Saturday 12.—Stayed at home for lameness.

Sunday 13.—Stayed at home on same account. Mr. Thomas Towers visited me. He told me that accounts were come that seven negroes in South Carolina had killed two white men, and made their escape; and that the people of that province had entertained more favourable thoughts of Colonel Oglethorp since the discovery of the negroes' design to rise. That it was on that account Mr. Oglethorp went lately to Charlestown. Colonel Cochran also visited me, to make his complaints against Captain Mackay. His trial by a board of general officers against that Captain's complaints is speedily to come on, which he says cannot be made out, and that the Captain will be broke.

He complained also that Mr. Oglethorp had not used him well, being besotted to Captain Mackay, but nevertheless he had obligations to him, and would say no more against him than was necessary for his own vindication, and so the Duke of Arguile had advised him.

That Sir Robert Walpole had asked him several questions about Georgia, to which he answered cautiously, but assured him it was truth that the Colony will succeed, though there are a world of idle folks there.

That the Duke of Arguile advised him not to be too free in talking of Georgia, for Sir Robert Walpole would employ a great many spies

to fish things out of him, to which he answered he could only say that the report of the lands being bad is false, there being none better in America than about Savannah, though there is also some bad, called pine barren, on which nothing will grow. That the country is perfectly healthy, while at Charlestown there died twelve of a day.

He told me it was an error to desire negroes, but that the tenure in tail male only discouraged the people from cultivating; if that be altered, he believes they will be industrious.

He pressed much the Trustees paying the 1,000*l.* he had spent in providing for the part of the regiment which he conducted from Gibraltar, being three of the six companies, adding that as it was not provided for by the Government, if we paid it not he should be undone, he and Causton standing engaged for it. That it was absolutely necessary to have been laid out, otherwise that they must have all perished. That tents would rot in two months, wherefore he supplied himself with boards for huts, nails, etc., and with provisions and other requisites from our stores, which with the hire of pettiaguas to transport the men from Savannah amounted to the sum of 1,000*l.*, as he had certified and had been sent us.

I told him some of our gentlemen doubted whether the Trustees were at liberty to pay that account, being for the use of the regiment, since the military establishment of the province is taken off our hands.

He replied that he understood from Sir Charles Wills and other members of Parliament that 20,000*l.* was granted us this session to defray all the debts of the Colony, of which this was properly one, the regiment not being entirely arrived when he came there; and that if we paid it not he must apply to the King, which would perhaps not turn to the honour of the Trustees, and set a body of people against us.

I replied, I would fairly lay his pretensions before the Board.

Monday 14.—Visited Lady Rook, Mr. Clerk of Spring Garden, Cousin Betty Southwell, Cousin Le Grand.

Tuesday 15.—Visited Lady Salisbury. Dined with the Lord Sidney Beauclerc, where were invited and came Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Tracy, the two Archers, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Laroche, and Lady Beauclerc.

Wednesday 16.—I went to the Georgia Board, where met Mr. Lapotre in the Trustee chair, Mr. Tracy, Dr. Hales, Mr. Laroche, Mr. Smith, Sir William Heathcote, Egmont.

Mr. Whitfeild attending, we sealed to him his commission to the office of a minister after the rites of the Church of England in Savannah.

Before the gentlemen came in I, who was the first there, met Captain Hugh Mackay, who on the 9th inst arrived in London from Frederica to make his complaint to His Majesty against Lieut. Col. Cochran, as Cochran was come over to complain against him. Next week they are both to be tried by a board of general officers, and till then are by His Majesty's command put both in arrest on parole of honour not to require a gentleman's satisfaction from each other.

He told me the soldiers labour heartily, most of them, on the acre lots surveyed to them.

That a scout-boat is a military service, but is absolutely necessary for a look-out against the Spaniards.

That the climate of Frederica is wonderful healthy, and white men may work all summer notwithstanding the heat, but that the last alarm of the Spaniards had disordered the poor people from their work, and the last year's crop disappointed them from their crop, so that they still want help to subsist them.

That all their grumbling at Frederica and the Darien was against our tenure whereby females may not inherit, but they were not for having negroes, for assuredly if they had they should not be able to prevent their running to the Spaniards.

That silk will positively succeed in Georgia, and some think wine also, though others doubt it.

There came also the widow Jerman with her two children, one at the breast. She came over with Captain Thompson, hoping to receive a rich legacy from the late deceased Mr. Turner, but was much disappointed, wherefore she resolved to go back if we would pay her passage.

She said the country was healthful, insomuch that she is the only widow in Frederica, of sixty families there are in the town.

That she had a house and her small garden of the eighth part of an acre enclosed and cultivated, from which she sold to the value of forty shillings last year in greens.

That the people had once been so reduced as to feed on alligators. Yet at other times she had known a fish called bass of 12 lbs. weight sell for four pence, and eggs at four pence a dozen, a chicken at market for a shilling, etc.

That the bread of the place was Indian wheat, but she did not like it so well as our own bread.

That the tenure of their lands was a great discouragement to labour.

That she had planted a mulberry in her little garden that shot wonderfully, but nobody yet followed that business.

That cattle thrive there, and hogs; but run wild in the woods, and are frequently lost; for after penning up at night, when let out for food, they run to woods and swamps at a great distance, which occasions much time and labour to find them again.

That the people with a little assistance would be able to keep themselves.

That a new storehouse was building in the town, and the Germans employed in it, the English not being allowed that favour.

That it was a sad thing to be so long without a church or a preacher, except the regiment chaplain Mr. Dyson, who is a drunken man.

That the timber felled by the inhabitants, or the grain raised, or other produce of their labour, was carried to the public store, and the people had credit thereon for the same, for otherwise, there is no shipping or trade comes to the town, and they should not know what to do with their goods. That the timber being thus felled and made into scantlings, planks, and clapboard was employed (that excepted used by themselves in building their huts and fencing) by Mr. Oglethorp's command in public works.

N.B.—If the Trustees are to be debtors after this manner for the produce of the people's labour, and keep them besides, and make no profit of the goods for which we make ourselves debtors, but employ it in public works, it is impossible for us to go on; for at this rate there will be a constant annual expense for the future as great as has been

from the first, whereas it was hoped that in the three or four years that Frederica has been settled, they would cease to be any further charge to the public.

Mr. Tracy, Mr. Lapotre, Dr. Hales and I dined at the Cyder house and soon after Mr. Thomas Towers and Mr. Henry Archer came in, and assisted in settling our estimate, which we made some progress in. We sat till 8 a clock, and left much to be still done, as well as many letters and journals to be read which will require immediate answer.

Thursday 17.—I went to Charlton with my family for the summer, stayed there till Tuesday 22.

Tuesday 22.—I came to town to dine by invitation with Mr. Tracy, where dined also Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Laroche, and the two Mr. Archers.

Wednesday 23.—This morning I went to the Georgia Board, where met, Sir William Heathcote in the Trustee chair; Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Thomas Towers, Lord Sidney Beauclere, Mr. Lapotre, Dr. Hales, Mr. Smith, Egmont.

As we had no Common Council business most of the gentlemen soon left us to attend the House of Commons, and we who were left, proceeded in forming our estimate for the year's service to begin at Michaelmas next, till when Mr. Oglethorp is to provide for the care and expenses of the Colony, and to draw on us for the money.

We also (as a committee) read divers letters lately received from Georgia and took notes thereout for heads of letters to be sent by Captain Thompson who proposes to return the first week in June.

Mr. George Whitfeild's commission to collect money was restored to us, he having certified at the foot of it that he had made no use of it.

After this Mr. Lapotre, Dr. Hales, Mr. Henry Archer and I dined at the Cyder house, and there went through our estimate.

Thursday 24.—Returned to Charlton.

Saturday 26.—My son returned to Charlton unexpectedly from Burton, in Ireland, which he left yesterday was sennit, a quick journey to come in so short a time by the way of Dublin. He has left the miner there, who has found coal, copper and lead, and my son has great hopes that the veins of them will come out large so as to turn to account.

Wednesday 30.—I went this morning to the Georgia office, where met, Lord Sidney Beauclerc in the Trustee chair; Lord Tirconnel in the Common Council chair; Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Smith, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Lapotre, Sir William Heathcote, Lord Egmont.

Mr. Whitfeild attending, we gave him his commission to be our parish minister at Savannah, this as Trustees.

As Common Council we agreed to the terms of a grant of 500 acres to be made him in perpetuity for the use of an orphan house in Georgia, 50 of which are the lot of Hows, who is returned from Georgia, and is willing (as Mr. Whitfeild assured the Board) to resign up his lot for the use of an orphan house.

We also ordered a license of alienation to the said Hughes [*sic*].

Mr. Whitfeild informed us that he goes on Monday on board, and sails first for Philadelphia, from whence he proposes to ride to Georgia, unless he should go for a week to Virginia, where he has some friends.

That he has purchased ironwork and embarked it, and has wrote to Georgia for timber to be cut for his building.

That he proposes not to return to England till long after the orphan house is erected, and when he does will take care his absence shall be supplied to do the duty of his parish. That he has collected about nine hundred pounds for the orphan house, and about one hundred pounds for erecting a church among the Salburgers at Ebenezar. That he had been much wronged by reports that he discouraged labour, which he was so far from that he really deemed no man to be a Christian who did not labour.

After this we dismissed him, and proceeded to other business. We received a report from the Committee appointed to prepare an estimate for the year's expenses and approved it in all its parts. The whole for one year commencing at Michaelmas next is (all charges in Georgia and England included) 5,000*l.*

I then proposed that as Gilbert, our 2nd bailiff at Savannah, can neither write nor read, and there is a vacancy of a third bailiff, Mr. John Fallowfeild, now naval officer, might be appointed 3rd bailiff, Mr. Stephens having mentioned him in one of his journals to be an honest industrious man, and Captain Thompson given him the character of a sensible and resolute person. The gentlemen approved of him for a bailiff, but thought proper to put him in the place of Gilbert, who received that office very unwillingly as knowing his own insufficiency; and as to constituting a third bailiff, they referred that to the next meeting.

They also ordered a room to be built adjoining the church for the use of a vestry, and for jurymen to retire to when they considered their verdicts, restraining the expense to 10*l.*

They also ordered the minister's house at Savannah should be repaired, and gave 5*l.* to Adderton our messenger to buy him clothes.

Most of us after this went to dine with Sir Henry Goff, one of our Trustees, after which I returned to Pall Mall.

Thursday 31.—I went to the Georgia office in hopes to meet a Common Council Board, to proceed in divers necessary affairs as agreed on yesterday, but was disappointed, there being only six present, viz.:—Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Henry Archer, Egmont, Judge Holland, lately returned from the country, and Mr. Tracy.

Robert Hows, late parish clerk at Savannah, attended, and resigned his 50 acre lot.

I strongly recommended to the gentlemen of the law present to despatch the bill intended for empowering our pilots in Georgia to demand pilot-money of ships, and to oblige them to pay a penny per ton to maintain the lighthouse. As also the other bill for altering the tenure of lands, that they may be ready to send by Captain Thompson, who proposes to sail to Georgia the week after Whitsuntide, and they said they would take care in it.

I dined with my cousin Le Grand, where I learned that this morning Lord Bathurst moved the Lords to address the King to know if the King of Spain has paid the 95,000*l.* towards reimbursing our merchants' losses by his guardacosts, and if not, to know why; which motion was seconded by the Earl of Ailsford, but on a debate rejected by 14 majority.

Friday, 1 June.—Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Saturday 2.—Holland, pr., Tirconnel, Lapotre, Smith. Received Mr. Burton's 6th annual payment of 10*l.* to the Catechist. Received 400 Church Catechisms; explained the gift of Lady Salisbury.

Sealed a grant of 500 acres in trust for the orphan house to Mr. Whitfeild.

Sunday 3.

Monday 4.

Tuesday 5.—My brother Parker came and dined with me.

This evening Mr. Whitfeild came, attended by Mr. Seward and one of the Wesleys, to Woolwich Common, where a crowd of people (as usual) expected him to preach. A table was prepared for him, on which he got and made a sermon, which with a psalm and a long prayer lasted two hours. My wife went in her coach to hear him, and brought me word that he preached with great earnestness, often spreading his hands, but there was nothing in his doctrine she had not heard before, only he said that the common clergy do not preach the true doctrine of Christ, and inveighed against the polite men of the age. That he was called a madman and enthusiast, and made others so, but God would judge his revilers at the last day for all their hard speeches of him. My wife gave them money for the orphan house, and Mr. Seward presented her a book of hymns, published by John and Charles Wesley, two Methodist divines, his companions.

This Seward was a broker in Exchange Alley, by which business he got 8,000*l.*, three of which he carries with him to Georgia, where he goes to assist Mr. Whitfeild in erecting an orphan house. He told my wife that in a year and a half Mr. Whitfeild designs to return and go all over England preaching.

Wednesday 6.—I went to the Georgia office, where met, Mr. Lapotre in the Common Council chair, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Smith, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Holland, Lord Sidney Beauclere, Mr. Thomas Towers, Egmont; Sir Henry Gough, Mr. Anderson.

A letter was read from Mr. Whitfeild of the 14th inst, acquainting our accountant Mr. Verelts that he had collected for erecting an orphan house in Savannah, 996*l.*, for building a church for the Saltsburgers 76*l.*, and for the poor in general 148*l.*

The occasion of this letter was a complaint made by Mr. Paxton, the Crown solicitor, that Mr. Whitfeild had gone about collecting money from the King's subjects without any authority he knew of, which therefore a stop must be put to and a *ne exeat regno* issued against Whitfeild unless he had satisfaction in that point, and particularly, if it was still uncertain for what and to whose use that money was collected, and the sum it amounted to. Mr. Verelts was therefore ordered by a committee consisting of Judge Holland, Lord Tireonnel, and Mr. Lapotre to tell Mr. Paxton that the money collected was for an orphan house in Georgia, and that covenants have passed between Mr. Whitfeild and the Trustees for that purpose, and a grant of land made to him for that use. But the committee advised that Mr. Whitfeild should inform the Trustees how much he had collected, and this occasioned his letter.

Two letters from Mr. Oglethorp at Charlestown to Mr. Verelts, dated 7 April, 1739, were read, wherein he informs him that he had taken care of the province in all its branches of expense from his

arrival there (in November last) to the date of these letters, and had disbursed about 3,000*l.* of which he will send over the particulars as soon as they can be drawn out, that what the Trustees shall allow thereof may be repaid him. He also mentioned a bill drawn by Bradley who lately had the care of the Trust servants (but is turned out for misbehaviour) amounting to 30*l.*, and which the Trustees refused to pay, that it is a just debt, being money employed by the said Bradley in the Trust service; but Mr. Verelts informed us Mr. Oglethorp is mistaken, for Bradley drew for that sum on his private account expecting it would be repaid Mr. Verelts out of the money to be received by said Bradley for peat ashes, but Mr. Verelts never received any, therefore the bill was returned formerly, and the Trustees have no concern in it.

The draft of a letter to Mr. Oglethorp from the Trustees was prepared by us to be sent away next Friday, thanking him for advancing his own money for the Colony's service, and running that risk before he could know the Parliament would give us money. We also acquainted him with our having prepared an estimate to take place for a year at Michaelmas next.

Then we ordered leave to John West (formerly bailiff) to sell his lot to such person as Mr. Stephens should approve, he having desired it, that he may return to England for his health, and discharge his debts. It had been confirmed to us by Captain Thompson that he is in a consumption.

We then appointed Thomas Christie, now Recorder at Savannah, to be third bailiff there, and in his place constituted William Williamson, the bastard son of Mr. Taylor, of Bridewell. This young man was wild when in England, but is since married to Mr. Causton's niece, and it is hoped is reclaimed. And being bred an attorney, we for want of a better man, have conferred this office on him, which he much desired. Mr. Christie had more than once desired to be dismissed.

We also appointed Mr. Thomas Jones, the present storekeeper at Savannah, to be overseer of the Trust servants, he being esteemed an honest man and rough enough to deal with such servants. He had 30*l.* a year as storekeeper, which office expiring at Michaelmas next, we have given him this which is of like salary.

After this, Mr. Towers, Archer, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Sir Henry Gough, Mr. Tracy and I dined by invitation with Sir William Heathcote, and met Mr. Laroche there, and the Bishop of Oxford.

Thursday 7.—Robert Hows, late clerk of Savannah church, came this morning to desire that as he goes with Mr. Whitfeild to Pensilvanea and Virginia, and from thence to Georgia (though not to stay there, having surrendered his lot), he might not be troubled at his arrival on the score of any debt he may be found to owe the Trustees' store, with which he cleared accounts a year ago; that he knows of nothing he owes, but Mr. Causton kept those accounts so ill that possibly he may, but it cannot be much, and what may be found he thought might be forgiven him as he acted as clerk several years without pay, and had been often called from his own work to bury the dead, etc. I promised to mention it to the Trustees, and thought his request reasonable.

I made him several enquiries, to which he answered as follows. That he had long refused to sign the representation for negroes, because

he feared they would take the work from white men's hands and impoverish them, as in the case of Charlestown, where the tradesmen are all beggars by that means, and besides, there would be danger from negroes rising and cutting their throats; but the promoters of that application said the negroes should not be allowed to work at anything but produeing rice (a labour too hard for white men), and in felling timber. That the promoters were the Seots gentry, and Mr. Williams who had a private interest of his own in it. That it was very unfortunate for the town of Savannah that the Scots left their eountry lots to live in town, where they set an example of extravagance, and brought their servants to work, which lessened the employment of the natural townsmen. That they prevailed on others to sign on assuring them there should not be above two or three negroes to one white man. He granted, on my reasoning with him, that the proposal was indiscreet eonsidering our nearness to the Spaniards to whom the negroes would fly.

He said the Rum Act is not at all regarded, but if any man has but a shilling, he lays it out in that liquor without providing himself with shoes or clothes. That from high to low the magistrates drink it, and are unwilling to enquire what others do in it, but that it is this that makes so many idle people there, even the servants not caring to work above three hours, running to public houses, and spend the rest of the day there.

That his father-in-law Gilbert would very gladly be discharged of office of bailiff, which he believed would kill him if continued in it. That he is an industrious tailor and has his share of business.

That Mr. Christie the Reeorder is an easy sort of man.

That Fallowfeild (the new eonstituted bailiff in Gilbert's room) is a Quaker, but not rigid, and honest.

That most people were very glad Causton was turned out, and Mr. Thomas Jones told him later Causton had made rasures in the store books.

That the hottest day in summer white men may work till 10 o'elock in the forenoon, and he himself did work hard for three years, and had not left the Colony but for an indiseretion in working one day in the heat of the day without any covering on his head, which struek him with a pain he never since could get elear of. That such indiscretions of these are common, and if avoided, there would be no reason to eomplain of the country's being too hot for labour.

That the pine barren will not answer men's labour to keep them, and there is another soil, ealled the gray, on whieh nothing will ever grow; nevertheless there is good land enough, if people would cultivate it, and a truly laborious man may subsist himself by his own eultivation.

That they generally believe the silk and wine will eome to perfeetion, and the silk folks are industrious, but eomplain they eannot find leaves enough for to subsist their worms, but are forced to send to Port Royal for leaves, which makes the article dear. Yet there is encouragement for the inhabitants to plant those trees, and Potter, one of them, told him he made 5*l* one year by those he planted, selling the leaves of one tree with another for three shillings to the publie store.

That the eotton-tree will thrive also, of whieh he planted some that though they grew slow, bore pods in three or fours years' time.

That it is wise in the Trustees not to allow the people to sell their lands, for in that case most of them would do it, and one rich man would buy half the country ; for 500*l* would buy the whole town.

That it was a great mistake in the inhabitants when they went over, they did not immediately fall to cultivating, in which case the colony had now been in a flourishing way, but instead of that they built large houses, and spent all their substance that way.

That the Freemason Company having spent all their money is now broke up, but while it subsisted they met every Saturday at the Tavern, and revelled there till 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, when they would go reeling home.

That shutting the stores fell hard on all the idle people, but he knew not of above seven or eight who have yet left the colony upon it.

I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Friday 8.—The Reverend Mr. Whitfeild, who has for some days been preaching in this neighbourhood, sent my wife word that he would preach either on Woolwich Common, or on Blackheath, or on Charlton Green, which she pleased, but that he could not dine with us as he was desired. She sent back her compliments, and that she thought Blackheath the properest. However, about six, a stage being erected for him, he came to our house to return our civility to him, and soon after mounted the stage, which was placed so conveniently that we heard him with great ease out of our summer house window, where we invited our neighbours to partake of the curiosity.

The multitude, about 200, being assembled, he began with the hundredth psalm, which numbers joined in. Then he made a long pathetic prayer, and lastly, began his sermon with a clear and audible voice. The subject of it was the necessity of the being born again, or the new birth, which he said our present divines neglect to teach, and even oppose from arguments of human reason, looking upon those who hold it, and on himself in particular, as a madman, an enthusiast and the like, whereas it is the doctrine of the Church of England expressed in her thirty-nine articles, prayers and collects, and literally asserted in the Holy Scriptures. He also said that we are saved by the free grace of God, without the assistance of good works which have no share in that matter, though it is impossible we can have this free grace applied to us without its being followed by good works, which at the same time are the sure tokens of our being born again. That by the sin of Adam we were all under sin, and must have been damned but for the free and gracious sufferings of Jesus Christ ; but though this be our condition, yet everybody that pleases may obtain this free grace by praying for it. It is therefore by faith in Christ alone that we are saved, not by our works, for being dead in sin we could do none ; but without good works we may assure ourselves we have not that faith, for they necessarily go together, He pressed the belief of the Holy Trinity, and in the course of his sermon showed himself a firm Church of England man. He preached by heart with much earnestness, and spreading his arms wide, and was at no loss for matter or words, and the people were very attentive.

When he had done I invited him and Mr. Seward, his friend, to refresh themselves at my house, and took that opportunity to make him explain himself on the point of the new birth.

I asked him whether he held that men can sensibly experience when they have the new birth, and how they feel it ?

He answered, they do feel it sensibly when first it takes them, and feel it in their hearts ; that notorious sinners feel it more than others, and in proportion to their sins, but persons piously educated from their youth might not be sensible of it, having it so early. That how they feel it must be left to every man to answer for himself, who only experiences it, and one may feel it differently from another. I said it might be possible for a man to have the new birth without remarking such feeling, as he had owned in the case of persons piously educated from their youth, but if he made it a fundamental to religion that men should sensibly feel it, it might throw many into despair ; whether therefore he thought it necessary for men to believe they felt it sensibly.

He answered, that men can hardly have the new birth without being sensible of it, as easily as they are sensible of their sinful condition ; that there is no one who is not sensible when he is envious, malicious, angry, &c., and on the contrary, he is as sensible when he is compassionate and kind, charitable and concerned for the good of others, and these are sensible marks for the new birth. The misfortune, added he, is that when we speak of spiritual things, we have no words fitted for them, but must use such as are in use and convey grosser ideas, and thus we say, the new birth or regeneration must be sensibly felt in the heart.

I then acquainted him with the many odd stories I had heard of him, as that he set up for working miracles ; that to mortify the flesh, he and his followers would set down hungry to meat, and then rise from table rejoicing that they had disappointed their carnal appetites ; that he allowed women to preach, discouraged labour, and taught that all things should be in common, had made many run mad, and had said in one of his sermons that if what he said was not the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, then Christ was not true.

To all this he replied that nothing of this is true, only that at the first setting out some of them were too extravagant, having no guide to teach them, or regulate their notions, but being left entirely to their own undigested thoughts ; but they were gone off of them, and now eat and drink like others. That as to the rest, they pretended to no gifts of signs and wonders and miracles, on which occasion he, smiling, said, it was reported of him that when he arrived in harbour from Georgia he offered to walk on the water, as Jesus did, and that afterwards being at a tea table where order was given to fill up the kettle with fresh water he told them it was not necessary, for God would fill it.

That the ridiculous manner of mortifying the flesh by starting from table is false.

That he knew of no woman preaching, only a young woman in the neighbourhood at whose father's house he was that day to lie, did read a sermon and some discourse of Bishop Beveridge to the family.

That he was so far from making men idle by discouraging labour, he on the contrary pressed it on every one to work in their callings, and did not believe them Christians who acted otherwise.

That his making many run mad is as false, he knew of none ; but some had been brought to a sense of their sinful condition, and by a remarkable change of conduct had been esteemed mad by others

who were careless of their own salvation; and such was the person mentioned in his journal, whom he got out of Bedlam and now goes with him to Georgia. A young man no more mad than any, but thought so by his mother because of his sudden change of life.

Lastly, that as to inspiration, and his saying Christ was not true unless his own words were those of the Holy Ghost, the occasion of that report was only his repeating a text in Scripture and saying, if this be not true, namely, the words of our Saviour, then the Scriptures are not true. He added, these were all inventions of the devil to destroy the work of his ministry, and what every man must expect, who endeavours to destroy his kingdom, whether in their own hearts or others.

I took notice to him of his preaching in the fields, and not only in churches; he answered, he should choose to preach in churches, but that he was excluded, but was not sorry because it gave an opportunity to many to hear him who never came to church, and these are the more reprobate sort, who though they came out of curiosity, may possibly be touched by his discourses, and converted. Besides, Dissenters, who of course will not enter our churches, do willingly hear him in the field. That some clergymen call him a dissenter and schismatic, but what would they have him do? they shut him out of their churches, and constrain him to take this method, for he is bound to preach the Gospel, being ordained to that purpose.

I mentioned again his having the Holy Ghost; he replied, it was the doctrine of the Church of England that all persons ordained to serve at God's altar have, or should have it, and instanced the prayers in the Liturgy and form of ordination; but this is not meant of the gifts of miracles, but of peace and love and joy, and power to preach effectually.

I asked him when he set sail; he answered he was to have done it immediately, but the press had, two days ago, taken away all the captain's men.

I told him I understood he intended not to remain in Georgia, but return. He said it is true he should return in a year and a half or two years, to gather new collections for the orphan house, but should then go back, resolving to spend much of his life among a people he loved so dearly.

I asked him if he left any fellow labourers behind him.

He said John Wesley would succeed him in preaching, and Charles Wesley intended to enter on the same work, besides whom is one Mr. Rogers, formerly a curate, but being cast off for declaiming in a funeral sermon against the drunkenness of some clergymen present, was turned out, and is now obliged to preach in the fields.

This is the main of my conversation with him, by which I only find an enthusiastic notion of his being capable of doing much good, and perhaps he thinks he is raised up for that purpose; for the rest, I believe him perfectly sincere and disinterested, and that he does indeed work a considerable reformation among the common people, and there is nothing in his doctrine that can be laid hold on to his hurt.

Wednesday, June 13.—Went to town to the Georgia office, but were not a Board of Common Council.

Mr. Smith in the Trustee chair; Mr. Lapotre, Egmont, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Verelts reported he had paid 187*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* into the bank.

As a committee of correspondence we prepared letters to Mr. Hawkins, first bailiff of Frederica; to Mr. Jones, and to Mr. Fallowfeild, newly appointed for second bailiff, and to Mr. Gilbert newly removed.

Dined at home and so passed the evening.

Thursday 14.—This day the King put an end to the Session. They who were there tell me the Speaker spoke strongly against the ill-usage the Spaniards have given us, and believe vigorous resolutions are designed to be taken by the Ministry, his speeches being understood to be the sense of the Ministry.

But His Majesty said nothing of war, as was expected, but recommended unanimity at home against the common enemy.

Sir Philiph Parker and I promised to be bound in 280*l.* which my cousin James Fortrey is to borrow of Dr. Courayer to save the forfeiture of his fen-lands in Leicestershire, in case he did not discharge an arrear due thereon for repairing the banks. I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Friday 15.

Saturday 16.

Sunday 17.

Monday 18.

Tuesday 19.—I went this Tuesday to town to see what could be done to rescue my cousin James Fortrey out of his difficulties, and my brother Parker and I gave our bond to Dr. Peter Fra. Courayer for 280*l.* which we lent to him, taking his bond to us for counter security. He was also a third party with my brother and me in the bond to the Doctor.

Wednesday 20.—I went this morning to the Georgia office, where met, Mr. Lapotre in the Trustee chair, Lord Sidney Beauclerc in the Common Council chair: Mr. Smith, Mr. Laroche, Mr. Vernon, Sir William Heathcote, Dr. Hales, Mr. Holland, Mr. Henry Archer, Egmont.

As Trustees we put the seal to our petition for the 20,000*l.* granted to us by the Parliament.

Also passed a petition to the King and Council to grant leave to Captain Thompson to have his prest seamen restored to him, that he may sail forthwith to Georgia with Col. Oglethorp's regimentals.

We also approved an answer to the application made to us for the use of negroes and change of tenure of lands, and ordered the seal to be put thereto.

Then Lieut.-Col. Cochran attending, to know our pleasure concerning allowing the disbursements he had made on the regiment's account when he landed, which he would have us defray, we showed him a state of that expense as sent us from Georgia consisting of a great number of articles, and promised him a copy of it, desiring him to make what remarks he thought fit on it in writing, which should be referred to a Committee of Accounts, and when they made their report the Board would send to him; with which he seemed contented.

After this, taking into consideration the misbehaviour of Henry Parker, first bailiff, in abetting the application for negroes, as also his character for drunkenness, and degrading his post, together with his being the leading man in courts of law, and therefore his power to save Causton, the late bailiff, if he should be brought to justice for his

wronging the Trust, which it may be presumed he would endeavour to do being his bail, for these considerations the Board after some debate unanimously resolved to dismiss him, and place Thos. Christie the Recorder, in his room.

We also confirmed the removal of Gilbert from the magistracy, and Fallowfeild to succeed him as second bailiff; and in the vacant bailiff's post we agreed to put Thomas Jones, the present storekeeper, he being a man of resolution, and having manifested a hearty zeal for the Colony. But we resolved he should not be Overseer of the Trust servants, it being fit that a magistrate who sat in court to try freeholders should be himself a freeholder, which we do not think it convenient the overseer of Trust servants should be, after the experience of Bradley's employing the Trust servants on his own lot.

The resolutions of this day fortnight past, that are contrary to this disposition of the Magistracy, were ordered to be repealed, and the best vacant lot in Savannah ordered to be granted to the said Jones, to qualify him for Magistrate.

We confirmed the choice of Williams to be Recorder, and ordered these several commissions to have the seal put to them.

Then a letter from Captain Hugh Maekay being read, showing evidently the importance to the colony's safety of maintaining a scout boat, and another boat of seven men and a coxswain to ply between the islands in the south division and the main land, the Board unanimously agreed to add the charges of these to the establishment for this year, which will increase it by about 250*l*. There was some debate, however, about it, we looking on these boats as employed in the military defence of the colony, and therefore not properly to be defrayed by us; but I represented the danger the colony must probably be in for want of intelligence in case the Spaniards should attempt to surprise us, and the blame that would lie on us if, knowing as we do that the Government has made no provision for such boats, a disaster should come, which consideration inclined even the most frugal gentlemen at the Board to consent to this additional charge to our estimate.

We then ordered payment of 200*l*. to Colonel Oglethorp, Mr. Jennys of Charlestown having informed the Trustees by letter that Mr. Oglethorp had paid him that sum on the Trustees' account.

The same Mr. Jennys sent us a state of his account with the Trustees, the balance of which he makes 633*l*. in his own favour. This letter and the account were referred to a committee.

Then Mr. Verelts reported the balance of the Trustees' money in the bank on 9th June 1739 to be 2,352*l*. 5s. 9d., whereof is reserved to answer sola bills outstanding 1,534*l*. 0s. 0d., and for particular uses of the colony 381*l*. 11*s*. 5*d*. and for the colony 436*l*. 14*s*. 4*d*.

He also reported that two ton of halfpence amounting in value to 422*l*. exclusive of the charge of casks, &c., would soon be ready at the Tower. We therefore ordered an imprest on the bank to Alderman Heatheote of 1,000*l*. to answer this and other charges.

Mr. Hamerton having made application to the Board to advance him 200*l*., for which he would give us an assignment on the King's quit-rents in South Carolina, we ordered he should be answered, that if he would first pay 200*l*. in Georgia to Mr. Stevens, we would, on knowledge thereof, pay him 200*l*. here, but it was not our method to advance money to persons in the manner desired by him.

June 20–27

Then the Board made an order that———Davison, 2nd constable at Frederica, should be appointed overseer of the Trust servants in that southern division ; but we did not recollect that he has land of his own, which by our late rule incapacitates him from that office.

All the Board, Sir William Heathcote and Mr. Laroche excepted, dined together at the Cyder house.

I learned this day that Mr. Fred. Frankland, brother of Sir Thomas, who married my Lord Scarborow's sister not long since, went this week to that Earl and acquainted him he had taken such aversion to his wife that he resolved to leave her ; that he had nothing to say against her virtue, and would give her what separate maintenance his Lordship should ask, but it was impossible they should live under one roof.

My Lord was much surprised, as may be imagined, and would press to know his reason, but he replied, he would give no reason but that she was his utter aversion ; however, his Lordship insisted positively that she should not be turned out of doors till his Lordship went into the country, and then he would take her with him.

At night Mr. Frankland declared the same to his lady, who on her knees begged she might still have an apartment in his house though he never should speak to her ; otherwise, that such an open separation would give occasion to the world to suspect her virtue or make what ill stories it pleased of her. But he would not consent. He has since settled 600*l.* per annum upon her, which was the jointure agreed upon when he married her, has returned her fortune which was 10,000*l.*, has given her 1,000*l.* to furnish a house, and all her jewels, together with his plate.

This procedure is the more wondered at because they were playfellows and acquaintances from their youth, and it was a match of his own seeking, though she was then between forty and fifty years old, ugly, and as fat as most women. He also is much of the same age, a widower, and made a remarkable good husband to his first wife.

I heard this day that in order to put a slight on the Duke of Arguile, Sir William Young, Secretary of War, was directed to report to his Majesty the resolutions of the Board of General Officers on the trial of Colonel Cochran and Captain Mackay, a thing contrary to all rule, it being the duty of the President of Councils of War to do it. When, therefore, the Judge Advocate, whose business is to draw up the resolutions of such councils, waited on his Grace with the Board's opinion, he seeing his Grace put it into his pocket, desired it might be returned him to give it to Sir William according to the orders he had received ; but the Duke replied he should go to Kensington next day, and would himself present it to his Majesty, and so he did, but was made to stay till all other business was despatched ; then being called in, his Majesty received it, and only said, 'tis very well. The Duke then desired leave to go into the country, to which his Majesty replied, "you may go when you will" ; a short answer manifesting much indifference towards him. This occasioned a report that he had resigned his employments, but I am told his Grace will not do that, but wait to be turned out.

This day we also learned that his Majesty had discharged Captain Mackay from his confinement, and at the same time restored him to his post, but Lieut.-Colonel Cochran is still suspended.

Thursday 21.—Returned to Charlton to dinner. Remained at Charlton till—

Wednesday 27.—Went to the Georgia board: present, Egmont in the Trustee Chair and Common Council Chair: Lapotre, Holland, Hales, Smith, Larochc, Vernon, T. Towers: Mr. Anderson

As Trustees, the seal was put to the last commissions to new made officers.

As Common Council, we read Anne Emery's petition for fifty acres to be granted her husband, Peter Emery, late appointed pilot at Savannah, with licence to sell liquor, as also that her daughter may succeed to her son's lot in Savannah in case he should die without issue, which we granted, but we did not think fit to advance her 20*l.* on her husband's pay as pilot, it being in his power to refuse allowing it.

The petition of Mrs. Crowcher was rejected; her desire was that we would advance her half a year's rent of her house in Savannah, let to Henry Parker, to be repaid the Trustees by him. We had advanced her before two years' rent, to be repaid in that manner, but Parker paid no rent as he ought to have done, and, therefore, it was high time to stop our hand.

Isaac Young's petition was read, desiring a gift of money, and complaining he could obtain but fifty acres of land, though his grant when he went over in 1736 was for a hundred.

We would not give him money as he desired, seeing no reason for it, but ordered a letter to be wrote Mr. Stephens to enquire whether the land he now is in possession of, and which is a forfeited lot, be such as he can have a good title to.

André Duchée, the potter's, petition was read, for further encouragement to carry on his trade; he sets forth that he is the first who has compassed the making porcelain in America, and thinks the King might be induced to grant him an exclusive patent for making the same for fifteen years. He also desires two servants may be sent him to paint his ware, and adds a particular of materials wanted by him. We ordered 12*l.* to be laid out in materials, but refused the rest of his requests, it not appearing to us that he has brought his pottery to the perfection he mentions, or how he can maintain the servants he desires; besides, that a patent would cost too much money if it could be obtained, which is not likely, he having sent no samples over of his work for satisfaction of those who are on such occasions employed to make report to the Lord Chancellor.

A letter from Samuel Holmes, bricklayer, at Savannah, dated 22 August, 1738, desiring two servants to be allowed him. He had been above a year in Georgia.

We ordered that if two Trust servants can be spared now on the spot he should have them. This we did because they are a great charge on the Trust, and if there are more than allowed of in our estimate, it will be a good riddance of them.

Mr. Hamerton, collector of the King's Quit-rents in South Carolina, desiring to be advanced 200*l.* by the Trust, which he will repay to their use in Georgia, and Mr. Verelts acquainting us that Mr. Leheup of the Treasury convinced him it may safely be done, we gave direction to comply with his request.

We then took into consideration that part of the estimate where the Overseers of the Trust servants are excluded from having land of

their own, and repealed the qualification, finding it uncertain whether proper persons for that office can be met with, and ordered the commission to Samuel Davison to be overseer of the Trust servants at Frederica shall stand, and that Thomas Jones, late appointed 3rd Bailiff at Savannah, shall be the other overseer in this last mentioned district.

Robert Hows, late parish clerk at Savannah, having desired that on his return to Georgia he may not be molested on account of any debts he may owe to the stores, but if any be found (which he believes will not) the same may be allowed him for his past services, we ordered a letter to be written to Mr. Stephens to inform us how his affairs stands with the store.

We ordered two hundred copies of the Trust's reply to the late application from Savannah for the use of the negroes, to be printed, in order to disperse it in the province.

A memorial from Mr. Simons, the merchant, was read, setting forth that the value of 1,667*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* had been furnished by him to the stores at Savannah, as is certified to be true from thence, and desiring 1,500*l.* of it might be paid him here in part thereof, for which he promised to be accountable. The Trustees imagining he might have occasion for the money, ordered him 1,200*l.*, and that five Common Council might have power to draw on the bank for the same.

The memorial of Pytt and Tuckwell desiring to be advanced money on like account, 200*l.* was ordered them.

Then a letter from Kennedy Obrian, Esq., to Mr. Martin, our secretary, dated from Augusta, 1 April 1739, was read; wherein he represents that he had been two years there and had laid out 300*l.*; but having no grant of the land he fixed on, he desired one might be made him for 500 acres which were surveyed to him the 8th of June 1738. This letter was accompanied by another from Colonel Oglethorp recommending the affair, and informing the Trustees that he is a very industrious man and kept a storehouse to supply the Indian traders with goods.

We ordered a grant according to his desire.

Lastly, we took into consideration Captain Thompson's demand of above 800*l.* for servants he carried over the last year on his own risk, but which Colonel Oglethorp finding he was not able to dispose of, took the greatest part of (no less than one hundred and sixteen heads) on the Trust account, and referred him for payment to the Trustees.

We as a committee of accounts (for now only Mr. Vernon, Mr. Holland, Mr. Towers, Dr. Hales and I remained) read the account to whom these servants were severally disposed, and allowed of the disposal of some, and refused it to others.

Mr. Vernon, Mr. Towers, Dr. Hales and I dined at the Cyder house, and at 7 I returned home.

Captain Mackay came after dinner and acquainted us that if Lieut.-Col. Cochran returns to his post in Georgia he will fling up his commission, and serve as a volunteer under Colonel Oglethorp.

I learned also this day that Lieut.-Col. Cochran applied last Friday by petition to His Majesty to be freed from his suspension, but that His Majesty had scarce patience to see him, and had refused his request; nevertheless, that when Sir Robert Walpole was put in mind

that Colonel Oglethorp has desired the Lieut.-Col. might not be returned to the regiment, but changed into some other corps, he replied, he would do anything to serve Colonel Oglethorp, but he could not gratify him in this.

Thursday 28.—Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Monday 2 July.—My daughter Hanmer came down to me for the summer.

Wednesday 4.—Went up to the Georgia Board but could not make a Common Council Board, which was much desired; we were only Judge Holland in the Trustee chair; Mr. Smith, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Vernon, Dr. Hales, Egmont, Mr. Hen. Archer.

The seal, pursuant to an order of the last Common Council, was put to a letter of attorney empowering Mr. Verelts, our accountant, to receive of the Treasury the 20,000*l.* last voted by Parliament.

Also to 1,200*l.* in sola bills to be sent forthwith by Captain Thompson, of the "Two Brothers," to Colonel Oglethorp, to be endorsed by him to Mr. Christie, Mr. Thomas Jones and Mr. Stephens, who are to issue them according to the new estimate.

Also to the instructions for Mr. Thomas Jones and Samuel Davison appointed overseers of the Trust servants.

Also to the appointments of these two to this service.

Sealed also a grant of 500 acres to Kenedy Obryen, Esq., a supplier of the Indian traders, laid out at Augusta, one acre of which is No. 5.

This being the monthly meeting of Dr. Bray's Associates, Judge Holland, Dr. Hales, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anderson and I agreed to the purchase of 50*l.* stock in old annuities, and to give a set of Dr. Bray's books, left for parochial libraries, to the Reverend Mr. Lynd at Colchester, and to give Mr. Verelts ten guineas for two years' services as clerk to the Associates.

Thursday 5.—I went to Court this morning and was well received by the King, the Duke and the Princess; after dinner I returned to Charlton. Remained at Charlton till—

Wednesday 11.—Went to the Georgia office, where met, Dr. Hales in the Trustee chair; Mr. Thomas Towers in the Common Council chair; Mr. Smith, Mr. Holland, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Laroche, Mr. H. Archer, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Vernon, Egmont; Mr. Anderson.

As Trustees, Mr. Verelts our accountant reported that he had received at the Treasury the 20,000*l.* granted by Parliament and as usual had been excused the fees; and that he had lodged it in the bank.

The form of a letter to Colonel Oglethorp was approved, and it is to be sent by Captain Thompson, of the 'Two Brothers," who falls down the river on Saturday next in order to sail to Georgia. With him there goes 1,200*l.* sola bills to defray in part the charges of our estimate for the year beginning Michaelmas, 1739, together with divers goods for the use of the province.

Then the Common Council received the report of the Committee of Accounts to whom Captain Thompson's memorial was referred the 20th of last month. He had carried over last month 116 heads of servants at his own risk, hoping to have them taken off his hands by the inhabitants, but they not being able to pay for them, Colonel Oglethorp did it for them, and referred him to the Trustees for payment; but the committee were of opinion that only forty-seven should be paid for, being employed on the Trust account or by former

July 11

directions of theirs given to particular persons, and they disallowed of the remaining sixty-nine, referring the captain to get his money of the persons who took them, and accordingly reported that 431*l.* 16*s.* 6*d* was all that should be paid by the Trustees to the captain.

The Common Council approved the report, and ordered that sum to be paid.

Another report from that committee was read relating to an account sent over by the executors of Paul Jenys, Esq., where there appearing some mistakes they reduced the balance due by the Trustees to 491*l.* 9*s.* 4¼*d.*, which report being allowed by the Common Council, that sum was ordered to be paid.

These two sums, together with several other charges of freight of goods, insurance, and 1,700*l.* ordered before, obliged the Common Council to order a draft on the bank of 3,500*l.* to Alderman Heathcote, and 1,061*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* more was in like manner imprest to Mr. Verelts, to answer a bill of Major Cook's, endorsed by Colonel Oglethorp, upon Mr. Fury, agent of the regiment, but which Fury refused to pay for want of a letter of advice. This money is to be repaid when such letter of advice comes, and the Trustees were not willing Colonel Oglethorp's credit should suffer, he having disbursed in April last 3,000*l.* of his own money for the service of the colony.

Then the Common Council took into consideration Mr. Macleod's letter to the Incorporated Society in Scotland for propagating Christianity, expressing his desire that three hundred acres of land might be granted to the Presbyterian Church at Darien, now called New Inverness, under the Trustees' seal, to be continued as long as that incorporated society shall provide a mission there: and Mr. Anderson, a member of that society, one of our Trustees present, declaring the Society would on the condition desired by Mr. Macleod, provide a minister and pay him, the Board very readily gave their consent, and a grant of three hundred acres were ordered.

Then the seal was put to an order for indemnifying Colonel Oglethorp in delivering into the hands of Mr. Stephens, Mr. Christie and Mr. Thomas Jones of the 1,200*l.* sola bills lately mentioned, after he should endorse them.

Then Mr. Henry Parker being removed from all public concerns of the colony, Mr. Thomas Christie was appointed a commissioner for stating Causton's and Bradley's accounts with the Trustees, and the seal put thereto.

Lastly, the Board approved of a license to Mrs. Emery to set her widow's right in the lot of Germain, her son by a former husband, for seven years, and to keep a public house at Tybee where, a lot of fifty acres is granted Emery her husband the pilot.

We this day received a letter from Mr. Stephens, dated 21 April last, wrote to Mr. Verelts, together with his journal from 11 March to 12 April. In it he acquaints us that many have deserted the colony, some from necessity, some for being disappointed of their hopes of becoming suddenly rich, and some from idleness not caring to labour, but the few who remain are truly industrious, and he observes that the Church is as full as ever, so that religion has not suffered by those men's leaving the colony.

That there are about one thousand head of cattle in the northern division belonging to the Trustees and private persons, which is more

than was expected till the great care lately taken to drive them up out of the woods; that this care will be continued for the future by an allowance of six horses to the pindar of Savannah. N.B.—The charge of a pindar is not within the estimate.

That Mr. Oglethorp had for the people's encouragement to labour and cultivate, promised a premium of two shillings on every bushel of corn they shall raise over and above what they can sell it for, and that the crane being decayed, Mr. Oglethorp had agreed with Duchée the potter to make a wharf at high water mark, and thereon to erect a storehouse, for 50*l*, but it was believed it would not be done for 100*l*.

That Mr. Hugh Anderson and his family, not being able to support themselves longer in Georgia, were gone to Charlestown to seek for land, but with intention to return if the affairs of the colony mended.

That Bradley made a demand on the Trustees of 1,200*l*. for services, but Mr. Thomas Jones on the contrary charged him with 1,900*l*. due to the Trust. That the said Bradley had quitted all care of the Trust servants and determined to set down on his own lot.

That notwithstanding the bad face of affairs, several persons were setting up private stores and building houses and warehouses on vacant lots given them by Colonel Oglethorp, as Calwell, Montagut and Pury, &c., who were before only inmates and never had lots.

Mr. Towers, Vernon, Smith and I dined at the Cyder house.

Colonel Cochran's suspension still continues, nor is it likely he will be employed again in the service, at least in Colonel Oglethorp's regiment, though he is not yet discarded, and though Sir Robert Walpole is his friend.

I learned this day that Captain Edward Vernon kissed hands yesterday for being appointed Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and has received orders to speed away as fast as he can to the West Indies with a squadron.

He is a remarkable brave man, sober, well experienced, and zealous for the honour and interest of his country, as he showed both in war and in the House of Commons, where he sat when I was in Parliament, and for opposing the Ministry was put by his rank on the promotion of Admirals. But now, seeing some evidence of a war with Spain, he waited on the Admiralty to offer his service, provided he could do it with honour by being restored to his rank, which he had no right to, so that he returned to his estate in Suffolk, but a few days ago he was wrote to, to come up, and found the commission on Monday last signed at the Admiralty Office. The seamen and the city will be well pleased at his promotion. He is younger brother to Mr. Vernon of the Georgia Board, and was born in 1684. In 1705 he had the command of a man-of-war, and has been twice in the West Indies, where seeing a merchant ship make rejoicings on the 10 June, the Pretender's birthday, he put the captain in chains, and brought him to England, a zeal not warranted, and which cost him a thousand pounds, being prosecuted by the owners of that vessel for damages.

On the 10th instant an Order of Council passed for granting general reprisals to His Majesty's fleet and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals or otherwise, against the ships, goods and subjects of the King of Spain or his subjects. So that now there can be no doubt of war, unless that King lower his topsail, and confess himself to be in the wrong.

Thursday 12.—I returned to Charlton, and it being my birthday, my children and servants would keep it by a ball and comedy. I am this day 56 years old, and by God's goodness without complaint.

Monday 16.—My wife and daughters Hanmer and Helena went to Tunbridge for few days and returned on Saturday following.

Stayed in the country till

Tuesday 24.—Went to town hearing my son was not well, but I found him better than I expected. A slight fever only, and what did not confine him.

Wednesday 25.—Went to the Georgia Office upon a summons of the Trustees, where met: Mr. Lapotre, president, Mr. Smith, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Henry Archer, Dr. Hales, Captain Coram, Egmont, Mr. Anderson.

The law for pilotage and laying port duties in Georgia was read and with some amendments ordered to have the seal put to it. Mr. Henry Archer also brought the intended law for altering the tenure of lands in favour of females, but upon debate it was agreed that no law should pass for that purpose, but that the intended alterations should be made by our own authority, without applying to the King and Council for a law, our charter giving the Trustees power to that purpose. This was Mr. Archer's opinion, together with Mr. Vernon's and the other gentlemen's. I objected that we had given the inhabitants of Georgia expectation of a law to that purpose, and perhaps they would not be satisfied with less, they having declared that they were satisfied we should not deny them the favour intended when by them particularly desired, but that our successors might not be so indulgent unless obliged thereto by a law. But if a resolution of our own to the same effect would satisfy them, I had no objection. They replied, our resolution should be printed and put into all their hands, and have the seal to it, which could not but satisfy them, and they did not know but it would be also binding on the successors. I desired, when sent over, that orders might be given to enter it on record, so I gave my consent thereto; and did it the more readily, because Captain Coram was present and approved it, who had much prejudiced us in the town's opinion because we did it not before. One argument which weighed much with the gentlemen against making a law was that the King and Council would think it strange we should apply to them for a power which we had within ourselves.

I learned that on Wednesday the 18th the Trustees sealed a memorial to the Incorporate Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts desiring an allowance of fifty pounds per annum in favour of Mr. Norris, appointed missionary at Frederica.

Mr. Vernon, Smith, and I dined at the Horn Tavern, and in the evening I called on Mr. Annesley to peruse the new mortgage to be made to me by my cousin Fortrey for the money he owes me and my niece.

Thursday 26.—Returned to dinner to Charlton.

Wednesday, 1 August.—Went to town to the Georgia office where was expected a Common Council in order to settle the heads of the resolution the Trustees are framing for the change of tenure of lands in Georgia, so that females may inherit, &c. But we were only six of the Common Council and two Trustees, viz.:—Mr. Vernon, Dr. Hales, Mr. H. Archer, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Smith, Egmont; Mr. Anderson, Captain Coram.

However, we drew up our thoughts thereon, and finished the substantial part in order to lay before the next Board of Common Council.

After this, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapotre, Dr. Hales and Mr. Archer and I dined at the Horn Tavern, and in the evening I went by appointment with James Fortrey, Esq., to Councillor Annesley, before whom we signed a new mortgage of his estate in Norfolk to me for 620*l.*, with a counterpart thereof, the former being delivered up as not sufficiently secure to me, and so ill drawn as to subject me to the payment of any arrears of rent that might be due to the Lord Berkley or his son at the expiration of the lease of these lands to Mr. Fortrey. The counterpart of that former mortgage remains to be delivered me, the present one vacating it; this is witnessed by Mr. Tho. Barsham, clerk to Mr. Annesley, and one Mr. Ri. Stephens.

Saturday, 4 Aug.—I went to town to meet our other gentlemen at the Horn Tavern, in order to settle the draft of the Trustees, declaration of change of tenure of lands in Georgia, and we went through it; it is to be reported next Wednesday. We dined there and in the evening I returned home. We expected several more than came, there being only Mr. Holland, Mr. Henry Archer and myself.

Wednesday 8.—Went to town to the Georgia office, where met in Common Council: Judge Holland in the chair; Mr. Smith, Mr. Vernon, Dr. Hales, Mr. Lapotre, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Ayres, Egmont, Mr. Thomas Towers.

Mr. Verelts reported that Mr. Oglethorp had drawn to the 1 July last for 2,175*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* which had been paid, and also for 1,061*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* more by bill on his regiment, the agent of which refused to accept it for want of advice; but as we knew it was for money expended for the service of the colony, he proposed that the Board should pay it, the same being to be accounted for in the charges of the colony when made up, and being for money advanced by Mr. Oglethorp to be repaid him.

The Board voted it should be paid, and a bill was drawn on the bank for said 1,061*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*

A petition was read from Simpson Levi, praying to be paid 600*l.* in part of a certified account the payment whereof is suspended by the Board until Causton's accounts are settled; Mr. Verelts assured us that it is certain that at least 700*l.* of that certified account is due, and we might safely gratify him in that matter, he offering to give security to repay the same in case it should turn out that he had no lawful demand. The Board therefore ordered him the 600*l.* and drew on the bank for the same.

A petition from Captain Dempsey was read, setting forth his ill-state of health, contracted in the service of the colony, and desiring some further reward than the 150*l.* formerly given him, to enable him to go to the Bath, or into the country for his recovery. The Board thereupon allowed him 25*l.*

Then the Board took into consideration the resolution of the committee that met last Saturday to prepare the draft of change of tenure of lands in Georgia in favour of females, and with some amendments approved it, and gave direction that when it should be written fair, a committee should compare the transcript with the original and put the seal to it.

Mr. Ayres, Vernon, Lapotre, Dr. Hales and I dined at the Horn and then I returned home to Pall Mall. *

1739. Wednesday, 22 Aug.—Went to town, to receive money in the city, dined with my son, and in the evening visited relations.

Thursday 23.—Went to the Georgia office on summons of a Common Council to reconsider some part of the resolution the board had come to, on the subject of change of tenure of land in Georgia, it being thought unreasonable by Mr. Aires, that a man possessed of land, and leaving daughters marry'd before his death, should not have power to bequeath the same to any of them, but be obliged to give it to some more remote relation. This was not indulged the man before, because it was thought the marry'd daughters had sufficient provision made for them by giving them the house and half of the husband's lands for her life, and that by this further indulgence to the marry'd daughters an accumulation of lots might possibly follow; for by the resolutions before agreed to, a daughter (if heir for want of brothers) becomes entitled to the whole lot of her father, during her life, to which the children she shall have on marriage succeed, and a widow left without children is to enjoy the whole estate for her life, so that here is an accumulation of lots, both to her and the children she shall have by second marriage.

But Mr. Aires thought it contrary to justice and reason that a man should not have liberty to leave his estate to daughters—who are the dearest to him—because she happened to be marry'd, and with him the gentlemen agreed, who met this day, but could resolve nothing upon it, being only seven, and of course a board of Trustees only, viz.:—Mr. Eyles, president; Mr. Aires, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Christopher Towers, Mr. Smith, Egmont.

Mr. Vernon reported that the Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts had, with much opposition made thereto by the Bishop of London's creatures, at last consented to allowing 50*l.* a year to Mr. Noris, our minister at Frederica, in the following resolution which was read at the Board: "Resolved, that the Reverend Mr. William Noris be appointed missionary at Frederica with a salary of 50*l.* a year, to commence from Michaelmas next, and to continue for 3 years, unless the Society shall be of opinion that the Trustees for establishing Georgia can sooner provide for him.

17 August, 1739. Philip Bearcroft, Secretary."

Before the other gentlemen came, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lapotre and I made a committee of correspondence to resolve on the particular quantities and kinds of presents for the Indians—for which service our estimate made a provision—amounting to 330*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* besides freight and insurance, which make the whole expense about 400*l.*

This we reported and was approved.

Several letters immediately arrived from Georgia were read: one from Mr. Stephens to me dated 19 May, another from him to the Trustees, another from Gilbert the late bailiff, to be discharged from that office, and one from Mr. Oglethorp at Frederica, dated 15 June, advertising that the Spaniards were bribing the Indians in Georgia to desert the English, the Creeks particularly; that the nations had sent to him to meet them at Coweta town, 500 miles from Frederica, and

* End of Vol. 10 of the Manuscript Diary. This volume is not indexed though blank pages have been left for the purpose.—*Ed.*

1739.

that it was absolutely necessary he should go. That the Creeks have 1,500 warriors, the Chickesaws 500 and the Chacktaws 5,000, and the leaders were to meet him with Tomochachi to consider of proper means to preserve their tribes in the interest of Great Britain. We ordered the same to be laid before the Duke of Newcastle, with a memorial of our inability to defray the charges of presents to the Indians. We appointed a meeting again on Tuesday next, where I promised to come, but soon after my return to Charlton was again attacked with the gout.

Mr. Stephens' letter to the Trustees is full of Jones, the new bailiff's violent and rude behaviour.

Thursday 30.—This day Mr. Verelts wrote me from the Georgia office, that the gentlemen met Tuesday last according to appointment and were a full board, so that the draft of the resolutions were approved, and that Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Tracy and Sir William Heathcote returned their thoughts.

The gentlemen were, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Smith, Mr. Christ. Towers, Mr. Digby, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Eyles, Lord Sidney, Mr. Aires.

I had also a letter from my brother Percival that he landed at Chester on Sunday last, the 26th inst., and would be in London to-morrow night.

Wednesday, 5 September.—I went to town to a committee of correspondence, where met, Mr. Smith, in the chair, Mr. Digby, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Aires, Mr. Vernon, Egmont.

The Trustees' resolution for change of tenure in Georgia, together with the deed poll for the inhabitants to show their titles to their lands and lay claim to the benefits of that change of tenure, were according to power given by the Common Council this day sealed, and an advertisement thereof ordered to be printed in the newspapers.

A letter was prepared to be sent Mr. Oglethorp to acquaint him with this proceeding, as also with our informing the Secretary of State of the expense of presents to the Indians which Mr. Oglethorp had been at, and which the Trustees do not think they are entitled to defray, it being for the defence of the colony with which we have nothing to do.

A letter drawn up for Mr. Verelts to send to Mr. Thomas Jones, advising him to behave courteously to his fellow magistrates, and particularly to Mr. Stephens, who is entrusted to give us minute accounts of the state of the colony, and is highly esteemed by us, and must be consulted with on all occasions.

A letter was ordered to Mr. Stone, secretary to the Duke of Newcastle, containing remarks on the late manifesto of the King of Spain, and showing some falsities asserted therein with respect to Colonel Oglethorp's treaty in 1736 with the Governor of St. Augustine.

Mr. Stephens' journal and letter lately arrived was read, by which we find he is ill pleased with Mr. Thomas Jones's behaviour, as being rough and assuming, indecent to the magistrates, and malicious to himself. He acquaints us with a lot of ground he designs to take up on Vernon's river.

We afterwards dined all together at the Horn.

I visited brother Percival, my sister, his wife and Mrs. Donellan, who arrived in London from Ireland the 31 of last month in order to go to the Bath for his health, and get a sound fit of the gout, which wanting, he often has of late been seized with short absences of memory and sense, so as to fall suddenly to the ground.

Sept. 12–26

Wednesday 12.—I went to town to the Georgia office where a committee of correspondence met, viz. :—Egmont, Vernon, Smith, Lapotre, Aires and Mr. Anderson.

A letter was read from Mr. Oglethorp to Mr. Verelts, dated 28 May last, which is of an older date than another we received some time ago. In it he tells him he had got the rheumatism in the leg, occasioned by his lying in the air and fatigues.

Finished letters to Oglethorp, Bailiff Jones, Bailiff Hawkins, Bailiff Christy, and Mr. Stephens. In our letter to Jones we directed him to moderate his hasty temper and consult with Mr. Stephens on all important occasions, he being employed by us to send over accounts of the minutest occurrency. In our letter to Stephens we ordered a general state of the colony, together with its condition of defence, to be sent us ; and to let us know who acts as secretary to the Indian trade since the death of Clarke, and how the licence money paid by the Indian traders has been accounted for.

A letter from Hugh Anderson, late overseer of the public garden, to me, dated 13 June last, was read, the chief purpose whereof was to set forth the bad state of the colony, and to prepare us for his retiring to settle with his family in Carolina, as he did soon after. He said that without negroes and liberty to mortgage their lands for obtaining them the colony must sink ; that people had spent all their substance in improving and were beggared by the dearness of wages to white servants, and the small return of their labours. That he had spent 150*l.* sterling in improving, and had but 6*l.* return, &c.

It appeared to us that it was only calculated to persuade us to agree to a change of tenure and admission of negroes. He spoke of the badness of the land, which Mr. Vernon took much notice of, and caused a small debate. Mr. Vernon was for letting everybody who had bad land, have other that was good allowed them, in a small proportion, and as should be contiguous to them. But I desired we might not be too hasty, for it was a very important point. Many had wrote the land was good, and industrious men might live well on it. That none who had country lots had reason to complain, for they had liberty to choose their land where they pleased, and all the complaint was of the town lots in Savannah, about Highgate, where among the great number I found there were but 12 lots reported to be swamped or overflowed, and they were mostly occupied by tradesmen who would not cultivate their lands were they ever so good. That as bad as the land at Highgate was represented, we were informed two persons there had raised a very great produce, being industrious. That the great excuse of the number of idle persons who have left the colony is that their land was bad, and such an alteration as proposed would justify their excuse and draw a blame on us that was not just. That to grant the best lands to those who have nothing to cultivate it with, would be of no use to them, and that the industrious have already meliorated their lands if bad, that there are few entire lots of bad land, but some parcels may be found good. That many of our Board now absent are totally against a change of the people's lands, and we are now but a committee of correspondence. That we expect Mr. Stephens' son soon after, who will give us a just account of the lands, but that we are not [to] depend on other accounts given by idle persons, runaways, and embarked in the negro scheme.

Mr. Vernon replied he made no motion, but only prepared the gentlemen to think of the matter, but desired Mr. Stephens might be wrote to for an account of the land, which was consented to. I told the gentlemen that it must needs be an absolute discouragement to the people that when they have cut down their timber, they cannot sell it for want of the bounty, which is twenty shillings per ton on masts brought to England; and therefore pressed that the commissioners of the Customs might be applied to again to settle the point of naval officer, for want of which the bounty is refused us because they will not allow of the certificate of our naval officer, they pretending to the nomination of him, and we insisting that by our charter we have the nomination.

It had been proposed to the Commissioners that we should name, but they give him instructions, which Sir Jo. Evelyn and Mr. Chandler were contented with, but yet the matter proceeded not. It was agreed to renew our application to them.

Mr. Miller, our botanist, lately arrived from Jamaica, attended and gave us no satisfactory account of collections of plants, roots, &c., made for Georgia in his American expedition. But he told us we might produce indigo in Georgia, and he could put us in a way to get it and give instructions for planting it. He said cochineal might be produced in our colony, but it cost so much labour and was so subject to be destroyed by frost and rain, that it is not worth the while to attempt it. That there was no getting the jesuits bark. That snake root will do well and he had brought some pots of it over, but being sick on board he had saved but one of them.

We all dined at the Horn.

In the evening I visited my brother Percival, but he was not at home.

Saturday 22.—I went to town for the winter. News came that the Spaniards declared war against Great Britain on the 25th of last month, O.S.

Sunday 23.—Went to St. James's Church. Daughter Percival dined with me; went in the evening to St. James's Chapel, afterwards to my son whose fever is mending.

Monday 24.—Went to the Georgia office where Mr. Verelts showed me a resignation of Sir William Heathcote from being of the Common Council Board. I was surprised and much displeased at it, the clan who have left us, I supposed, have prevailed on him as they have done on others. He professed in his letter much friendship and service to the colony, and excused his withdrawing on account of his private business not allowing him to attend the board, but I believe he will do like the rest who were of us, not come near us.

I visited Lady Rook and cousin Le Grand who has the gout.

Tuesday 25.—I went with my wife to the play entitled "Sir Walter Raleigh," revived by the comedians on occasion of the now differences with Spain. They choose one to represent Count Gundemar, who in all things is like Mr. Giraldini, the Spanish minister at our Court lately recalled, and whenever any severe things were said which bore a resemblance to our ministry's transactions, or our backwardness to resent the insults of Spain, the audience clapped all over the house, to show they took the hint, and their aversion to the measures taken.

Wednesday 26.—Stayed at home. My son grows better.

Friday, 5 October.—Mr. Verelts came to me, being returned from Portsmouth, where he went to ship the trustees' goods sent to Georgia. He brought several packets of letters from Georgia, among which were, one from Mr. Stephens to the Trust, with his journal from 22 June to 23 July 1739, one from the same to Mr. Verelts dated 26 July 1739, one from Mr. Jones to Mr. Verelts dated 3 August, 1739, one from Mr. Christy to the Trust dated 3 August 1739, one from the Rev. Mr. Boltius to Mr. Verelts dated 4 July 1739, one from the Rev. Mr. Gronau to Mr. Verelts dated 11 July 1739, and packets from them to Mr. Newman. He received all these this day, and he acquainted me, Mr. Stephens' son now arrived had been with him, and among other things told him there are 400 families still in Savannah town, and he believes 1,000 souls in the colony, which is very good news, for we were fearful that they were most of them run away, such being the idle reports of this city.

Mr. Jones' letter was concerning general matters, with many glances against Mr. Stephens and his son.

Mr. Stevens (*sic*) expresses the general content given by the communication of the trustees' purpose to alter the tenure of the people's land, which had it been known some months sooner would have caused a hundred acres more to be cultivated than at present. However, that there is a prospect of a plentiful harvest, and few people now trouble themselves that they are not allowed to have negroes. He thanks the trustees for the 50*l.* presented him to compensate his losses on servants, and will faithfully pursue the instructions and powers sent him. He also acquaints him with other lesser matters.

Mr. Christy, the recorder, writes that they had hanged three persons, one Brixie and two of his seamen, for barbarously murdering Hugh Watson, formerly a servant to Thomas Basley on his ship board, of which there was full conviction.

Mr. Oglethorp has also by these packets drawn 40*l.* sterling on the Trust for paying the reward he promised to the discoverer of that murder, and Mr. Christy wrote that Mr. Oglethorp was going up into the country to give the Indians a meeting as formerly mentioned.

Saturday 6.—I made up accounts with Mr. Aspinwall the banker, and we exchanged vouchers.

Monday 8.—Mr. Verelts called on me to sign a draft of 500*l.* to Alderman Heathcote to answer sola bills which with a former draft makes 800*l.*

Wednesday 10.—A board of Trustees met—Mr. Lapotre in the chair; Mr. La Roch, Mr. Smith, Egmont, Mr. Anderson, Capt. Coram;

We put the seal to a grant of 300 acres to Mr. Macleod, minister at Inverness.

We read the letters lately arrived from Georgia, and then examined Mr. Stephen, our secretary's son, lately arrived from Georgia, who gave us a tolerable account of the state of the province.

Friday 12.—I went to Mr. Hoar the banker and made up accounts with him, and exchanged vouchers, and the balance due to me carried to next account is 398*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*

Saturday 13.—Young Mr. Thomas Stevens came to see me and unfolded to me the true state of our colony, after a different manner than he acquainted the Trustees on Wednesday.

1. He said that the whole province were desirous of negroes, notwithstanding so many had petitioned against them, and that it was by artifice they were got to sign their petitions. I could perceive he meant Mr. Oglethorp, though he was cautious not to name him.

2. That the three magistrates we have appointed hate one another, and are at great variance; that Fallowfeild is an honest and sensible man, but Christie a weak man, and when in his cups will sign or certify anything for Thomas Jones. And that Jones is so utterly rash and cruel and passionate that it is to be feared he will drive the whole colony away before spring. That he says, he don't value the Trustees' orders, but will do what Colonel Oglethorp orders.

3. That Christie kept the records when recorder in a slovenly careless manner, not entered in books, but loose papers.

4. That Jo. Bromfeild, the register, had, as he understood, flung up his employment at Colonel Oglethorp's last arrival, or the Colonel had taken it from him.

5. That persons are still daily leaving the colony, and when he came away seven or eight had just done it, and more were disposing themselves to follow them.

6. That the paying hereafter in money and not keeping a public store is right and people will be kept cheaper so than by a store, but unless some encouragement be continued to the settlers they must all go away, their labour not being sufficient to maintain them. For supposing a single man who is very laborious cultivates two acres, which is all he can do in a year, a considerable part of it produces no corn, &c., because shaded by the trees; possibly also the vermin get in and eat the corn up. But if it escapes, the most he can expect from the land is twenty bushels of corn—and in a bad season nothing; that the common and almost universal produce is but fifteen bushels of corn, one with another, and a few peas and potatoes. That if a man has a family he eats all up, but if single, has so little left at the end of the year that when sold it yields not enough to buy him necessaries, as bare tools and clothes. That hence it is found the most industrious man cannot maintain himself and therefore must unavoidably quit the colony, running every year behindhand, and it does not answer the charge of keeping servants. Hence the people are grown desperate, and have left planting, and the whole province must become a desert.

7. That Mr. Oglethorp had indeed at his going over promised two shillings per bushel to all who should produce corn of their own growth, which was even too great encouragement, and might tempt Carolina or Pensilvanea to run in corn, what the planters would pretend to be their own and so demand fraudulently the bounty, but however, his thought was right and necessary, and if we would grant a shilling bounty after that manner and continue it till the silk manufacture or perhaps wine comes to perfection, which may be hoped in some years, and prove an exportable commodity, he believed the people would think they had encouragement to stay; but this must be done, or some other way found out at the Trustees' expense to encourage them, who are now so desponding, that notwithstanding Mr. Oglethorp's two shillings per bushel, he does not believe any will plant, and the rather, because when some industrious people offered their corn to Mr. Thomas Jones to be taken into the stores, he absolutely refused it.

7. That whatever we had been told of the industry of those at

Frederica above that of the Savannah people, he could assure us they were on a par, and when he was at Frederica he saw but four people that had cultivated anything. But that they and the Darien people also were now at a stand.

8. That Mr. Oglethorp concerned himself now very little with the civil affairs of the colony.

Sunday 14.—My son continues still ill and confined, and has a rheumatism that has taken away entirely for the present the use of his legs, with great pain when he stirs them.

Monday 15.—Visited Mr. Dawney and Mr. Hampden. In the evening visited the wife of my cousin Percival, who came about five months since to England from Fort St. George with her two boys for her health. He remains at Fort St. George and designs not to come over till four years since (*sic*).

Thursday 18.—I went in the evening to the Vocal Academy.

Friday 19.—This morning my daughter Percival was taken in labour at 4 o'clock, and at 9 was delivered by Dr. Sands of a boy.

Saturday 20.—Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Thomas Stephens and Mr. Verelts dined with me.

Sunday 21.—My cold kept me at home. This day my niece Dering was fifteen years old.

Tuesday 23.—This day war proclaimed against Spain at several places of the city.

Saturday 27.—I went abroad for the first time, being confined by a cold.

Sunday 28.—Went to St. James' Church in the morning where the Bishop of Bristol made an excellent sermon against Popery.

In the evening went to chapel.

Tuesday 30.—This being the King's birthday when he entered on his 57th year, I went to Court.

Thursday 1.—This evening my grandson was christened by Dr. Bearcroft, by the name of Cecil Parker. My wife was godmother, and Mr. Cecil, brother to my daughter Percival, and Sir Phillip Parker Long whom I represented, were godfathers. Lady Salisbury and Lady Margaret Cecil, her daughter, were present.

Friday 2.—Mr. Verelts brought me letters from Mr. Oglethorp to the Trustees, dated from Frederica 4 July and from Savannah 16 the same month. I also had a letter from Mr. Oglethorp dated from Frederica 5 July.

Mr. Verelts told me Mr. Ausperger speaks very advantageously of the colony, to which he intends to return after he has settled some affairs in Switzerland his native country. He said he eat some grapes at Savannah in July as fine as can be seen, which will make the best Vidonia wine. He brought over twelve pound of extraordinary good silk, and there had been more of it, but that a multitude of worms died by putting them into the place where our sick people were kept.

Saturday 3.—To-day I visited the Bishops of Rochester and Litchfield, Lord Inchiqueen, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Schutz and Mr. Pordage.

Sunday 4.—Went to St. James' Church, visited Lord Sidney Beauclerc.

Monday 5.—Went to Court and was well received.

Mr. Thomas Stephens came to me and expressed his concern at Mr. Thomas Jones being made a bailiff of Savannah and master of the

1739.

Trust servants. He is, I find, his bitter enemy. He said, he apprehends that if Mr. Jones be continued the colony will break up, he being so feared and hated for his violence. I told him he was but just made bailiff, and we could not remove him till we found he deserved it. He asked me, what if he could prove him a bad man upon his own knowledge and oath? I said, that would stagger me, but could not say what other gentlemen might think of it.

He desired to know to whom the 2,500*l.* we last sent is trusted; I replied, to Mr. Stevens his father, Mr. Jones and Mr. Christie, or any two of them. He said, then if Mr. Christie and Jones should join together, they might issue them to contrary purposes than our estimate has assigned, and there was reason to fear it, for that Christie was a man who for half-a-crown would do anything, and Jones would gain him to do his pleasure. I said, Jones had given 1,000*l.* security, his own money, to behave well.

He then said, the colony was in a miserable condition and without help would be abandoned by all but the regiment and the Trust servants. I asked him what was the help he proposed; he answered, the buying all the 5 acre lots in Savannah that had been cultivated, and resuming all that had not, they being forfeited by the proprietors for not cultivating as obliged by their grants. That when the Trustees were thus possessed of them, they might lay those 5 acre lots together properly and give them again to the people to cultivate in common; whereas the people are now discouraged from doing anything by reason the trees on the uncultivated lots so shade the other lots begun to be cultivated, that a 5 acre lot does not produce grain on more than three, besides that the vermin destroy their plantations.

I replied that this was only putting money into the people's pockets who would afterwards run away. He answered, they might be obliged to go and cultivate their 45 acre lots. I said, then they would not work in common on the 5 acre lots as he proposed. Besides, though the Trustees might lawfully resume the 5 acre lots that in all this time have not yet been cultivated, yet it was going to the utmost rigour, and *summum jus* is *summa injuria*, and therefore I was rather for mild ways of bringing the poor people to labour; moreover, should the Trustees be so disposed, there would many difficulties arise: some who have not yet cultivated are later come than others, and so late as not yet to have forfeited; others were minors; others who are gone away have been invited by us to return; some have cultivated their whole lots and may not be willing to sell; others may not be disposed on any account to labour in common, and yet if they did not universally agree to do so, the scheme he mentioned could not take place. Again, if, as he affirmed, the most industrious improver lost by his labour, the land not paying above forty shillings a year towards the charge of a servant which costs 8*l.*, how could working in common be a means to support the province and to keep the people in it?

I added that I thought the great bounty Mr. Oglethorp had promised of two shillings premium per bushel would be enough to provoke the people to plant; he answered, they had no confidence they could receive that premium, for at the very time the harvest comes in Mr. Oglethorp will be in the Indian nation 500 miles up in the country, and having left no commissioners to view the corn on the ground, it

will be brought into the people's houses before his return, and then for want of a due certificate that their corn was actually their own growth, Mr. Jones the storekeeper, if yet he acts as such,will not give them the premium, nor any one else.

We then talked of negroes, concerning whom he said that the people of Darien and Frederica, and of Ebenezar too, who had remonstrated against negroes, were all in their hearts for having them, but that they had been practiced upon to declare against them, and particularly, Mr. Cuthbert, who commands some rangers, had been threatened to be turned out if he did not certify against them ; and after he had done it, he wished his hand had been off before he signed.

He said he had read the Trustees' answer to the memorial in favour of negroes, which others who had seen it said was not satisfactory, and that they disliked more the terms of alterations made in the people's tenures, for that they found no more in it than the Trustees had already granted to particular persons when desired, and still the owners were not allowed to part absolutely with their property when they thought fit, being tied down to give their land in tail male, at their death, though they might give it to whom they pleased having no issue or heirs of their own.

I answered, it would never be suffered that the property of the people should become a bubble in Exchange alley, to the deceiving a purchaser, and wronging their children, which might be the case, if allowed to sell without any restraint. That we were Trustees for the people, and that his father wrote to us what we had done gave great satisfaction in the colony. That if we granted what he proposed, three parts in four of the people would go away, and the purchasers, living perhaps in England, would not go over or maintain servants there to cultivate.

Mr. Verelts then coming in we talked no more of these matters. He told me Mr. Williams, the great projector of the remonstrance in favour of negroes, was come, and was to be with him this morning : and at the same time he gave me a packet sent by Mr. Oglethorp, containing an account of his disbursements for the colony from 22 September 1738 to 23 June 1739, with remarks and explanations on every article, a petition of John Carwell, land surveyor at Frederica. for his son to be sent him from Cork, and Colonel Oglethorp's order and agreement with Henry Parker, late bailiff, and Jo. Lyndal, one of the pinders for driving up and securing the Trust cattle, which are between 1,000 and 1,200. The disbursements of the nine months above mentioned amount to 2,287*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.*, besides loans of 450*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.* But what I most dislike is the great number of boats he has entertained and which, he says, are necessary to the colony, which if acquieseed in will quite destroy our estimate ; and his account of Darien, that the people cannot subsist by their culture, and therefore have turned themselves to taking care of cattle, for which purpose he had sent them 200*l.* of the Trust money. For from hence we may conclude that were it not for the regiment they would break up; his words are these :—" It " appearing to me that the people of Darien are not fit for any trade, " and that by mere cultivating their lands, though they were very " industrious, they would not be able to pay the debts already due to " the Trust and clothe themselves, but that they understand taking " care of cattle, which business they chiefly pursued in Scotland, and " that it would be very beneficial to this province to have cattle

"slaughtered at Darien for furnishing the regiment and the men of "war with fresh meat, I therefore sent 200*l.* sterling to the people "of Darien, and therewith paid for a herd of cattle which was delivered "to them, as you will find by the enclosed, and for which they have "given security, and already paid back some part."

Tuesday 6.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday 7.—Visited Lord Wilmington, Bishop of Bristol, Sir Windham Knatchbull, Dr. Moore and Lady Rook, Mr. Clerk of Spring Garden and cousin Legrand.

Thursday 8.—Visited Lord Talbot and the Speaker. The latter assured me Sir Robert Walpole and the rest of the ministers are as vigorous for war as any of us, and hinted we should hear of some places of the Spaniards taken by Admiral Vernon. He further assured me the French will not go to war with us.

November 10.—Georgia Committee—Lapotre, Laroche, Smith.

Monday 12.—Visited Sir Jo. Bland and Lord Grantham.

Tuesday 13.—

Wednesday 14.—This morning Mr. Regnier, my joiner, brought me the agreement signed by Mr. John Lewis, painter, whose rent for my house in Denmark Street is 28*l.* for a year certain, and commences the 5th of this month.

I went to the Georgia office, summoned to a Common Council, but we were not a sufficient number, being only Mr. Ayers in the chair of Trustees, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lapotre, Dr. Hales, Egmont and Mr. Anderson, Trustee.

Before the rest of the gentlemen came, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Smith and I were a committee to prepare the annual account of receipts and disbursements ending 9th June 1739, which we finished, examining the vouchers.

Mr. Vernon reported, that the Board of Trade had reported to the Lords of the Council their opinion upon our Pilot Act, to which they had no objection, but they knew not whether the other colonies might not, and thought it fitting our act should be temporary and not perpetual. To which the Lords agreed, unless our Board objected thereto. Mr. Vernon added that he being secretary in waiting and known to be a trustee, the Lords of the Council asked him his opinion, to which he replied he believed the Trustees would be satisfied it should be temporal.

A letter from Mr. Carcasse, secretary to the Commissioners of the Customs, to Mr. Verelts, requiring the Trustees to name the persons they designed to be collector, comptroller, searcher and——of our province, and requiring 500*l.* security from each except only 200*l.* from the searcher, to be entered into by bond given to one of the Clerks of the Customs in England, we thought it more proper that the security should be given in America, and desired Mr. Verelts to discourse Mr. Carcasse thereon.

Letters from Mr. Fallowfeild, naval officer at Savanna, and from Mr. Patrick Grant, collector and searcher at St. Simon's, were read, dated in July last, acquainting us that Spanish sugars were lately imported into Georgia which ought to pay duty to His Majesty, but they wanted direction and power how to procced therein. As this matter related to the naming the officer above mentioned, we referred the consideration of their subject matter till the other was determined.

Two letters also from Colonel Oglethorp, dated 4 and 16 July, to the Trustees were read, but we had not time to do any thing thereon; they accompanied his account of disbursements for six months which came to about 1,560*l*.

Mr. Robert Williams lately arrived from Georgia attended for the resolution of our Board upon his application to be repaid a considerable sum of money due to him,as he alleged,for goods he supplied Mr.Causton with, and which the latter had sworn to have received, although he had orders before that not to receive any after that manner.

We desired him to attend Friday next, we not being able to give him an answer now because not a board.

After this we all (Dr. Hales excepted) dined together at the Horn Tavern, with Mr. Ausperger, late surveyor at Frederica, who is come over to settle some affairs in Bearn in Switzerland, his native country, and then to return to Georgia. He presented us with a petition for a grant of 500 acres in an island east of Frederica where he intends to settle. We told him he would find no difficulty in having the grant, but as for being allowed to have negroes and liberty to sell, we could not gratify him; but if ever negroes should be allowed, they should be allowed him one of the first. He seemed satisfied, but said that negroes would be an advantage to the colony and might be allowed cautiously, as no more than an equal number to the whites, and to no danger of their cutting the white men's throats.

He said there are about forty families at the Darien, and about sixty at Frederica. That those at Darien seemed easy when he saw them last, but he heard afterwards at New York that an agent was gone thither, deputed by them to see if they could not have lands in that province. That there was an island in a swamp east of Darien to which they desired to remove, but Mr. Oglethorp would not allow it.

That he knew but of four persons at Frederica who had quitted the colony upon shutting up the stores, and named seven there who have made very good improvements, though young Mr. Stevens told me he had been there, and that but two had cultivated.

He said the people though industrious cannot buy clothes and other necessaries although they should raise more corn than they can eat, and therefore, that they must all have some encouragement from the Trustees. That they slacken in their industry because their labour does not maintain them, and have not planted mulberry trees, alleging they know nothing of that business.

He said there are ten cannon at the Darien, fifteen at Frederica, and ten at Fort St. Andrew.

That there is good water enough in the Island St. Simon's and Frederica, and wondered we should be otherwise informed. It was young Stephens so informed us.

He said Calwell, our present surveyor at Frederica, who was his deputy, is diligent and sufficiently knowing in that business.

He brought over a map to a large scale of Frederica and the Darien and the camp, which though but a rough draft gave us great light as to the situation of the country, and the rivers and swamps in it.

He said Darien is situated on a pine barren bluff, at most 100 feet high, and that there is only at the end of their town lots about 24 feet, or double that number square, of good ground.

I was informed to-day that Monsieur Giraldini, the late Spanish minister at Paris, is in disgrace at his court for engaging her into a war by giving false information from hence that England would continue to bear with her usage of us. That he desired leave to come and dwell in England as a private person but had been refused.

Thursday, 15.—I visited Lord Tirconnel, Mr. William Southwell and Lady Rook. This day the King went to the House to open the session of Parliament.

Friday, 16.—A Common Council meeting :—Laroche in the chair; Digby, Tirconnel, Egmont, Lapotre, Hales, Vernon, Smith.

Report was made from the committee of accounts that met 20 October, upon the demand made by Mr. Robert Williams, merchant of Georgia lately arrived, viz. to be paid a bill certified by Mr. Causton, when magistrate and storekeeper, for goods received by him of said Williams, amounting to 587*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.*, which being refused to be paid by Mr. Thomas Jones who succeeded storekeeper, Williams had protested for non-payment, and now delivered an account of charges for loss of interest and charges on said bill. In his account were likewise other articles foreign to the bill. We called him in, and told him his bill had been certified by Mr. Causton long after our orders to said Causton not to certify any more bills had reached his hands. That it had therefore been recommended to our commissioners of accounts in Georgia to enquire into and make their report. However, we would so far indulge him as to pay him the said 587*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.* upon his giving Mr. Papilion and Mr. Ball for security that if any part of that money should appear to be not due to him that it should be refunded to the Trustees. That as to the other sums he claimed as reward for overseeing the workmen for making a road from Savannah to Augusta, &c., it must be reported to be due from the other side the water, but as to his charges for protest, loss of interest, &c. on account of his bill, he had no pretence to it and we should not allow it. He went away seemingly half satisfied.

Report was made from the committee of accounts that met 14th inst. of the yearly receipts and disbursements to 9 June 1738, and it appeared the balance of the Trustees' money remaining in the bank was 2352*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

The sum of 710*l.* sterling sola bills being sent back by Col. Oglethorp, he choosing to defray that sum out of his own money and to draw on the Trust for the same, we drew on the bank for 1297*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.* to pay the same together with Williams' money above mentioned.

Order passed for referring the last account of General Oglethorp of expenses made by him in the colony, together with his letter accompanying them, to a committee of accounts and correspondence, and agreed that the committee meet on Monday next 6 a'clock.

A memorial was read from Mr. Spangenberg the Moravian to the Trustees, desiring that his house in Savannah and town lot of 50 acres may be granted to Ant. Seiffart, his agent, for the use of the Moravians for ever.

And that Johann Hagan, a Moravian going at his own expense, may have a certificate that he is going to Georgia. Both which requests were granted.

Mr. Ausperger (late engineer and land surveyor at Frederica), his memorial read desiring a grant of 500 acres, with leave to sell, to

keep negroes, &c., was read. We readily granted him 500 acres, but refused him leave to sell, or to have negroes, and he was satisfied.

The memorial of Mr. Thomas Stevens was read desiring consideration for his services under his father.

We considered that he had been two years in Georgia, and served him as clerk, and ordered him 50*l.*

Jo. Calwell of Frederica's memorial desiring we would send over his son from Cork, the expense of which he would defray, the same was granted.

Some other papers were referred to a committee of accounts and correspondence.

Saturday 17.—My cousin Percival, of Wandsor, and her daughter-in-law Mrs. Percival, wife to Mr. William Percival at Fort St. George, dined with us.

In the evening I had advice of my aunt Whorwood's death at Denton in the 86 year of her age. She died of a fever and shortness of breath. Passed the day at home.

Sunday 18.—Prayers and sermon at home in the morning, in the evening went to St. James' Chapel, and then home.

Monday 19.—Went to St. James' vestry, visited Mr. Tracy.

Dined with the Georgia gentlemen at the Horn Tavern, and then entered on business in a committee of correspondence. The gentlemen were, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Digby, Mr. Smith, Mr. La Roch, Lord Tirconnel, and I.

We read Mr. Oglethorp's letters to the Trustees of 6 and 16 July, and drew up heads of an answer.

Mr. Vernon argued it long and obtained that good land should be new surveyed for the inhabitants who are now settled on pine barren land, and accordingly a memorandum for it was couched, and they were all but Mr. Smith and I for giving them land on the islands. I said it would be breaking up the town, and that those islands were reserved for the use of a governor and maintenance of magistracy, but they said the first care was that the people should be able to maintain themselves, and that of the magistracy and governor was a future consideration which the Crown must look to.

Our accomptant Mr. Verelts told us that if Sir Robert Walpole could be prevailed on to allow 2000*l.* of our expenses, including Col. Cochrane's demand for his building of a large house and the soldiers' barracks, to be put into the list of services incurred, then 2000*l.* demanded of the Parliament for the support of the colony would, with the money we have in hand, serve us to Lady Day 1740.

Saturday 24.—A committee of Trustees met this day consisting of Mr. Henry Archer, president; Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapotre, Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Laroche, Lord Sidney Beauclerc.

I could not be there being confined for some days by a flux. They prepared a letter for Mr. Oglethorp, and received the thoughts of Mr. Thomas Stephens concerning the colony, which he had not yet perfected. I think there are too many sharp things in a letter to Mr. Oglethorp and will endeavour to prevail that they may be softened.

Sunday 25.—Still confined. Sir William Heathcote visited me. He excused his resigning the place of Common Councilman of Georgia on his not being able to attend, through multitude of business, the

business of the Trust, and it was a rule with him not to engage in any duty which he could not execute in the manner he ought to do.

Monday 26.—Mr. Lapotre and Mr. Smith came in the morning to examine the vouchers of Mr. Oglethorp's accounts lately sent, which we passed through and made our observations thereon which are to be reported next Wednesday to the Common Council. They afterwards dined with me.

Mr. Verelts told me the Corporation of Foundlings had appointed him secretary.

Tuesday 27.—This day came out a proclamation for a solemn fast on occasion of the war with Spain to be kept the 8th of January, and directions to the bishops to compose a form of prayer on the occasion.

Wednesday 28.—I went to the Georgia Board, where met, Dr. Hales in the C.C. chair, Egmont, Digby, La Roch, Lapotre, Tracy, Smith, Lord Sidney Beauclerc.

Report from the Committee of Accounts on Robert Williams' demands read and approved.

Report on the committee appointed to examine Mr. Oglethorp's accounts read and agreed to, and the secretary ordered to write to him upon some heads thereof, which are to be enquired into.

Report from the Committee of Correspondence of their answer prepared to Mr. Oglethorp's letter of the 4th July which was read and approved.

Imprest to Mr. Heathcote of 1357*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* to pay Robert Williams 67*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* and to repay Mr. Oglethorp money expended on the Trustees' account, 1289*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

From this night I was confined by a return of the gout till—

Friday 30.—The Trustees met, viz. :—Digby, La Roch, Lord Sidney, Sloper, Tracey, Vernon, Sir William Heathcote as Trustee, having surrendered his place of Common Councilman for want of time to attend.

The business was to consider in what manner to apply to Parliament for money, whether by motion or petition, and most were of opinion by motion.

Mr. Verelts came to me at night to tell me what was done, and read to me a letter he received from Mr. Oglethorp, dated 15 September from Augusta, acquainting him that he was returned from meeting with the Indian nations and, he believed, fixed them in the interest of Great Britain from whence the French and Spaniards had been practicing to withdraw them. He also pacified them with respect to their resentment against Carolina traders.

Mr. Verelts also read to me a letter from Mr. Stephens of 15 September and left with me his journal to peruse. He says they go on diligently in settling the account of the Trustees, debts and credits to and with particular persons, and that he and Mr. Jones are upon better terms than before since the absence of young Stephens. That the news of the change of tenure had good effect in promoting the people's industry to plant; that there was a prospect of a good crop, if the great rains did not spoil the grain which is now in ears. But that the great floods occasioned by the rain had destroyed our saw mill at old Ebenezer. That upon occasion of hanging the murderers formerly mentioned 70 freeholders appeared in Savannah in arms; that fevers and agues were rife, but they had buried but one person for some months past.

Sunday 2 December.—Dr. Couraye came to see me and said he was assured the Earl of Hereford and his lady were turned methodists; that they prayed four times a day, and had one of the Methodist clergymen in their house.

Monday 3.—Mr. Verelts came this evening to inform me that an account was come to Mr. Morley from Carolina, dated 16 October, that Mr. Oglethorp had drawn down 2000 Cherockee Indians, and wrote to Charlestown for all the assistance they could send him to join his regiment in order to attack Fort Augustine.

He also told me that Mr. Minis had an account that Captain Thompson was arrived at Savannah the 10 October.

Wednesday 5.—My gout still confining me I could not meet the gentlemen at the office. Mr. Verelts wrote me word that Mr. Digby, Henry Archer, Lapotre, Sloper and Vernon met, and Sloper, president.

That they had ordered a copy of General Oglethorp's letter to Mr. Verelts to be laid before the Duke of Newcastle, with a letter from the Trust about the law for preserving peace with the Indians in both provinces, and to desire orders might be sent to the Deputy Governor of South Carolina to prepare some law for settling the dispute between the two provinces.

That they also had settled the letters that are to go this night to General Oglethorp and Mr. Stephens, by a man-of-war ordered away for South Carolina.

Saturday 8.—Mr. Ayers, Mr. Digby, Egmont, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Laroch, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Sloper, Lord Tirconnel in the chair, Mr. Vernon.

All met at my house I having the gout. We ordered payment of 3 certified accounts Mr. Stevens having examined them and wrote word that the commissioners for examining Mr. Causton's accounts, of whom he is one, found no objection to them. The accounts were :—

To a demand on the Trust for goods delivered to Thomas Causton for the use of the public store by David Prevost	732*l.*	15*s.*	9*d.*
A like demand by the same David Prevost	345	19	3
A like demand by Thomas Ware	221	8	0
	1300	3	0

Imprest made on the bank of 1300*l.* for payment of said 1300*l.*

Then the gentlemen took into consideration the relief of such persons in Savannah and Hampstead and Highgate as had barren land, whom they thought it proper to give other land to that should be good and fertile, and a minute was taken by the secretary to form a letter on, to be sent by way of queries to Mr. Stevens for the Trustees to be resolved in, after which they entered to send proper directions on that subject.

Then a debate arose about the supply intended to be asked this year of the Parliament, and to my great surprise and dissatisfaction they agreed not to ask any money this year, only to press Sir Robert Walpole to repay the Trust 2000*l.* advanced by them for the military service of the colony. Lord Sidney Beauclerc was the chief person who pressed this, and Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Vernon and Mr. Sloper came into it. Mr. Digby, Mr. La Roch and I were for asking money, it appearing that even when the 2000*l.* is repaid us we shall have but 5500*l.* for the current year's service, and I told them it was impossible

to foresee what contingent expenses might arise within the year to require more. That our year's estimate stands at 5000*l.* of the money, that we know not what the general debts of the colony may turn out, which if more than we yet know of—for the account is not yet sent—we should not be able to keep our engagements to which we have subjected ourselves in our estimate. That I was in hopes the gentlemen would have considered the necessity of raising useful produces in the colony to repay the great expenses the mother country has been at in settling it, and without which this kingdom will never be satisfied, for it was a dead thing to continue the support of an indigent people merely for their sakes, and if nothing came further of it, the malicious reports of ill wishers to our colony would be confirmed, such as that it is a settlement of no use. That therefore for the raising useful produces for exportation, such as silk, wine, indigo, cochineal, &c., it was necessary that at least 1000*l.* should be reserved to encourage those produces, but that 5000*l.* was only sufficient to answer the charges of the civil government, so that unless they asked for more money this year, all encouragements of the nature I mentioned must drop.

But the gentlemen above mentioned were obstinate on their parts and so the matter was carried their way ; only Mr. Sloper, who agreed that it was necessary to encourage useful produces, said that if the 5000*l.* did not answer our purposes, he would himself move the House for more money.

25*l.* was ordered to Mr. Stephens over and above his 100*l.* for to keep a clerk.

Reflecting on the wants of the colony, and the vast inconveniences that must attend the not asking this session for more money than the repayment of the 2000*l.* advanced for the military service, I drew up a paper showing the prejudice that resolution was of, and at the same way my dissent thereto, which I gave to Mr. Verelts to enter into the books at the office.

Wednesday 12.—Mr. Henry Archer, Dr. Hales, Mr. Lapotre, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Smith, Lord Tirconnel, and Mr. Vernon, Pr. Met in Common Council and perfected their letter to Mr. Stevens to go by the man-of-war.

This day when the meeting was over Mr. Smith came to see me, and was convinced of the necessity we are under to apply this session for money. I told him Mr. Thomas Archer and Mr. Tracy had been with me and were alike convinced. He knew nothing of my paper of reasons and dissent, it not being read as I expected it would have been at the Board, by reason Mr. Henry Archer had it to peruse, and did not produce it.

Friday 14.—Mr. Verelts came to acquaint me that Mr. Henry Archer said to him my reasons were very strong, and desired he would make out two copies, one for himself the other for Lord Sidney Beauclerc. He added that there was to be a grand meeting next Tuesday to consider of the affair where I was desired to be present if my gout would permit.

He said that the Duke of Newcastle had wrote to President Bull of South Carolina to settle the Indian trade with Mr. Oglethorp and thereby put an end to the differences between both provinces.

Tuesday 18.—I went out this morning for the first time since my confinement by a return of the gout from 26th of last month, nor am I yet well, but my presenee was, I thought, necessary at a meeting of Common Council and Trustees summoned this day to consider about applying for money this year to Parliament. There met only Egmont, Tirconnell, Lord Sidney Beauelere, Lapotre, Sir Will. Heathcote and Sloper.

My reasons for dissenting, formerly mentioned, together with my paper of the advantages Georgia has already been and may be hereafter, were read, and though we would determine nothing of an affair of so great importanee being so few in number, yet we concluded that the best way of proceeding would be upon motion to know the sense of the House whether Georgia is of advantage to support or not, whieh would neeessarily lead our Trustees who are of the House to speak thereto and inform the members of the state of the colony. They doubted not but the House, when thus informed, would vote the eolony neeessary to be supported, and then by setting forth our wants they would grant them. We thought this more eligible than to proceed as we have hitherto done, petitioning with fear of sueeess, and making application to partieular members to favour us, and crouehing to Sir Robert Walpole's pleasure, who shows himself so indifferent to our eolony.

I returned home to dinner, and passed this and many days more at home by reason of my lameness.

We agreed to debate this matter more fully the 10th January.

Letter from Mr. Stephens to Mr. Verelts dated 25 September, arrived yesterday, was read, aequainting us that Mr. Oglethorp was arrived in good health from Fort Augusta 22nd of that month, and that the Duke of Neweastle's orders to him were sent by Col. Bull. That the Upper and Lower Creek Indians are our good friends, and the Cherikees made our friends so that we have nothing to fear from the Freneh of Messasippi. That the Cherikees had like to have fallen upon the Carolinians on account of the great quantity of rum brought to them by the Carolina traders.

Letter also from Capt. Dunbar sent to Charlestown by General Oglethorp, that there was a great mortality there.

Wednesday 19. Thursday 20.

Friday 21.—My gout kept me at home. Lord Tirconnel, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Sloper, Mr. La Roch, Mr. Vernon and my son dined with me. I found they all admitted my reasons for asking money to be good, and all were for laying a fair state of our ease before the Parliament.

Mr. Vernon told me it was reported the Government had sent to reeall Mr. Oglethorp and that the King had refused to make Major Cook Lieut.-Colonel, as was his turn on the removal of Coekran, whieh he deemed an intended slight put on Mr. Oglethorp.

He also told me that the Duke of Newcastle resented our letter to him desiring he would send orders to President Bull, in the absenee of the Governor of Carolina, to agree with Mr. Oglethorp coneerning the differences relating to the Indian trade, beeause our eorporation seal was not put to the letter. That his Grace had therefore flung it into the Counеil Board, whieh being irregular, they knew not what to do with it.

1739.

I told him I was against meddling in it at first, it being the business of the Carolinians to apply for such orders, and not ours who had been greatly injured by that province, and when they should hear the application was made by us it would make them more stiff.

He said we would do no more in it, but if their agent would pursue it he might.

Wednesday 26.—Mr. Verelts called on me, to tell me he received a letter for the Trustees from Jo. Bromfeild, accepting with thanks our continuation of him as Register, and that he is making a copy of the register to send over; that the reason why he neglected the duty of his office before was that he thought himself unworthy; but at the bottom it was sullenness for being reprimanded for adhering to factious people, and I apprehend his acceptance and satisfaction now professed is owing to the salary annexed to his office in our estimate sent over. In that letter he mentions the arrival of "The Two Brothers", Captain Thompson, the day before he wrote, which was the 8th October from Savannah.

He also showed me a letter to him from Mr. Thomas Jenys of Charlestown, dated 27th October, thanking the Trustees for ordering his accounts to be settled, and showing that the difference of them from Mr. Causton's arose from the latter charging him with a double charge of two bills, and with two certificates never sent him. He professes all services in his power to our colony, and informs him that Col. Oglethorp had sent offers of service to that government in any shape to the utmost latitude of his orders for annoying the Spaniards, and that it were to be wished he had more power than the Governor of Carolina thinks he has, and then they would have been ready to take Augustine, which the greatest annoyance their province has, by the freedom they give to run away negroes, which if continued will in a few years bring that province to a low ebb.

1740.

Jan. 9

Wednesday, 9 January, 1739-40.—This day is the first that my gout has suffered me to stir out since 18th last month.

Went to Georgia Board to consider on the sum to be asked of the Parliament this year, as also the manner of obtaining it. We expected a more numerous assembly than we found, being only Lord Tirconnel in the Trustee Chair, H. Archer, Egmont, Vernon, La Roch, Anderson, Lord Shaftesbury, Sir William Heathcote.

We were only a Trustee Board, as our names show. We determined not which way to apply to Parliament, nor for what sum, being so few, but deferred it till next meeting, and in the meantime ordered Mr. Verelts to procure all the living witnesses he could in town to prove at the bar of the House of Commons, if there should be occasion, the usefulness of Georgia to England, it being our unanimous opinion to have the Parliament's sense thereon, being tired with petitioning every year, and with the clamours against us—chiefly by the ministerial people—who only speak as they hear, but know nothing of the colony. We are for having a motion made to the House to appoint a day to debate this affair.

My lameness and tenderness by long confinement hindered me going to church this day, which was every where extremely crowded, being the fast day appointed on account of the war with Spain, notwithstanding the severity of the frost, which has raised coals to two shillings per bushel, and occasioned the perishing of several poor in the streets through want of firing and work.

Tuesday 15.—Visited several acquaintance. The severity of the cold confined me till this day.

Wednesday 16.—A Trustee Board was summoned to meet at the committee room in the House of Commons, to consider of the proofs relating to the importance and advantage of Georgia and the evidence supporting the same.

We thought it necessary to make ourselves masters of the state and condition of Georgia, and of the advantages it is and may be of to Great Britain, and to have living witnesses who should at the bar of the House of Commons declare their knowledge of the province in case a debate should arise upon our application for money this year, which many of our gentlemen were of opinion—and I among the rest—should be forced, in order to draw ourselves out of the Ministers' hands, and put ourselves into the Parliament's. For when upon debate the Parliament—as we could not doubt—would vote the province of advantage to Great Britain and ought to be supported, after a fair hearing of the evidence we could produce of the products and harbours of our colony, the idle clamours against us, which do us so much prejudice in the world's eyes, would cease, and future applications for further support would be made by us cheerfully and without trembling, whereas we now find it difficult to get any of our gentlemen who are of the House of Commons to give themselves the trouble of conducting

1739–40.

a petition, and many are careless of attending our Boards because we are obliged to petition. Another advantage of flinging ourselves on the Parliament would be the drawing ourselves out of the Ministry's hands, who never favoured us at heart, and for whose sake a great part of the House of Commons hate us, because most of the members of our Board vote as Sir Robert Walpole will have them. On this account divers of our members left the Trust, and we find ourselves distressed how to supply their room. Lastly, we were sensible that this is the only opportunity, while we are engaged in war with Spain, to obtain a vote in favour of the colony, and to secure it for the future from being given up by a treaty to the Spaniards.

On all these accounts, Mr. Vernon, Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Digby, Mr. Lapotre and I, together with Lord Shaftsbury and Sir William Heathcote—both who had resigned being Common Councillors but were still well inclined to the colony—were for proceeding on the method above mentioned, and Mr. Sloper, though a ministry man, gave into it, but though he expressed himself satisfied that a debate should arise in the House upon the colony, yet he was not for forcing it, but rather for coming to decision one way or other in order to be eased of the trouble of being a trustee in case the Parliament should judge it unnecessary to support the colony, he not caring which way it went only if it was to be carried on he was for obtaining money knowing it to be necessary for that end.

On the other hand, Mr. La Roch, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Thomas Archer, Mr. Henry Archer and Lord Sidney Beauclerc, who are dead voters with Sir Robert Walpole, apprehending by the method we were taking Sir Robert would lose the influence he has over our Board by our standing on a national bottom and not a ministerial one, were for going on in the usual manner, and continuing him the protector of our colony, though it was visible he never loved our design, and therefore allowed all his creatures in the House to rail against us. They raised doubts whether it was prudent to have our proceedings enquired into and said that it looked forward in us to desire an enquiry ; that our managers in Georgia had wronged us in squandering away our money, which yet would be imputed to us, and that if we dropped Sir Robert, he would drop us, and might hinder further supplies, in which case it was allowed by us all that we must fling up our Trust. That when all came to all, we must petition, that being the parliamentary way of obtaining public money, and the advantage of the colony to Great Britain by raising useful produces, might not appear to the House of Commons upon the evidence we could procure. They were also apprehensive that by this enquiry Sir Robert would be reproached with having said last session that he knew not a spade had been dug in raising forts, when our evidence could prove we have 8 or 9 forts and some very strong.

But we who had better attended the Board, and made ourselves masters of the knowledge of our affairs, knew otherwise, and that fortunately there now were in town evidences sufficient to prove every point we desired. We therefore obtained that several points should be noted down to examine them upon, after which we should make such use of their information as should be agreed on by our Board, which the other gentlemen could not refuse. Accordingly the evidences above mentioned attended a board of Trustees which met

this day, viz. :—Henry Archer, President; Egmont, Lapotre, La Roch, Lord Sidney, Vernon, Sloper, Lord Tirconnel, Shaftsbury, Sir William Heathcote.

But Lord Sidney and Mr. La Roch stayed so little time as showed they did not much regard the business we were upon, not caring, I suppose, that our evidences should be examined at the Bar, and Mr. Thomas Archer who was in the House sent word he did not understand the matter and therefore did not come to us. Mr. Thomas Towers also refrained coming, which he has never done since this session of Parliament began.

The evidences who attended us were Mr. Robert Millar, our botanist, Captain Diamond, Mr. Samuel Auspurger, Captain Thomas Shubruek, Captain Dempsy, Lieut. Delagal, Captain Money.

All these had been in Georgia and gave very satisfactory evidence, some to one point, some to another.

1. That exceeding good cotton grows in Georgia.

2. That there is a great quantity of the prickly pear and cochineal fly.

3. That there is great plenty of ship timber, masts, oaks and knee timber growing on the water side.

4. That the coast of Georgia is bold, 16 foot entrance at low water at Jekyl Sound, and 15 at Tybee, and the side rises 7 feet, so that a 40 gun ship may easily enter, and perhaps a 50 gun ship according to the building. And they heard there was a creek a little lower than Jekyl Sound where a Spanish ship of 60 guns had entered. That ships when entered are safe from all winds and that the wind blows seldom or never hard on the land. That at Amelia is a harbour that has 24 foot at low water.

5. That in the northern Province are the following settlements, viz. :—Savannah, Hampstead, Highgate, Thunderbolt, Abercorn, Old Ebenezar, New Ebenezar and about 20 houses round Savannah. And in the southern Province, Frederica, Fort St. Simon's, New Inverness or Darien, Cumberland, Amelia Island.

6. That there are forts in the southern Province, Fort Frederica, Fort St. Simon's, Fort St. Andrew's on Cumberland, Fort at New Inverness, Fort by way of look out at Amelia. And in the northern division, Fort Augusta, Fort Arguile, and one that had been begun at Savannah.

7. That our Province is a rampart to South Carolina, and prevents the negroes of South Carolina from flying to the Spaniards.

8. That it is highly probable indigo will grow in Georgia because it does in the same latitude in other places, but this depending on the evidence of Mr. Millar, our botanist, who was not in Georgia though in Carolina where it grows though more northward, we struck that point out of our paper.

9. That the climate is very healthy.

10. That the soil is a great deal of it very good.

11. That the silk will certainly do well, the white as well as the black mulberry growing spontaneously, that they saw Camuches family spinning and reeling it, and most of what Mr. Auspurger brought over was the growth of Georgia.

12. That vines do well, and they had tasted of the grape which was very large and juicy.

After this enquiry was over, our gentlemen dispersed without coming to any resolution. But Mr. Vernon and I so pressed Mr. Henry Archer with the necessity of bringing our affairs before the House, that he promised to know of the Speaker to-morrow, with whom he was to dine, when we should apply to Parliament for that purpose, and the proper manner how.

He has it in his hands to give what turn to our affair he pleases, but we cannot help it, none other but he and Lord Sidney Beauclerc interesting themselves at present for us, and they both very desirous that we should ask for no money this year, because they had very uncautiously boasted to Sir Robert Walpole and the Speaker that we had been so good managers of the last year's grant of money, as to have 4000*l.* to return to the public; whereas the truth is, we have 4000*l.* only to go in aid of the supply we expect and which is necessary to support the colony this year.

Mr. Vernon, Mr. Sloper, Mr. Lapotre and I dined at the Horn Tavern.

I was told to-day that Sir Robert Walpole desired a Scots gentleman to tell the Duke of Arguile, that he had gained eight points upon him, to which the Duke replied he had but one upon Sir Robert. The former meant the Duke's eight employments, the Duke meant Sir Robert's head.

Thursday 17.—Visited Lord Grantham, Sir Francis Clerke, Col. Schutz, Lieut.-General St. Hipolite, Mr. Dawny, Sir Windham Knatchbull and Mr. Jo. Temple, and Mr. Stroud. Passed the evening at home.

Friday 18.—Visited Sir Jo. Evelyn, Lord Tirconnel, Lord Shaftsbury, Lord Gore, Mr. August Schutz and Mr. Cecil. Passed the evening at home.

Saturday 19.—Sir Thomas Webster, Bart. having purchased the late Mr. Minshull's estate, to which I was a Trustee in behalf of Mrs. Mary Minshull, whose fortune was secured thereon together with a bond debt of 1200*l.*, I signed the deeds, whereby my trust ceased, in the presence of old Mrs. Minshull, to whom her deceased daughter's effects were fallen, who gave her consent and also signed the deeds.

Sunday 20.—Prayers and sermon at home. The severe frost continues.

Monday 21.—Visited Mr. Hucks, Mr. Ayers, Lord Lovel, Mr. Lapotre, Lord Wilmington and Mr. Jo. Temple.

Tuesday 22.—Visited Mr. Vernon.

Wednesday 23.—Went to to the Georgia Office. Present: Mr. Digby, Egmont, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. La Roch, Mr. Sloper, Hen. Archer, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Smith, Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Vernon. Mr. Lapotre in the chair; Egmont, President.

1. We drew up a memorial to the Treasury for 2000*l.* advanced by us to the military service of Georgia, that it might be repaid us.

2. We also agreed on a paper to be wrote fair and shown Sir Robert Walpole, concluding with the necessity of having this year 4000*l.* from Parliament to carry on our affairs, otherwise that we must give up the colony.

We desired Lord Tirconnel to accompany Mr. Hucks with this paper to Sir Robert Walpole, to tell him we had evidence ready to prove the importance of Georgia to Great Britain, the goodness of the

and the reasonable expectation we have of raising valuable produces harbours, if suitable encouragement be given. They are to attend Sir Robert to-morrow.

3. We ordered the making out 200 sola bills of 5*l.*, and 1000*l.* of twenty shillings each, towards the half year's estimate commencing at Lady Day next, to be sent by the first opportunity.

4. We ordered Mr. Auspurger a gratification of twenty-five guineas for a very neat map of St. Simons Island with a scale of miles thereto.

5. Mr. Verelts reported that Lord Sidney Beauclerc had seen Sir William Young, upon our demand of being repaid the 2000*l.* above mentioned advanced by the Trust for the military service of Georgia, and Sir William said he had talked the matter with Sir Robert Walpole, who advised our drawing the memorial above mentioned, that the Treasury might have a foundation to lay the same before the House among the services of the year unprovided for.

6. Mr. Henry Archer also reported that he had been with the Speaker to know the manner how we should apply for some money this year, and to tell him we were very desirous the Parliament would enquire into the disposal of the last money given by Parliament. That the Speaker highly approved Parliament being made acquainted therewith, as it would put a stop to the clamours of ignorant people against us, but that it would be proper and decent for the Trustees to acquaint Sir Robert Walpole therewith and take his advice. On this account we drew up the paper above mentioned for Lord Tirconnel and Mr. Hucks to show him when they wait on him to-morrow.

Mr. Archer declined going, because he intends to vote for the Place Bill, and Sir Robert Walpole is so teasing with him to vote against it that he designs not to see him till that affair is over.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

In the evening Mr. Verelts came to me to tell me Mr. Hucks refused to attend Sir Robert Walpole to-morrow because Lord Tirconnel was joined with him in it. He said he would go with any other but him, for he was only a puzzle cause. Whereupon Lord Tirconnel said he would be alone.

Thursday 24.—This day Lord Tirconnel waited on Sir Robert Walpole with our designed petition to Parliament, and a short memorial of the money we shall have occasion to ask this session, viz., 4000*l.* Sir Robert read both papers, and readily answered we should have the money, that he had already obtained the King's consent, and that we should deliver our petition on Monday, when he would be ready to declare the King's consent.

The Bishop of Oxford, his lady, with Mrs. Talbot and her daughter dined with us.

Friday 25.—A threatening of the gout kept me at home.

Saturday 26.—Upon summons to have a report from Lord Tirconnel of Sir Robert Walpole's answer to our application for money to Parliament, there met—Mr. Digby, President; Egmont, Mr. Holland, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Smith, Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Vernon, Lord Shaftsbury.

Lord Tirconnel reported that he had waited Thursday last on Sir Robert Walpole with a short paper explaining the reason why we were obliged to ask money this session from the Parliament, and also with a draft of our petition; that Sir Robert read both, and then said

1739–40.

he had already obtained the King's consent, that we should have the 4000*l.* we desired, and that we should do well to present our petition next Monday, when he would be at the House to declare the King's consent.

We thanked Lord Tirconnel for the service he did us, and desired he would himself present the petition, which he undertook, and at our desire Mr. Digby promised to second it.

We then drew up our petition in form, and put the corporation seal to it, after adding thereto that we had now credible witnesses ready to make appear the goodness and capacity of our harbours, the fitness of the soil for producing silk and other valuable commodities, and the defence our Province is of to our other colonies, when the House shall be disposed to examine into it.

By this means we hope to obtain a Parliamentary enquiry and an approbation of the colony's establishment, in order to silence the ill opinion conceived of us and our designs by ignorant or ill disposed persons.

After this, Mr. Auspurger was called in, and we discoursed over the conditions of his grant which he desires in the Island of St. Simon's. He desired his ten servants whom he designs to bring from Swisserland may have fifty acres each at the expiration of their services; that he may not be obliged to fell all his timber in sixteen years, nor be obliged to fence, his grant being an island to himself; that he may not be obliged to be again in Georgia before two years expire, seeing he must go to Swisserland first, and that his quit-rent of 5*l.* per annum may not commence till eleven years from the date of his grant. All this we consented to, though it must be confirmed by a Common Council, we being but seven, for Mr. Archer was not then come to us.

He also desired that all the west land round the island, which he knew not the quantity of, but by his map appeared to be double the island at least, might be flung into his grant, being at spring tides overflowed by the sea, and very boggy so as to be of no use now, nor ever till reduced at his great expense. To this I answered, we could not grant him more than 500 acres, and the island alone was 450. But if he could find a brother or nephew or friend who would take each of them 500 acres of the swamp, we would grant the swamp desired by him to them, and they might by private agreement hold it for his life. He replied he could do that, but they would not be disposed to go over. I answered that would make no difficulty, for we would grant them a licence of absence.

We desired Mr. Smith to find us a clergyman to preach our anniversary sermon, which he undertook.

Sunday 27.—Prayers at home, being confined by lameness and the severe frost.

Monday 28.—This morning my Lord Tirconnel delivered our petition to Parliament which Mr. Digby seconded. The conclusion of it, expressing our being prepared by credible witnesses to prove to the House the goodness of our harbours, the fitness of the soil to produce silk and other valuable produces, and the security Georgia is of to the other colonies when the House should be pleased to inform themselves thereof, occasioned, as we expected and designed, a debate.

Lord Gage said he desired to know what Georgia was before he gave any money.

Alderman Heathcote expatiated on the esteem he had for Georgia although he was obliged to quit being a Common Councillor for want of health and by reason of living much in the country. He said it appeared by the conclusion of the petition, that the Trustees desired to have the House informed of the advantages Georgia is of; that they were much to be commended for it, because many vile reports had been dispersed without doors as that the Trustees divided the money granted by Parliament and took each 1,000*l.* to his share per annum. That he himself had been told it, and had with concern observed ill insinuations against them even in this House, as if the establishing the colony was a chimera. That this must necessarily render gentlemen who had the conduct of it, and who gave so much of their time to it, uneasy, and it was but just to gratify them in their desire to have the importance of the colony laid before the House, that if the House should take it in that light they might proceed more cheerfully; if otherwise, be discharged of future application by giving the matter up. He would not himself make a motion for a day to make this enquiry, but he wished some gentleman in the House would do it.

Lord Baltimore then expressed his approbation of the colony, and made the motion, and Mr. Hooper seconded him, and named Thursday se'nnit. Whereupon the Speaker rose to put the question, when Mr. Digby rose again and expressed his apprehension that if so distant a day were pitched on some of our witnesses might be gone to sea, being masters of ships.

Upon which the Speaker said, since it was so, the petition being referred to the Committee of Supplies, the witnesses might be ordered to attend the day the petition should be considered on, and if gentlemen were then disposed to ask any questions of them in proof of the allegations in the petition, they might be called in.

The petition was accordingly referred to the Committee of Supply, after which Mr. Sloper told the House that we should not ask for much money. That we had saved as much out of the last year's grant as perhaps might answer the charge of the civil government of Georgia, but the thing wanted was money to render the inhabitants useful to Great Britain.

I had prepared Alderman Heathcote and Lord Baltimore to speak in the manner they did before the business came on, and well it was they did in order to satisfy the minority who do not like us because the greater number of our members vote with the ministry, and I have endevoured to make them hope that by a fair enquiry into the advantages of our colony to Great Britain, we throw ourselves upon the Parliament and shall be no longer under the influence of Sir Robert Walpole. This step, which is no less than a fair challenge to those who have spoken contemptibly of our colony, must stop the mouths of many such, and has a very honourable appearance to the world.

I dined at home, and in the evening visited Mr. Temple.

Tuesday 29.—I visited my Lord Shaftsbury, Sir Francis Clarke and Sir Thomas Webster. Dined and spent the evening at home in drawing up answers to any questions that may be asked or objections made to the colony of Georgia when the Committee of Supply takes it into consideration, and also such motions as I think proper to be made, which are as follows.

1. Resolved that it appears to this committee that the Province of

1739–40.

Georgia is of great importanee to the defence and seeurity of the British colonies in America, and of the trade of Great Britain.

2. Resolved that it appears to this House, that the Province of Georgia is capable of raising valuable produees, to the increase of the trade and navigation of Great Britain.

3. Resolved that the Provinee of Georgia deserves the support of the Legislature of Great Britain.

This day the House sat upon the Plaee Bill and after a long debate from one a'clock till eleven at night rejeeted the motion for the bill by 16 majority, 222 against 206.

This evening died Riehard Lumley, Earl of Scarborow, of an apoplexy, and is sueceeded by Sir Thomas Lumley Saunderson, his next brother. He was a good friend to his country and though personally attached to the King yet had little esteem for Sir Robert Walpole. It is whispered that he shot himself, for now it is said he was known at twice several times to be disturbed in his senses. Thus much is true, my son's gunsmith told him the next day that he by order carried two pistols to Lord Scarborow, and that he saw him prime one of them and hang it at his bedside.*

30 January, 1739-40.—This day a Board of Trustees was summoned to eonsider of the proper evidence neeessary to be produeed to show the importance and advantages of Georgia to Great Britain at the Committee of Supply, and there met, Mr. Digby, Egmont, Mr. Lapotre, Shaftsbury, Sloper, Vernon.

We settled the order of our evidence, and to what points they should speak if ealled on, and agreed on proper motions to be made when the evidenee had done, whieh were three. But we did not settle who should make the motions, or who should manage the evidenee, nor the day when the petition shall be called for, but we hoped it might be Monday next, for which purpose Mr. Vernon undertook to speak to Mr. Vane, chairman of the committee.

We were informed that Mr. Stephens, lately come over, had wrote a libel on the Provinee and given it to Mr. Brampston, a member of the House, who had shown it to divers others; we therefore sent for him to the office, where he owned that being desired to set down his knowledge and thoughts of the Province by Mr. Brampston, he did so and gave it to him.

This rash vindictive fool thus endeavours to prejudice the world's good opinion of the colony, merely in revenge to Mr. Oglethorp for the ill usage he gave him when at Savannah, and in revenge and hatred to Mr. Jones lately made a magistrate. His whole discourse since he came over has been a flat contradiction to his father's letters to the Trustees which were written by this young man's hand.

As soon as we broke up Mr. Vernon went to Mr. Scroop, Secretary of the Treasury, where he knew he should find Mr. Vane, and soon perceived by him that the ministry were alarmed at our desiring the importance of Georgia might appear to the House. Mr. Vane asked him what was intended by it. Mr. Vernon replied, to see whether the Parliament would have as good an opinion of the eolony as the Trustees have, and to show the reasons why we have that good opinion,

*Originally the entry ended, "But this ill-natured report is untrue," but this was subsequently erased.—*Ed.*

in order to stop the clamour raised against us. Mr. Scroop said that was proper.

31 Thursday.—Visited Mr. Southwell and Dr. Moore. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday, 1 February.—Went to St. James' Vestry to assist the Trustees of the workhouse to regulate abuses there, they complaining of the nastiness wherein it is kept, and the inability of Mr. Tucker the governor.

We recommended to them the appointing an assistant governor, who should be a more active man, and to take from Mr. Tucker as much of his salary as they should think proper, and make up the rest out of the parish money, and to employ persons to clean the house for some consideration, which expenses we should approve. The house holds but 360 and the severity of the weather has carried in 440.

We also ordered Mr. Seddon, the vestry clerk, to take counsel's opinion on prosecution of the securities of our beadles, three of whom out of five have been in arrear to the parish for the moneys collected by them.

Saturday 2.—This morning there met at the Georgia Office a Board of Trustees, viz.: Mr. Holland, President; Mr. Thos. Archer, Mr. Hen. Archer, Egmont, Mr. Digby, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Anderson, Lord Shaftsbury.

We sealed sola bills to the value of 600*l.*, 100 bills of 5*l.* each, and 100 bills at twenty shillings each.

Then Mr. Digby, Mr. Vernon and Mr. Henry Archer made report of their conference with the Speaker yesterday touching the hearing our evidence in behalf of Georgia, and the motions we proposed to make to the House for an instruction to the Committee of Supply to report their opinion to the House of the advantage Georgia is to Great Britain.

They said the Speaker gave his judgment that no motion of that sort could be made, because Committees of Supply received no instructions to report an opinion. That it was enough if our evidence were heard, though he saw no occasion for even that.

They replied, since no instruction might [be] given the Committee to report their opinion, they could say no more on that head, but they thought it of importance the evidence should be heard, that the Committee might know the importance of Georgia, and the world be satisfied the establishment of the colony is no chimera, and an end put to the reports made to its disadvantage. He said he had himself a good opinion of it, and believed most people thought the thing good enough. That our offering to produce evidence sufficiently cleared it to the world, whether the House heard them or not, and if we would have them heard we might, but as to a motion of instruction, or motions afterwards in favour of the colony, he should not advise it if it had been proper, for we should find those who would oppose it.

The gentlemen then desired there might be added to the motion for granting us 4000*l.* some words that might comply a good opinion of the colony though no judgment expressed.

He at first seemed to give way to it, yet afterwards seemed to go off from it.

Upon this I told them it was visible the Speaker had been discoursed

by Sir Robert, who was uneasy the state of the colony should be known because the House would find he had misrepresented it formerly by saying he knew of no forts there, and some gentlemen would twit him with it. That since all we could do was to add some words favourable to the motion for money, I wished they might be as strong as possible.

There was some debate even as to this, but at length we agreed that the words should run—That the Committee hearing the evidence showing the utility of Georgia to Great Britain, resolved that a sum of 4000*l.* be granted for further settling and improving the colony.

Then Mr. Digby was desired to speak to Lord Baltimore, and Lord Shaftsbury to speak to Mr. Hooper, to desire they would take briefs of the questions to be asked the evidence.

Thus are we treated like children by Sir Robert and the Speaker.

I returned home to dinner and in the evening visited brother Parker.

Sunday 3.—Prayers and sermon at home.

I learned this day that now 'tis generally known the Earl of Scarborow shot himself in at the mouth, and that the bullet lodged in his skull. He was found on the ground and it was some little time before they discerned the wound, and therefore thought he died of an apoplexy. He had ordered his chair to go to a rendezvous, where he was expected two hours, and then he was sent for, the Duchess of Manchester, to whom it was said he was to be speedily married, was of the company. It is believed he killed himself to avoid marrying her, as he had given his word whenever her husband should die, having in vain tried to debauch her while he lived. This calls to mind his affair with the Duchess of Kingston whom he had debauched on promise of marriage, but afterwards refused, the shame and indignation of which killed her. He has left a will by which he bequeathed 500*l.* a year to each of his bastards begot on the last mentioned Duchess, 20,000*l.* in money to his next brother Sir Thomas Lumley Saunderson, and his land estate to his younger brother, about 6,000*l.* per annum. Sir Thomas, now Earl of Scarborow, is greatly disappointed that the estate was not left to him, and thinks it an ill return for the confidence he put in his brother, when being in the entail, so that without his consent the late Earl could not dispose of it, he generously consented the cutting it off.

When once the Grace of God has left a man, for He will not always strive with man, the reason grows cloudy, and passion gets the better of it. Nothing expels the Holy Ghost more than lewdness, and nothing but a belief of Revelation and a resolute submission to God's will can secure a man from such crimes as self murder. No other anchor can prevent the ship from going afloat.

Monday 4.—This day Lord Gage made a motion that all letters, representations and memorials sent to the Trustees of Georgia within these two years past, together with the Trustees' answers thereto, might be laid before the House.

Possibly it might have gone, if he had not prefaced it by saying that his view therein was to know whether the charter had not granted more land to the Province of Georgia than belonged to Great Britain, and to know whether the Ministry were resolved to keep it or give it up on a treaty with Spain. But upon this Sir Robert Walpole and others near him cried out to adjourn.

Feb. 4

Lord Baltimore got up and said he thought the motion extraordinary to imagine his Majesty could give away to the Trustees what did not belong to Great Britain, and he thought it very hard to desire all letters should be laid before the House for maybe there might be some ladies in Georgia who had a correspondence with the Trustees, which raised a laugh against the motion.

Then Sir Robert cried out again "Adjourn," but Lord Gage rose up and said he would then drop that part of his motion concerning letters, and only insist on memorials and representations, and good reason (said he) I have for it, for it will be found upon enquiry, that the Trustees, though men of the strictest honour, had put the colony upon a bad foot and such as would ruin it. I have my pocket full of papers that show it cannot subsist in the manner it is, and that the people have almost deserted it, and added (pulling the representation out of his pocket made in December, 1738, to alter the tenure of lands and have the use of negroes) here is a representation from the whole colony signed by every man in it complaining they are undone. Then he read paragraphs out of it here and there, that bore hardest on the Trustees' management, as part of his speech. Still Sir Robert called for the question, but Mr. Laroch got up and desired he might be heard a few words. He said he observed the objection was that females might not inherit, and that the use of negroes were denied the people. To the first he had to say that as it was a new colony, and many difficulties to be struggled with, and a variety of people sent over, though few in number, and those poor, it was judged necessary by the Trustees not to give the inhabitants a liberty to alienate their lands, by first running in debt and then mortgaging their lands whereby the property might come into one man's hand. That the grants made were of 50 acres and 500 acres, and every man knew when he went the conditions of his grant and was at liberty to refuse or not, but when they went they made no objections. That as for papers, memorials, &c., it would take time to transcribe them, and he knew not if copies or originals were intended.

Sir Robert and his friends cried still "Adjourn"; on which Sir John Cotton said he really thought it reasonable the House should know the condition of the colony before they voted money to the colony, otherwise it were to give it blindly. Sir Robert said "Adjourn" again.

But Mr. Henry Archer rose and said the Trustees would be glad that the motion of Lord Gage should pass, and as to the complaint of females not inheriting, that tenure had been altered by the Trustees, and now they do inherit, and the proprietor may do every thing an Englishman can by law, except sell, but he may bequeath it to his relations or friends.

Sir Robert again said "Adjourn"; but Mr. Digby rose and told the House the Trustees were very willing the state of the colony should be known if the House were pleased to enquire.

On which Sir John Barnard said that he was and had been a good friend to the colony, but indeed he had received letters, and he thought it fit a day should be appointed to consider the state of the colony, and if there were mistakes in the constitution of it to rectify them. That particularly the Trustees had forbid the use of negroes; he wished none of the Plantations found it necessary to have any, but since Carolina (which can raise all the produces Georgia can) is its near

neighbour, and uses negroes, it is impossible Georgia can ever support itself because Carolina will undersell them.

Sir Robert Walpole would not hearken thereto, but spurting up his party to cry "Adjourn," the Speaker put the question and it passed; so Lord Gage's motion fell.

Of the Trustees, I saw in the House only the two Mr. Archers, Mr. Digby, Lord Sidney Beauclerck, Mr. La Roch and Mr. White. Mr. Hucks went away before the motion came on, so little does he regard the colony.

It was a gross misrepresentation of the state of the colony for Lord Gage to say, all the inhabitants that remained in the colony had signed the representation, and unfair to pick out those passages which made most against the Trustees' conduct, and to take no notice of the counter representation made by the other parts of the colony. But the Trustees were of a settled opinion that he was actuated by Mr. Stephens who alone could put the representation into his hands.

Before this matter came on, Mr. Stephens came to see me, whom I gently upbraided with his extra work, as I called it, that is, his officiousness (without communicating his design to the Trustees) to deliver a paper that reflected on their management to some members of Parliament. That I had not indeed seen it, but some members took it in that light, which could not but displease the Trustees as it came from the son of a gentleman his father who is in their service. He replied, what he did was for the colony's service, to put it on a good foot, being satisfied that as it is it must dwindle away to nothing, and he therefore wanted the state of the colony might fully appear to the House, that they might judge how to remedy the bad condition it is in. That being in company with Lord Gage and others, they had asked him about the colony and desired his thoughts, and thereupon he gave them an account in writing of the present bad state, and the remedies. I asked him what remedies he had proposed; he replied, the allowance of a limited number of negroes, and a change of our officers.

I said that as to negroes he would not find one Trustee for allowing them, that we wanted them not for the works, labours or produces we intend to carry on, and our nearness to the Spaniards would endanger their cutting the throats of the white men. Besides, his father on whose good sense and observation we greatly relied, had ever expressed his aversion to negroes, and certainly, if they had lately rose in Carolina and cut the throats of 34 white men, for which 50 of them were put to death, as the last accounts inform us, how dangerous must it appear to suffer negroes in Georgia, where there are so [few] white men, and at a time when Spain makes all free that fly to Augustine.

He replied, he knew that without negroes the colony must drop; that let our produces be what they will, they cannot turn to account but with their help, and as to his father's opinion, he was afraid to write all the truth, being in fear of Mr. Oglethorpe, who is so ambitious, positive and vindictive that it was dangerous to thwart him in his views. That if an equal number of negroes were allowed in Georgia to that of white men there would be no danger. That laying it down as fact that the colony cannot subsist without them, all arguments of danger should give way thereto.

I said, the people were not able to buy or borrow them if the colony be in truth in so bad a state as he would have me think, and that supposing a man had credit for one, he must be answerable to the merchant who should furnish him with one, in case the negro should die or run away, and so be utterly undone.

He said, the chance was not so great, for in four years the work of a negro would pay the price of him, and then the negro would be his own; but should the case happen that the negro ran away or died before, it was only the undoing of one man, while many others would thrive by theirs.

I then said I could not understand the colony is in so bad a condition, for by his father's letters wrote since he came away, things had a fairer aspect, and particularly that there was a fine crop of corn expected, and the people appeared satisfied with the change of tail male which he had made. He answered, they might appear so, though they were not, and supposing the crop ever so good, it would not maintain the owners.

I said, maybe not, but if they would be industrious and pursue the produces of silk and wine, those things would come in to aid.

He replied, the silk might do in time, but required numbers of inhabitants, and the man would have his corn to mind, and moreover, a white man's labour being eight pence a day, the prosecuting silk with such would not turn to account.

I answered, the silk season, which is the gathering leaves, lasted but six weeks, and it was the business of women and children to wind it, whose labour costs nothing, but which must be very beneficial, inasmuch as a woman and two children can wind from the cocoons thirty or forty pound a year, which is so many twenty shillings, as appears by the silk lately sent us from Georgia, which is valued at so much by the most eminent dealer in raw silk in London.

He said, we were much imposed in the silk, for of the whole quantity there was but five pounds of it made in Georgia; the rest was raised and made in Carolina, as a very honest man in Georgia wrote him word.

I said, we had no such information and he surprised me in this.

He replied, if I knew Mr. Oglethorpe I should not be surprised, for it was one of his artifices to make it pass for such, that the colony might appear to advantage, and he was ashamed at the low means Mr. Oglethorpe used on these occasions, of which he would give me an instance of a woman in town lately come over, who had money given her to speak well of the colony. In a word, that while he remained in the colony all would go worse and worse, and though we might get over 4,000*l.* this year, the next year will fall heavy on him and the Trust, all his artifices will come out and the Trustees be disgraced.

I said, we had a different opinion of him, and esteemed him an honest, wise and human man, and surely he could not mean to destroy a colony of which he was in a manner the founder.

He replied, that when men commit an error, they are fond of defending it at any cost; that he wished the state of the colony were enquired into by the Parliament and the remedies they would bring would set all right, and then he would return to Georgia, otherwise he would not. That his father was by his misfortunes obliged to stay there, let things go how they would, but he was young and must

take care of himself, and what inducement could I think the salary of 25*l* a year to be his father's clerk there would be for his return, when the succeeding him in the post of secretary was so precarious?

I said, if he behaved well, it could not be precarious. He replied, he meant by precarious, the absolute certainty he was in that in a year more the colony will of itself break up if matters continue on the foot they are.

I said that as to laying a state of the colony before the Parliament, the Trustees were not able to lay a true one because his father, to whom we wrote to make and send it us, had not yet done it, which I was sorry for, being very desirous the Parliament and all the world should know as much as I did myself; that were the Parliament to take a state of it from what we knew at present of it, it would appear in a more favourable light to them than he represents it. But we had done all we were able to do by desiring to show what advantages the colony is capable of proving to Great Britain if proper encouragement be given, which we set forth in our petition to the Parliament.

He replied, he had read it in the votes, and it pleased him, and yet there were facts entirely false in it. I desired him to say where, and pulling the vote out of his pocket, he pointed to the passages where it is said *the people were taken off from their labour to prepare for their common safety, and deprived of their crops by the late general drought.* He said, the people were not taken from their labour but disregarded the alarm given by the Spaniards, and that he knew of no drought had happened.

I replied, this was very extraordinary, for it absolutely contradicted [not only] his father's accounts, but that of private persons to their friends, and as to alarms from the Spaniards, not only repeated accounts come to the Trustees, but to the Secretary of State and the Admiralty from his Majesty's men-of-war, and the last representation from Lieut.-Governor Bull of South Carolina to the Lords Commissioners of Trade not only wrote thereof, but that the French also had a design to invade the two Provinces.

He then said, if the Spaniards had come they would have dislodged us, for the forts we brag of are pitiful things not worth the mentioning.

That Frederica is only some boards set up, musket proof, and a ditch about it. And fort St. Andrew no better.

I said, our accounts were otherwise from letters and persons now here, who built and garrisoned them.

He replied, Mr. Auspurger who built them is an honest gentleman, and though an engineer knows nothing of his profession, and Lieut. Delagal who garrisoned one of the forts is an interested man, and both would speak as instructed. We then parted, I telling him he would be thought a very officious busy man, and the more so in applying himself to my Lord Gage, who I believed was no friend to the colony, but delighted to distinguish himself in such sort of matters. He answered, it might be so, but what could he do when desired to represent the condition things were in and how they might be remedied, he must speak the truth.

On the whole it was evident to me that he was determined at all hazards to wound Mr. Oglethorpe's character, to change the constitution of the Province by obtaining a liberty to the inhabitants to sell their land or mortgage it to have negroes, and to procure the

turning out our magistrates in order to place new ones of his own recommending, and get himself to be one of them; and I make no doubt but his journey to England was purely on this business.

Tuesday 5.—

Wednesday 6.—This day being a Committee of Supply, Lord Gage took notice to the Committee that the Trustees of Georgia having desired that evidence might be heard as to the utility of Georgia to Great Britain, that he could say beforehand, the evidence would prove worth nothing, he being able to produce witnesses that should say the quite contrary of what they would say, and show that the colony is not worth continuing at so great an expense to the public of money as had annually been granted. That he had in his hand a letter from a man of honour and substance on the colony, which set forth the deplorable condition the colony was in, all that were left starving, not able to support themselves, and a great many run away. And that the gentlemen who wrote the letter had been 400*l.* out of pocket.

Mr. Horace Walpole got up and called Lord Gage to order, but it was only to tell the House that to reconcile the matter and shorten the work, he would have Lord Gage chosen a Trustee of Georgia, and then all would go well. Lord Gage then rose, and said if he had been out of order he left it to the judgment of the House, or if gentlemen had a mind to give away the nation's money blindfold, and without hearing whether reasonable or not, he would sit down, but he conceived they had good reason to enquire, and they would think so too, if they would hear the letter read which he intended as part of his speech.

Upon this he was allowed to read it, but he neither named the person or date.

After which Mr. Digby got up and said it was new to hear a gentleman say evidence were worth nothing and could be disproved before they were heard: that they were able to show the importance of the colony to Great Britain by valuable produces to be raised there, by the goodness of harbours, &c., and the Trustees had witnesses of undeniable credit to prove these things before the House should resolve to give money for the Province's support, and therefore moved they might be heard, and so called in the first place for Captain Diamond.

Mr. Fane, who was chairman of the committee, was observed to be deaf on this occasion, and though Mr. Digby named him several times, would not order the calling Captain Diamond in, while Sir Robert Walpole's party were instructed to make so much noise that nobody could be heard.

Lord Baltimore said something, but it was lost in the confusion, and Sir Abraham Elton then got up and read a letter from Mr. Williams of Bristol complaining of the bad state of the colony, wherein he had thrown away 2400*l.* and was now returned to England, resolved not to return.

Alderman Heathcote observing the unwillingness of the House to hear the evidence, and that the colony was not supported as expected by the minority, moved that the money might be granted and afterwards the state of the colony might be enquired into, and the Lord Tirconnel, who though very zealous to the colony had not informed himself of our desire to have evidence heard, moved for 4,000*l.*

Mr. Pulteney then got up, and said he observed the great ministry

1739–40.

were averse to enquiries of any sort, but the little ministry of Georgia had desired an enquiry might be made into their conduct, which was very unusual, and showed they thought they could give a good account, at least that they were honest, and they who know their character and worth could not think otherwise, therefore he could not but close with the motion for giving the money desired for this once.

Then Captain Mordaunt, a constant enemy to the colony, said the two things proposed by the colony was to raise silk and wine; that mulberry trees grow all over the country and in two years the inhabitants might have produced silk if it would have done, whereas they had been settled seven years and none appeared; he therefore believed they would not have silk enough to clothe themselves, and as to wine, he believed it would be well to give it to the inhabitants for their own drinking, and wished them good luck with it, for it would be all would ever be seen of their wine, and if the people of the place drank no other, they would be the soberest subjects in the world.

That the colony had cost the nation a vast sum, and it was time to put an end to it, and this sum would probably be the last granted, for he could venture to foretell that if the Trustees came next year for more, there would not be a man for giving a farthing.

Then the sum was voted, and the House rose, very impatient to be kept so long.

Mr. Vernon, Mr. Lapotre and the two Mr. Archers and I dined at the Cyder House, and resolved to print a state of the colony for our justification.

As to myself, I came away with a heavy heart to see so great an affair as the settlement of our colony treated so ludicrously, and so little regarded by both the majority and minority. Besides, that the letters read by Lord Gage and Sir Abraham were allowed to be read (which must have made an ill impression on the House) and the Trustees' evidence, which would have disproved the assertions therein contained, not suffered to be heard.

Had Sir J. Barnard or Mr. Sands, or other leading men, said any thing in our behalf, the matter had taken another turn, but they sat silent, so that it is visible the Trustees stand in no good light with either party, neither the majority or minority caring for the public, but aiming only to distress one another.

At night I received a letter from Mr. Thomas Archer expressing his great uneasiness at the reflections cast upon the Trustees, and desiring the gentlemen might meet him at my house to-morrow to resolve on a motion he would have made for a day to be appointed to consider the state of the colony.

Thursday 7.—In pursuance to his desire, I wrote to Mr. Sloper, Mr. Digby, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. La Roch and Mr. Vernon to meet Mr. Archer at my house at twelve, and accordingly all but Sir William and Mr. Sloper came. With Mr. Archer came his brother Henry Archer and Mr. Thomas Towers; and it was resolved among us that Mr. Henry Archer should as soon as the report was this day made for granting us 4,000*l.*, get up and complain of the reflections cast on the Trustees yesterday, and express his wish that the House would yet hear the evidence we were ready to produce of the importance of Georgia to Great Britain, &c.

Accordingly he got to the House just as the report was making, and made the following short speech.

"Sir, The Trustees for Georgia are very uneasy at the treatment they received yesterday, as if the execution of the Trust was a chimerical project. They are still more uneasy, that when they had their evidence ready to produce to show the contrary, an opportunity was not given them. I won't trouble the House with any motion now, but only desire as one of that body, in the name of the whole, to have an opportunity, when the House shall please, to examine into the utility of the Province, and if the House should then differ with them in opinion, to have leave to surrender their charter."

Mr. Digby had undertaken to speak and second him, but came too late into the House.

Thus the Trustees have done the utmost in their power to acquit themselves in the eyes of the world, and to show that Georgia is very unjustly aspersed, which they were well able to do had their evidence been heard. And now it remains to husband our 4,000*l.* as well as we can, and to encourage as fast as we can the raising silk and wine for exportation, that the people may be able to support themselves. And in order that we may be well armed against a future enquiry, we had desired Mr. Verelts to write to Mr. Oglethorp a full narrative of the debates on this matter that he may see on how bad a foot we stand, and how necessary it is we should have full information of the state of the colony, in order to be prepared against a future enquiry, if allowed us. I also advised that when any important notices on this head were sent us from Georgia, that affidavits might be made thereof. And we further directed that Mr. Verelts should procure from our evidence affidavits of what they can truly say concerning the colony, which being taken before a master in Chancery will have their weight, and shall be contained in a book we resolve to print and publish of the state of the colony, and a justification of our proceedings in the settling it.

Friday and Saturday 8th & 9th. I stayed at home.

Sunday 10.—Prayers and sermon at home, and did not stir out.

Monday 11.—Went to St. James's vestry to order the beadles of our parish to clear the streets of the poor, pursuant to a letter from the Speaker of the House of Commons. Some of us merrily said this was an ordinance of the Commons House, neither the Speaker nor House having power to oblige the vestry to care in this matter.

Dined and stayed the evening at home.

Tuesday 12.—Visited Lord Palmerston, Sir William Heathcote, Lord Grantham and Sir Francis Clerke.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 13.—I went this morning to a Board of Trustees upon a summons to consider the best method of acquainting the public with the utility of Georgia and justifying the conduct of the Trustees. Present: Digby, Egmont, Holland (President), Lapotre, Vernon, Anderson, Shaftsbury.

We put the seal to the contents of Mr. Auspurger's grant, who attended. He goes to-morrow for Germany to bring over servants, and this was necessary too for him to show in his country of Bearn in Switzerland. The grant cannot be executed so soon, but will be ready for him at his return. The grant was ordered before by a common

council. We also gave him 14*l.* for 28 days' attendance to give evidence at the bar of the House of Commons if called on, which was a loss of time to him and expense. We could not regularly do it, but we thought it so reasonable that we doubted not the Common Council's consenting thereto.

We also desired Mr. Vernon to remind Mr. Scroop of the Treasury of our memorial for repayment of the 2,000*l* advanced by the Trustees for the military service of the colony, and to desire him to speak to Sir Robert Walpole of it, and gave Mr. Vernon an instruction in writing for that purpose.

The widow Cheesright presented a petition for some allowance from the Trustees. She had been for three years past in England, having left Georgia on her husband's death. She complained of great hardships from Mr. Causton, who took away from her a servant that cost six guineas, and never made her reparation. We told her we would write by the first opportunity to enquire into her house and lot, and to order the selling or setting it for her advantage, and that the money should be returned her. In the meantime, she being under great necessity, Mr. Vernon and I gave her a guinea each. (We did not then know that she was sentenced 60 lashes for cutting a child down the back barbarously with a knife, in December 1736, and afterwards ran away to England.—*Margin.*)

We debated on the subject matter of our summons, and agreed to print an account of Georgia and our proceedings in settling it, but to suspend the publishing it till it should be thought advisable, and most were of opinion not to publish it till near the approach of next session of Parliament, lest, the present session, we should be thought to appeal to the people from the Parliament on account of their refusal to admit us to lay before them the utility of our colony.

When we broke up, Joyce Germain, whose husband died in Frederica, applied to me for charity and I gave her half a guinea. She would have had some allowance from the Trust, and said a member of Parliament bid her apply, and tell him if the Trustees refused, in which case he would complain. I answered, the Trustees would not be justified to give her the public money, but if that member complained, he would find those would answer him.

Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Vernon and I dined at the Horn Tavern, and I returned home.

Thursday 14, Friday 15, Saturday 16.—Stayed at home.

Sunday 17.—Prayers and sermon at home, did not stir out.

Monday 18.—Visited cousin Le Grand and Mr. Southwell.

Tuesday 19.—I went to St. James' Vestry, where we passed the year's account, and appointed Mr. Evans, a coffee man, and Mr. Williams, a seller of rum by wholesale, to be collectors of the poor tax, in room of our beadles who had wronged the parish, and whose securities we ordered should be prosecuted. These two have fair characters and are to find two securities each in 300*l.*, their collections amount to about 500*l.* each, and they are weekly to pay what they collect into the hands of our vestry clerk Mr. Seddon.

Wednesday 20.—A meeting of Trustees was summoned to take the examinations of Captain Diamond, Captain Shubruck and Captain Dempsy relating to Georgia, which being finished, they are to make affidavit thereto before a Master in Chancery. We were, Mr. Digby,

Egmont, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Sloper, Chr. Towers, Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Smith, Lord Shaftsbury, Sir William Heathcote.

Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Vernon, Lord Tirconnel and I dined together at the Horn Tavern, afterwards I visited my daughter Percival and went home.

There was laid before the gentlemen a computation of the difference between a person employing ten white men and ten negroes, by which young Mr. Stephens who drew it up pretended in figures and by distinct articles to show that by the labour of ten white servants the owner must be a loser in four years time of 119*l*, but he who employs negroes a gainer of 193*l*. But several of our gentlemen took notice that the estimate was partially made in favour of negroes, and Captain Dempsy, who was present and is well acquainted with Georgia, assured that white men if industrious could support themselves by their labours without negroes, and that if they were suffered, there would not be 50 out of 500 who would be found remaining after two months, for they would fly to the Spaniards at Augustine, and that it will not be fit to allow of negroes till all Florida be in our hands, for then the negroes will have no place to retire to, the Havannah being so far distant. I observed it was not the inclination of any gentleman present to favour the admission of negroes.

The proposal of a Jew was delivered to go over and make cochineal provided he had suitable encouragement. He had been bred to the business in Mexico, but his religion being discovered, he was obliged to fly. His proposal was reasonable till we came to the latter part, where he demanded a reward of 2,000*l*. upon showng a quantity made by him and his partner. We desired he might come to us next Wednesday.

Thursday 21.—I visited Sir Thomas Hanmer and Lady Salisbury.

This day was a call of the House, and Mr. Pulteney moved for an order to lay before the House all the papers, memorials, &c., relating to the late convention, which was strongly opposed, and Sir Robert Walpole said it was singly levelled at him who had the conduct of affairs, but he had the satisfaction to know that he had done nothing which the Parliament had not approved.

It was replied that it was no new thing to enquire for papers relating to Treaties though the Parliament had approved them, witness the Treaty of Utrecht which Sir Robert Walpole himself had moved for the papers of.

But Mr. Henry Pelham said it was the transactions of a former Parliament, not then in being, that was enquired into, whereas the transactions now desired to be enquired into are such as the present subsisting Parliament had approved, and it would ill become them to censure measure themselves had approved.

The motion was rejected by 247 against 196, the difference 51.

The debate held till 9 at night.

Friday 22.—I went to St. James's vestry to attend a summons of the Trustees to enquire into the state of King Street Chapel. We passed the accounts and signed them. Present: The Bishop of Oxford, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Mountague, Egmont, and the Churchwarden.

We have 100*l*. or thereabout in bank, besides two South Sea bonds of 100*l*. each, and had the satisfaction to find the money arising from

the pews increase each quarter by the diligence of our clerk in collecting.

I afterwards visited Mr. Tracey and Mr. Stroud.

Passed the evening at home.

This evening Mr. Verelts wrote me that by Mr. Scroop's and Sir Robert Walpole's neglect we are likely to lose the 2,000*l.* advanced by the Trustees for the military service of Georgia and which is over due, it being otherwise a misapplication of the public money which was given us by Parliament only for the civil uses of the colony.

It seems Mr. Scroop pretended he had not received our memorial to the Treasury to be repaid that sum, though Mr. Verelts put it into his own hands, but I fear he willingly mislaid it. When afterwards we renewed our application it was produced and read last Tuesday at the Treasury, but Sir Robert Walpole who was present said nothing upon it, although it was by his direction we presented it, and he had promised thereupon Sir William Young should put it into the estimate of services incurred not provided for by Parliament. Now when Sir William Young was spoke to of it, he said he could take no notice of it, for his account was made up. This juggle between them is an insufferable usage of the Trustees.

Lord Sidney promised to speak again upon it to Sir Robert.

Saturday 23.—I visited Mr. Thomas Archer, Mr. Henry Archer, and Mr. Thomas Towers.

Sunday 24.—Prayers and sermon at home. Passed the day at home.

Monday 25.—Went to the play.

Tuesday 26.—

Wednesday 27.—Went to the Georgia Office upon a summons of Trustees to receive proposals from a Jew for undertaking the prosecution of cochineal in Georgia, but he did not come. Present: Egmont, Henry Archer, Dr. Hales, Lapotre, Sloper, Smith, Thomas Towers, Vernon.

Mr. Loyd and Mr. Booth attended, the former an eminent dealer in raw silk, the latter in weaving fine silks. They both told us the silk from Georgia is as good and as well worked as any in Piedmont, and the former promised to give us directions in writing how the inhabitants should pursue it. He said if they would send 500 pound of it such as we showed him, he would pay for it a guinea a pound. He said also that 25 pound of cocoons will make 2 pound of silk, and a woman may spin a pound of 12 ounces a day while the season of spinning lasted, which is about forty days in the year.

They dined with us at the Horn Tavern, and when they were gone we agreed not to fill up the place of Common Councilman vacant by the withdrawing of Lord Carpenter, because of the difficulty of finding a proper person at this time that we lie under a general disrepute. This was Mr. Towers' and Mr. Archer's opinion and we acquiesced in it.

Mr. Archer acquainted us that Mr. Scroop told him the 2,000*l.* we required to be repaid us could not be put into the estimate of services incurred not provided for, because we did not produce a certificate that the money was expended by us on the military service. Upon this we ordered a letter to Colonel Cochran, now in Scotland, to certify the account of that 2,000*l.*

Thursday 28.—Stayed at home all day.

Friday 29.—Visited cousin Ned Southwell, Lord Shaftsbury, and Sir Jo. Bland.

Passed the evening at home.

Saturday 1.—Stayed at home all day.

Sunday 2.—Went to St. James' Church. Spent the evening at home.

Monday 3.—Went to the new play called "Elmeric," which is a good performance and attended with good moral.

Tuesday 4.—Stayed at home.

Wednesday 5.—The Trustees were summoned to consider of some proposal intended to be made us by a Jew for trying after cochineal in Georgia, but the Jew was sick and could not attend. Present: Digby, Egmont, Hales, Lapotre, Holland, Shaftsbury, Smith (president), Tho. Towers, Lord Tirconnel, Tracy, Vernon, Anderson.

I delivered to the Board a memorial, or rather libel, given me by Mr. Thomas Stevens yesterday, setting forth the state of the colony, the reason why it is bad, and how to remedy it. The terms of it are harsh and reproachful on the Trustees, and it seems calculated to destroy both the colony and the Trustees in the minds of all who read it. He said he had showed it to Mr. Brampston, a member of Parliament, and designed it for the Trustees.

This I acquainted the Trustees with, as also that I had exposed to him the improperness of his making these complaints of the Trustees' conduct and setting forth to strangers the bad condition he found the colony in, before he did it to the Trustees; and that everything he said in that paper was contradicted by his father. When it was read all the gentlemen were in great indignation and resolved that a copy of it should be sent both to old Mr. Stephens and to Colonel Oglethorpe.

Anthony Salice, a Grison servant to the Trust, whose service expired, attended the Board. He left Georgia about the end of November last to return to his own country, not being pleased with Mr. Thomas Jones, who, he said, wronged him in not paying him the subsistence and clothes promised him by covenant, nor paying his wife's labour. He was gardener to the public garden and said there were in it thousands of mulberry trees and that the ground of the garden was tolerable good with dunging.

He inveighed against Mr. Jones, and said he would by his roughness drive many out of the colony, also that Mr. Stephens and he did not agree.

We told him we could answer nothing to his complaints till our letters should come from Georgia, which we expected in a week, and then, as things appeared, no injustice should be done him.

A letter from Francis Moore to Mr. Verelts, dated from Frederica 2, December 1739, was read, acquainting him that that night Colonel Oglethorpe was gone with two hundred men to St. James' River to dislodge some Spaniards who had landed and killed two Scots servants belonging to the Darien settlers.

I acquainted the Trustees that yesterday Mr. Stephens showed me a letter from his father, wrote 29 November, that Colonel Oglethorpe had given him possession of five hundred acres on Vernon's River, and

1739-40.

made him commander of the militia to train and march them when there should be occasion.

Mr. Stephens told me that the land above mentioned on Vernon's River is about eight hundred acres and a kind of peninsula, and good land, and that the remainder of the acres above the five hundred given his father, is given to Thomas Mercer.

Mr. Digby, Dr. Hales, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Smith, Mr. Tracey, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Vernon and I dined together at the Horn.

Mr. Verelts told me that when he asked Mr. White to pay his share of the Trustees' picture, he replied, "Yes, if you will cut out my face." Thus may [be] seen the hatred he bears to us, that even to be seen in our company in a picture displeases him.

Thursday 6.—

Friday 7.—Visited Dr. Moore, Bishop of Rochester, cousin William Southwell, cousin Ned Southwell and cousin Betty Southwell.

Went to the annual general court of the Chelsea waterworks where we empowered the directors to advance 600*l.* for making new works, and to borrow the same on bond, or deduct it out of the dividends of the proprietors, as they should see fit.

Saturday 8.—Went to the play.

Sunday 9.—Went to chapel, afterwards carried the sword, and caught a severe cold.

Letters came from Mr. Oglethorpe of the 19th and 20th October, the former to Mr. Verelts, the latter to the Trustees. In them he takes notice that our estimate of 5,000*l.* for the year's service of the colony from Michaelmas last will not suffice, especially since there is war with Spain. He also complains that we have provided for no military services, nor made annual allowances to the fishery men of Savannah nor of the out settlements. That we have made no provision at all for Augusta, nor Ebenezar. He says further that our servants in the south must be continued under the care of Mr. Moor Mackintosh at the Darien, and that Williamson, whom we lately appointed Recorder, is in Carolina and not likely to return, so that Mr. Christy must be continued Recorder, and not made bailiff, as we had appointed, but that Mr. Henry Parker be restored to that office, who has left drinking. He observes also that we have made no provision for young settlers or servants out of their time, and that 500*l.* allowed for contingencies is too small. Then he tells us that above eight new persons had taken lots the week he wrote to us, that the colony is at peace, and in much better condition than when he last arrived. That this year Georgia has been very healthy, and he had not lost above five men out of the five companies of his regiment quartered in this Province. That the bounty he promised of two shillings per bushel on Indian corn and pease and one shilling on potatoes had a good effect and the money would arise to above 161*l.* That next year one shilling bounty would be sufficient. That we had not allowed sufficient encouragement in our estimate for raising silk, and had given none to wine. That he had promised four shillings per pound for raising cocoons for silk.

Two days after the Trustees received a letter from Mr. Oglethorp dated the 16 November, acquainting us that the Spaniards had landed on Amelia and killed two unarmed sick men and cut off their heads and mangled them. That there was no man-of-war to protect the colony; that five ten-oared boats and a troop of rangers are absolutely

[necessary] to defend the Province, otherwise the people cannot go out to plant. That the French have attacked the Carolina Indians. That he has no cannon from the King nor any other than some small iron guns bought by the Trustees. That he has very little powder, no horse for marching and very few boats, and no fund for paying the men but of one boat. That the Spaniards have a number of launches, also horse, a fine train of artillery well provided with all stores. That he thought the best way was to fall on their plantations and out settlements, and besiege Augustine if he can get artillery. That it is impossible to keep the Province or Carolina without destroying Augustine, or keeping horse rangers and scout boats. That we must insist for an establishment of four ten-oared boats to the south, and one at Savannah, a small train of artillery, some gunners, and at least four hundred barrels of cannon and one hundred of musket powder, with bullets proportionable.

That he is fortifying Frederica and hoped to be repaid the expenses, but from whom he knew not.

That Mr. Williamson, whom we appointed Recorder, was returned to Savannah on hearing of his appointment, but would not bring his family till actually sworn in, and insisted the magistrates' employments should be during good behaviour, and they not turned out at the Trustees' pleasure. That, therefore, his constitution was not delivered to him, and he, Mr. Oglethorpe, thought it better he should return.

That all things are quiet with our new magistrates and would continue so if the court remains as it is, and that any alteration would do hurt, unless it were the changing Mr. Christie for Pye, a very industrious young man who writes an exceeding good hand, is a pretty good scholar, very honest and sober, and is no attorney.

Monday 10.—My fever kept me at home.

Tuesday 11.—My fever kept me at home. This day I was assured of the truth, that Admiral Vernon has taken Portobello, with the loss of five men-of-war only ; that the inhabitants offered him four millions of dollars (which is near a million sterling) to preserve the city and fortifications.

My cousin Percival of Eltham, who came this evening to see me, told me his son, who is a lieutenant, was sent to Portobello by the Admiral with some prisoners of distinction he had taken on different occasions, and with a compliment that as he had acted so generously by the King of Spain's subjects as to give them their liberty, he hoped they would do the same by such Englishmen as should fall into their hands ; that this was only a blind that the Admiral might know the strength of the place, and upon Lieutenant Percival's good report of the place, the Admiral proceeded. He added that as he was walking on Tower Hill, a merchant of his acquaintance came to him, and read a letter of six lines he had received from the fleet, that Portobello was taken, with two men-of-war and about twelve merchant vessels in the harbour, with the loss of but five men as above, and that the Spaniards had offered four millions of dollars to ransom the town and fortifications, and that afterwards the Admiral intended to take Cartagena.

Dr. Courayc coming in at the same time said there were letters at

1739–40.

the Post Office that the Admiral had got twelve millions of dollars at Portobello.

At night Mr. Verelts came to acquaint me that he had received a letter from Mr. Francis Moore, dated 22 December, that Colonel Oglethorpe was returned to Frederica from his southern expedition to St. Juan's river, well and in good spirits.

He also said the packets expected from Colonel Stephens with the commissioners' accounts are arrived in England on board Captain Cornish, but not yet come to the office.

That he had acquainted Mr. Thomas Stephens that the Trustees, observing his conduct, had no more to say to him.

Wednesday 12.—I could not attend the summons by reason of my fever, but there met Mr. Vernon, Lord Tirconnel, pr., Lord Shaftsbury, Mr. Tracy, and Mr. Lapotre.

They read the letters lately received from Mr. Oglethorpe, and ordered extracts to be made relating to the military defence of the colony to be laid before the Duke of Newcastle.

They also ordered another copy to be given Sir Robert Walpole, which Mr. Tracy undertook and accordingly delivered him the same day.

They also dismissed Mr. Thomas Stephens from giving himself the trouble of attending them any more, having nothing to say to him; upon which he said in a huff, he would justify himself to the public. So we expect he will appear in print against us.

They also prepared a second memorial to the Treasury for the 2,000*l.* to be repaid them which they had advanced for the military service.

Thursday 13.—Mr. Verelts brought me to peruse two letters from Mr. Oglethorpe, of the 5th and 11th of October, together with a letter from Mr. Thomas Jones to him of the 11th. The proceedings of the assembled Estates of all the lower Creek nation, held on Saturday the 11th August 1739, wherein they confirmed to the Trustees the former grant of land made in 1733, and further declared that all the land from the river Savannah to the river St. John, and all the islands between the said rivers and from the river St. John to the Bay of Apalachee, within which is all the Apalachee old fields, and from the said Bay of Apalachee to the mountains, does by ancient right belong to the Creek nation, and that they have maintained possession of the said rent (*sic.*) against all opposers. And they further declared that the Creek nation hath for ages had the protection of the Kings and Queens of England, and have gone to war by commission from the English governors, and that the Spaniards have no right to any part of the said land, and that they will suffer none but the Trustees of Georgia to settle on said lands; they also acknowledged their grant to the Trustees to be all the lands on the Savannah river as far as the river Ogeechy; and all the lands along the sea coast as far as the river St. John's and as high as the tide flows, and all the islands as far as the said river, particularly Frederica, Cumberland and Amelia. But they declared that they reserved to the Creek nation all the land from Pipe Maker Bluff to Savannah and the Islands of St. Catherine's, Ossabaw and Sapolo; and further declared the said lands were held by them as tenants in common. To all which Mr. Oglethorp agreed and confirmed the same.

There came with Mr. Oglethorpe's letters his account of the present state of the colony, which is very satisfactory.

Mr. Jones in his letter accepted the dignity of a magistrate, but complains of Mr. Christie, and expressed his desire to be eased of the magistracy when we should find a more proper person to put in his place. He said also that the accounts were not yet finished, and concludes with a good character of bailiff Parker.

With these letters came also one from Mr. Stephens to Mr. Verelts, dated 6 October, and his journal from 8 September to that day, wherein he acquaints us that Tomachachi died, and was buried in the middle of the great square of Savannah with great respect.

Thursday 13 to Monday 17.—Still confined at home by my illness.

Tuesday 18.—The Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Secker, came to see me, and discoursing of the Pension Bill which lately passed the Commons House, and is to be debated to-morrow in the House of Lords, he said he was under great difficulties how to vote on that occasion; for on one side to oppose the pensioning members of Parliament would have an ill appearance to the public, and on the other it was certain many members would perjure themselves, for by the bill they were to swear at the Speaker's table that they had or had not pensions, and it was too much to be feared that many would forswear themselves, which was a snare no conscientious man ought to lay in other men's way.

I told him the nation's sense had been seen on a like occasion, when a bill passed for obliging the electors to swear they had no reward or promise for voting for members, but was sorry to find it had no other effect than to perjure great numbers; but that, possibly, gentlemen of education, and who pretended to have regard to their honour, would not in the sight of the Speaker and Parliament swear a falsity, which would come soon to the knowledge of the world.

He replied, it was a difficult thing for the public to come to that knowledge, and what, said he, would be the consequence; suppose they should own to the House they had pensions, and confidently glory in it, would not that make pensions a fashionable thing and in time take away the shame of them?

I replied, there might this good consequence follow from their owning it, that in a new Parliament the people might not choose them again.

He answered, that on the contrary they might be the sooner chosen, the electors hoping that men who had pensions, would have the better interest to procure them petty employments.

I perceived his lordship was inclined to vote against the bill, and therefore said not much, only that it was a great misfortune that there was no way to prevent pensioning the members.

He answered, it was so, for he saw evidently, as two and two make four, that our constitution is irrecoverably going.

I added, it was no less a misfortune that the bishops' bench went everlastingly in a string together for the court measures, for it lost them all reverence, and the present immorality and irreligion of the age was as much owing to that as to any thing. He freely granted it.

He concluded that he was not yet resolved what to do, but was willing to talk first with men of sense and conscience upon it.

I said, those who knew his lordship so well as I did, would always believe he acted uprightly in this and everything else, but that the

1739–40.

multitude would not have the same favourable and just thoughts of him if he should vote against this bill, nor be satisfied with his reasons for doing so, for they would say, if men perjure themselves it is on their own heads, and if the fear of that should influence the legislature not to secure the nation by the imposition of oaths, there would be no security for the crown or the people.

This day the Lords and Commons attended the King with a congratulatory address on Admiral Vernon's taking Portobello.

Wednesday 19.—To-day the Lords flung out the Pension Bill by a majority of 12, viz. 52 against 40. The Bishops of Oxford, Gloucester and Lincoln voted for committing it.

Mr. Verelts came to see me and tell me that he had delivered to Mr. Scroop our new memorial with the certificates, and that he had just received Colonel Cochran's certificate, so that we have not lost hopes of being repaid the money advanced by us to the military service of Georgia, Mr. Scroop receiving the memorial and saying, *it was very well.*

Mr. Verelts said further, that it is usual for the Government to pay military services incurred, not provided for by Parliament, upon their being certified, and afterwards to have the same allowed by Parliament, because the nature of such services required it, and that it is proper to press this repayment to us as quick as possible because the 200,000*l.* lately granted by Parliament for like purposes will else be all parcelled away to other heads of expenses. This information he had from Mr. Le Heup of the Treasury privately, who acted a kind part therein.

He told me he has, since he saw me, received a further journal of Mr. Stephens to the 15th November, wherein he says that a great many volunteers join Colonel Oglethorpe, and that things go on quietly at Savannah, but that Mr. Christie gives offence, living in open adultery. That Henry Parker, Fallowfeild and Jones continue to act, by Mr. Oglethorpe's order till our further pleasure is known, as bailiffs, and that Mr. Norris is gone to Frederica with Mr. Oglethorpe to do ecclesiastical duty there, so that it seems he has quitted his purpose of leaving Georgia on Mr. Whitfeild's return to Savannah, who on the 14th November was at New York, and had been there denied the use of the churches, wherefore he preached in a Presbyterian meeting house, and in the fields, He promised to return to them from Savannah in May next, which I am sorry to hear, for it shows him no settled person.

I desired Mr. Verelts to excuse my not waiting on the gentlemen to-morrow at St. Bride's church or at dinner on account of my indisposition, my fever and ague ending in a very great rash, which the north east wind, if I stirred out of doors, might endanger the striking into my blood again.

Thursday 20.—This being the Georgia anniversary day there met at St. Bride's vestry, Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Digby, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Ayers, Dr. Hales, Pr., Mr. Smith, Common Councillors, and Mr. Anderson, Capt. Coram, Dr. Burton, Trustees.

I could not be there on account of my illness.

After Mr. Verelts had presented the account of expenses and receipts to this day and the balance of cash in our hands, some papers from Georgia lately received were read, and then the Earl of Shaftsbury

was elected into the Common Council in Sir William Heathcote's room.

Then they went to church where Dr. Crow preached the sermon.

Afterwards they dined at the Castle Tavern, where Mr. Tracey and Mr. Thomas Towers came to them.

Mr. La Roch, Lord Shaftsbury and the two Mr. Archers promised to be there but did not come, nor did Mr. Sloper, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Lapotre or Lord Sidney Beauclerc. Most of these never used to fail.

It is a melancholy thing to see how zeal for a good thing abates when the novelty is over, and when there is no pecuniary reward attending the service. Had the Government given us salaries but of 200*l.* a year, few of our members would have been absent.

Lord Carpenter sent his resignation of Common Council, sealed in form, but being too late, according to a bye-law that no Common Councillor shall be admitted to resign under a month's notice before the anniversary day, it was not produced to the Board.

Friday 21.—Went out for the first time, which was to see my brother Percival who came yesterday from Bath, not mended in his health.

Saturday 22.—Went to a committee appointed to prepare letters in answer to divers letters received from Georgia, and which are to be approved next Tuesday and sent by a ship that goes that day. Ayers, Egmont, Lapotre, Tirconnel, Vernon.

We prepared letters to Mr. Oglethorpe, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Henry Parker, Mr. Christie, Mr. Fallowfeild.

We also imprest to Alderman Hankey 500*l.* to pay sola bills lately arrived for payment. Alderman Heathcote having quitted being treasurer or cashier to our Board, and paid his balance into Sir Joseph Hankey's hands, we from hence forth make Hankey our cashier.

Mr. Vernon, Lapotre and I dined at the Horn Tavern and then I returned home.

Sunday 23.—Stayed at home all day.

Monday 24.—Visited Lord Shaftsbury, Lord Carpenter, Lord Grantham, Lord Wilmington, Lord Palmerston, Lord Tirconnel, Lord Bathurst, Bishop of Oxford, and Sir Francis Clerke.

In the evening visited Lady Rook and Colonel Ned Southwell.

Tuesday 25.—Visited Mr. Tracy and Mr. Wesley.

Went to the Georgia Board where met Egmont, Ayers, Digby, Lapotre, Henry Archer, Smith, president, Shaftsbury, Christ. Towers, chairman, Tracy, Lord Tirconnel, Vernon.

As a committee we examined the vouchers of the account of Mr. Oglethorpe's Indian journey, as also of Mr. Thomas Jones' account, and after allowing some articles and disallowing others, we drew on the bank for 1,329*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* to pay what we thought due from the Trustees.

A memorial of Licutenant Delagal was referred to a committee of accounts.

The Earl of Shaftsbury sworn into the Common Council.

A new commission sealed to Mr. Henry Parker to be first bailiff. Mr. Christie's commission to be first bailiff revoked, and he was suspended from his Recordership till he should make up his accounts with the Trust, as also because he gave a permit to a clerk of the stores to go from the colony, when the one magistrate (at that time Henry

Parker) had refused the said clerk, having erased the books of the account of the stores.

The commission of Williamson to be a Recorder revoked, and a new one sealed to Jo. Pye during the suspension of Mr. Christie.

Mr. Henry Parker restored to be a Commissioner of Accounts in the room of Thomas Christie.

An account of 68*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* reported by the Commissioners of Accounts to be due to recompense Stanbury, ordered to be paid.

Captain McPherson, formerly Ranger, having demanded the sum of 490*l.* 19*s.* 1½*d.* for his services, and the Commissioners having allowed thereof but 189*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.* so that the said Commissioners would not allow more than the last sum but left the rest to Trustees' pleasure, I acquainted the Board that in one of Mr. Stevens' journals he wrote us that Captain McPherson, taking advantage of the fears the people were in of the Spaniards, refused to serve with his company of Rangers without an advanced price. Thereupon the Board ordered payment only of the 189*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.* and that the remaining sum of 240*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* should not be paid, being extortion.

A letter from William Sterling and Andrew Grant, dated 6 March 1738-9, accompanied with an account by way of debtor and creditor, complaining of their loss by using only white servants of nine hundred and odd pounds, and desiring compensation.

Also a petition from Andrew Grant, Thomas Baily and David Douglass for leave to settle on Wilmington Island. This petition was made to Colonel Oglethorpe who at the foot of it wrote several reasons why it ought not to be allowed.

We found his reasons good and ordered a letter to them that we could not allow their request.

The letters settled in the Committee of correspondence, 22nd instant, were approved and ordered to be sent.

Mr. Verelts acquainted us that our new memorial to the Treasury will be referred to Sir William Young.

Wednesday 26.—Visited Mr. Tasborow, Mr. Dawney, Sir Windham Knatchbull, Bishop of Rochester and Bishop of Litchfield.

Thursday 27.—Visited Sir Thomas Webster, the Bishop of Gloster, Sir Charles Moore, and Lord Sidney Beauclerc, and Mr. Annesley.

Friday 28.—Visited brother Percival, Mr. Hambden, and Lord Bathurst.

Then went to the annual meeting of the Chelsea Waterworks Company, and re-elected for the ensuing year the same Governor, Deputy Governor and directors.

Saturday 29.—Visited Lord Inchequeen, Sir Jo. Bland, Mr. Schutz, Colonel Schutz, Mr. Grimes and Sir Thomas Hanmer.

Sunday 30.—Stayed at home all day for a cold.

Monday 31.—Stayed at home all day.

Tuesday, 1 April.—This day Mr. Viner moved for the repeal of the Bill passed last year for taking off the duties on Irish yarn imported to England, and opening the Irish ports for that purpose, which he said not having the effect expected, in that the Irish Parliament had not seconded their views for passing a bill to restrain their wool from going abroad, he thought the Act should be repealed.

Sir Jo. Hind Cotton, Mr. Cary, the new member, Mr. Danvers and Lord Tirconnel seconded him; but Sir Robert Walpole, Mr. Horace

Walpole, Sir William Windham, Alderman Heathcote, Sir Jo. Barnard, Colonel Bladen and Mr. Plumtree were for continuing the Act as still doing some benefit to England though not so much as if Ireland had also passed another, for it could not be supposed but that by taking off the duty on Irish yarn, a good quantity would come that otherwise would be carried to France. Some of them said it was unreasonable to expect that Ireland should cut their own throats by approving the scheme that was offered them of an inland excise and obliging the sheep men to take out permits, and Sir Jo. Barnard gave his opinion that it would be well to suffer Ireland to manufacture and export all their wool.

On the division there were 120 for not repealing the Act, and about 20 for it.

Wednesday 2.—Georgia affairs. A committee of Common Council being summoned to make report on business referred to them, where met, Egmont, Lapotre, Shaftsbury, Lord Tirconnel.

But the gentlemen so dropped in one after another, that we were not a board to do business.

In the evening I went to the Wednesday Music Club.

Thursday 3.—I went to St. James' Vestry to score for Churchwardens and their assistants.

Friday 4.—Good Friday, stayed all day at home.

Saturday 5.—Dared not stir out.

Sunday 6.—Easter day. Dared not stir out.

Monday 7, Tuesday 8.—Did not go out but to the coffee house.

Wednesday 9.—Went to several places to get money due to me but failed.

In the evening went to the coffee house.

Thursday 10.—Visited Mr. Annesley, Mr. Le Grand, cousin Betty Southwell and cousin Ned Southwell. Went in the evening to the Vocal Club at the Crown Tavern.

Friday 11.—Visited the Bishop of Rochester, Mr. Jo. Temple and Mr. Chetwood.

Saturday 12.—Visited my brother Parker and the Speaker to whom I gave a copy of Colonel Oglethorpe's "State of Georgia."

This day Lord Carpenter came to me and delivered his resignation of being a Common Councillor of Georgia. At the same time he told me by way of secret that the reason why he refused to come in again to the Common Council was because we elected Lord Sidney Beauclerc; that he has a great affection to the colony, will attend when he can as Trustee, and perhaps may consent another year to be elected.

Sunday 13.—Prayers and sermon at home. Did not stir out.

Monday 14.—Visited Lord Wilmington, Lord Tirconnel and Bishop of Gloster.

Received a letter from Mr. Whitfield at Savannah, dated 28 January, complaining the Trustees' orders are not obeyed. That the jury room ordered to be added to the Town Court House was not built, that a room he ordered to be added to the parsonage house when before in Georgia was left half unfinished. That no church was yet begun, and if not speedily set about, he should be obliged to acquaint the world publicly of the neglect, that subscribers thereto might not be abused. That if we would trust him with that work he would see it done, that he had begun the orphan house and had near thirty men

at work which was a means of keeping inhabitants in this declining Province, and that he had acquainted the people he would take off all the flax and hemp they should raise.

The Trustees also received a letter from him of same date and to the same effect, adding that he had promised the inhabitants to take off all the cotton they should produce this year, and desiring that the present Trustees of the Orphans may be ordered to deliver their accounts to him.

Tuesday 15.—I went to Mr. Jo. Williams in Cecil Street to receive the year's interest of 4,500*l.* due to me from Lord Salisbury, of which 1,000*l.* is my niece Dering's. I went also to the South Sea House to receive her dividends there on old annuities and South Sea stock. In my return I went to see the paintings of Mr. Highmore, Mr. Pond and Mr. Wills.

Wednesday 16.—Georgia affairs. Upon summons to consider what answer to return to Mr. Whitfield's letter, there met, Mr. Digby, Egmont, Dr. Hales, Mr. Lapotre, Pr., Shaftsbury, Mr. Smith, Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Anderson, Dr. Burton.

We imprest 500*l.* to Alderman Hankey to pay sola bills. We debated upon Mr. Whitfield's letter, and I found every gentleman present enraged with him for his threatening the Trust to complain of them to the public because a church had not yet been built, neither would most of them be persuaded but that he is a hypocrite, or at least actuated by ambition and love of power.

Dr. Burton said it appeared to him he resolved to be totally independent of everybody, that he refused a salary from the Trustees because he would not be obliged to attend the duty of a minister at Savannah longer than he cared for, and he never should think him honest since the time he accepted a commission to collect money for the religious uses of the colony, and after he had collected some, surrendered that commission on pretence it had been of no use to him, whereby he made himself not accountable to the Trustees for the money he did collect, and refused to put his collection into the Trustees' hands, that he might dispose of it as he pleased himself. That in taking on him the care of the orphans and discharging the Trustees of the expense of keeping them, he meant only to breed them Methodists, and that by desiring he might have the building a church, and the money designed for that end put into his hands, he meant to increase the number of Methodists by employing no persons therein but such as would become Methodists. That he had told the Bishop of Gloster he was not bound to do the duty of minister of Savannah longer than he cared for, though when he conferred priest's orders on him he was instituted to that cure. That he had lately wrote to his mother in England that he was coming over, and in the height of enthusiasm bid her prepare to bear to see him suffer persecution.

Mr. Digby was also in full resentment against him for threatening to expose the character of the Trustees as wanting a sense of religion, and publishing to the world their not having built as yet a church when preparations had been made for that end, and no blame lay at their door on that head.

I said I could not excuse him of want of respect to the Trustees, and must acknowledge him a great enthusiast, but enthusiasts were

always sincere though mistaken, and did not consist with hypocrisy; therefore I was willing to think the best of him, and that he might be trusted with directing the building the church, though it would be proper not to put the money in his hands, but into Mr. Stephens', who might have order to pay the workmen's bills from time to time upon Mr. Whitfield's certificate of their work being done. Or he might be associated with him in the work. That it was high time a church should be built, and I could not but say that I was pleased that he had undertaken, it as I should have been if any other had done it, and unless we employed him therein, I knew not who would do it, for Colonel Oglethorpe is employed in the south in war against the Spaniards and had no time to think of the civil concerns of the colony, and the magistrates did not seem disposed to regard the building a church. That perhaps it would be proper to wait giving an answer to Mr. Whitfield till we have letters from Mr. Stephens who probably will give us some light into Mr. Whitfield's design, and clear up matters whereof we are in doubt.

In the end we ordered a meeting next Wednesday to debate the matter further, and in the meantime Mr. Verelts was desired to prepare heads of a letter to Mr. Whitfield.

In the evening I went to the play.

Thursday 17.—Visited Sir Francis Clerke, Lord Grantham. Passed the evening at home.

Friday 18.—Went to St. James' Vestry, and found irregularity in the management of the workhouse.

Examined the transactions of the poor's rate for the year ending Lady Day 1738 and the account of the overseers stood thus :—

Received	Neat.	Arrear.	Total due.
of Pall Mall ward neat money ...	1640 12 10	305 10 10	1920 3 8
of Church ward neat money ...	1348 11 9½	296 17 1½	1645 8 11
			17 6
of Malburow St. ward neat money	717 7 8½	167 7 5½	884 13 2
of Golden Square ward neat money	734 5 1	265 9 3	999 14 4
	1035 4 8	4415 14 9	5450 0 1
Received			
On account of bastard children		139 0 9	139 0 9
King's Bounty		48 10 0	48 10 0
Convictions on retailing spirituous liquors over and above 15*l.*, for which the offenders gave notes		90 0 0	90 0 0
For mop yarn made in the workhouse ...		126 12 0	126 12 0
		4819 18 3	5854 3 5

Disbursed.		
Paid cash to the orphans	... ...	548 14 0
,, to extraordinary poor	... ...	1158 8 7
,, for burying the poor	... ...	22 14 0
,, for examining and passing poor ...	... ...	48 16 0
,, to the keeper of Bridewell	... ...	11 14 0
,, for binding out orphans	... ...	85 1 0
,, to Mr. Seddon's fees, &c.	... ...	24 13 1
,, for searching wills	... ...	1 0 0
,, repairs of the house of correction ...	... ...	27 17 0
,, to the apothecary	143 2 7	
,, to the undertakers for coffins	97 7 0	
,, to the minister attending the workhouse a year due Lady Day, 1739	18 15 0	
,, to the messenger ditto time	25 0 0	

Paid cash to the surgeon	32	10	0		
,, to the grave diggers	11	9	6		
,, to bearers of the poor to burial	4	16	0		
,, to the searchers	2	8	0		
,, to Vestry Clerks, their salaries	65	0	0		
,, to Mr. Lovibond, a year's rent for the Infirmary due Lady Day, 1739 ...	30	0	0		
				430	8 1
Total				2359	5 9†

After dinner only went to the coffee house.

Saturday 19.—Mr. Glen, the appointed Governor of South Carolina, told me that the sum raised by that Province to assist Colonel Oglethorpe in the taking of St. Augustine is 120,000*l.* of their currency, in sterling 15,000*l.*, with which they were raising a regiment of horse and foot.

Sunday 20.—Sir Charles Moore dined with me. In the evening I went to chapel.

Monday 21.—Visited Sir William Heathcote. Went to St. James's Vestry where the whole morning was spent in examining abuses in the workhouse. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 22.—Visited Captain Whorwood and his lady.

Dined with the gentlemen of the Christian Knowledge Society being their anniversary day. We were about 22, and the benefaction to the poor amounted to something above 8*l.* Lord Colerain, Sir Thomas Lowther, Dr. Pellin, &c., were of the company.

In the evening went to the play.

Wednesday 23.—Georgia affairs. A Common Council met to consider of Mr. Whitfeild's letter to the Trustees. Henry Archer, Digby, Egmont, Ch. Hales, Lapotre, Shaftsbury, Pr., Smith, Thos. Towers, Vernon, Anderson, Burton.

Mr. Whitfeild's letter to Mr. Verelts from Savannah, dated 28 January last, was read.

We directed Mr. Verelts to write him that he would lay it before the Common Council next Common Council, directed him also to write to Mr. Bolzius that Mr. Whitfeild had collected 76*l.* for the Saltsburgers.

A paper of Mr. Adam Anderson's was read relating to the grant made to Mr. Macleod of 300 acres for religious uses, to which the Incorporate Society for propagating Christianity among the Heathens, who pay him his salary, made some objections.

We resolved that if Mr. Macleod will resign his grant, we will grant to the society a new one, upon certain conditions to be expressed in the grant, and which come very near to the points desired by the said corporation.

Lieutenant Delagal presented us a copy of memorial he had given to Colonel Oglethorpe for a reward of services done as engineer at St. Simond's Fort, and for a consideration of losses. To this was annexed an account which contained a demand of 222*l.* But he concluded that 100*l.* should satisfy him, and in money 85*l.*, he having received other ways to the value of 15*l.*

We resolved, that the affair should be remitted to Col. Oglethorpe

† The figures of this account, though the totals are, in some cases, incorrect and in the first two cases obviously transposed in error, so appear in the original.—*Ed.*

and the commissioners of accounts to report on the same, and intimated to Mr. Verelts to advance him in the meantime 20*l.* in consideration of his great necessity, having a wife and eight children, but we could not order him the money, not being at this time a Common Council Board, for we were only Mr. Vernon, Dr. Hales, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lapotre, and myself. We doubted not but the Common Council would approve it.

Several of us dined together at the Horn Tavern from whence I returned home.

Thursday 24.—I went to Staples Inn to receive my annuity due from the York Building Company

Friday 25.—Visited Lord Sidney Beauclerc. Dined with my brother Percival, and passed the evening with Mr. Vernon.

Saturday 26.—

Sunday 27.—Stayed all day at home. My cousin Whorwood, his wife and cousin Celia Scot dined with me.

Monday 28.—Went to the Georgia office to read some papers arrived this day from Georgia, with a letter to the Trustees from Mr. Stephens, dated 27 January and a continuation of his journal to that time.

I had also a letter from Samuel Davidson, constable at Frederica, complaining of great hardships from Mr. Hawkins; he also writ to Mr. Verelts and sent a petition. Mr. Christie also sent an abstract of the proceedings of the town court of Savannah from 22 November 1738 to 29 November 1739.

Tuesday 29.—Went only to the coffee house.

By letters from South Carolina there came an account that General Oglethorpe had advanced towards St. Augustine but was obliged to repass the river St. John by a party of horse which came out of that city, he having no horse nor cannon with him, which was a rash action in him to expose himself. The Assembly of South Carolina had voted him 1,500 sterling towards the taking the town, but the money was not raised, and they were sitting on a vote to raise 120,000 pound of their currency, but it was not resolved when the ship that brought this news sailed.

I had a message from Mr. Verelts that Captain Thompson is arrived from Georgia in the Downs.

Wednesday 30.—Went to the Georgia Office on a summons for Trustees, to go into a committee of correspondence upon Mr. Causton's letter and petition to the Trustees, and Theophilus Hetherington's letter unanswered. But being a sufficient number of common councillors, we went into a Common Council.

Thos. Archer, Digby in the chair, Egmont, Henry Archer, Lapotre, Smith, Tirconnel, Vernon.

We read Samuel Davison's letter to Mr. Verelts, dated 6 January last. Also his letter to me of same date. Also his petition.

Also his commission to be constable of Frederica, which was given him by Colonel Oglethorpe, 15 March 1735-6.

Also his commission to be searcher to stave rum, given him 10 April 1736.

Read also Mr. Stephens' letter to the Trustees, dated 28 January last, and Journal.

Read also Mr. Thomas Christie's letter to the Trustees, without date, complaining that he was not sworn into his post of bailiff, at which

1740.

he expresses himself very angry with Mr. Stephens and Mr. Jones.

Read also Mr. Causton's letter and petition to the Trustees, dated 22 January 1739-40, and his account annexed.

Read also Mr. Stephens' Journal to 27 January last.

Some heads of answers to Mr. Causton were ordered.

Read also a letter of Theophilus Hetherington, foreman of a grand jury at Savannah, dated 21 December, complaining that when seven of the said grand jury against six had carried it to enquire of Mr. Thomas Jones, storekeeper, to inform them concerning some nails embezzled from the stores and bought by one Pope, Mr. Jones refused to give them the required satisfaction.

Mr. Henry Archer, a lawyer, as also the rest of the gentlemen were of opinion that Mr. Jones did right to refuse them, they not being all agreed in the point.

The Board thought it proper to write to Hetherington thereon.

They also ordered some heads of answer to be made to Mr. Causton who made heavy complaints against Mr. Jones, both in his letter and petition.

All these letters, &c., with others arrived the 28th instant, together with the following, not read for want of time, viz.

A letter of John Brownfeild to the Trustees dated 9 February last.

A letter from Mr. Stevens to Mr. Verelts dated 28th January last.

The journal of Mr. Stephens from 25 November last to 27 January following.

And the protest and return of Mr. Hammerton's bill of exchange for 200*l.* on Mr. George Saxby, his deputy receiver in South Carolina, which also came 28th instant.

All these letters were referred to a committee of correspondence.

After dinner the following gentlemen made a committee of correspondence: Henry Archer, Egmont, Lapotre, Smith, Vernon.

We read Mr. Stephens' journal, and then adjourned our committee.

In the evening I visited Lady Rook, cousin Betty Southwell and cousin Le Grand.

This day came a letter from Mr. Whitfeild to the Trustees, that he arrived the 11 January last at Savannah, that he desired his grant of 500 acres for the orphan house might be made to him and his successors for ever, that he proposed to build the house ten miles from Savannah town, and intended to resign the church of Savannah and attend only the orphan house.

Thursday, 1 May.—Went to court, where I learned that last night the Secretary of State (which of them I know not) were to wait on the Duke of Arguile to acquaint him that his Majesty had no further occasion for his service, and thought fit to deprive him of all his employments.

Also that his Majesty (to every one's surprisc) was determined very speedily to go to Hanover. Some say it is to concert treaties with foreign princes, others to marry there Madam Valmont (now Countess of Yarmouth) she being divorced in form from her husband at that court, and the bishops here declining to marry them.

Friday 2.—This day Captain Thompson of "the Two Brothers" arrived from the Downs, and delivered the following letters at the Georgia Board.

1. Mr. Stephens' journal from 28 January to 14 March.

2. Colonel Oglethorpe's letter dated from Frederica, 1 February, to Colonel Stephens, giving account of his success against the Spaniards, which may be seen in my book of letters from Georgia, as also an account of the strength of Augustine and the number of forces there.

3. General Oglethorpe's letter to the Trustees dated from Frederica 24 January 1739-40, acquainting us that he had sent Lieutenant Horton over to raise 30 recruits, and desiring us to send over 30 women for their or others' wives and to pay the passage of the women and allow them corn and meat for a year.

Other letters of less importance came by him. He also brought a letter to me from Colonel Stephens dated 13 March, acquainting me that by the Captain he had sent me 6 planks as I wrote for, also that Colonel Oglethorpe had granted Duché the potter another lot adjacent to his own, on which he had built two houses, with intention to make finer ware than before.

The captain also brought over a letter to the Trustees from Mr. Hawkins, dated 20 February, thanking them for the allowance made him in our estimate.

And a letter from Colonel Oglethorpe to the Trustees, dated 29 December.

And a letter from Colonel Stevens to the Trustees, dated 14 March.

By another ship (I think Captain Wright) arrived a few days before came a letter to the Trustees from Colonel Oglethorpe, dated at Frederica 29 December 1739, concerning the Trustees' servants, how disposed in the southern district.

A letter from William Sterling, Andrew Grant, David Douglass and Thomas Baily, dated 25 March, 1739-40, with a copy of their petition of 1 June 1739, desiring leave to settle on Wilmington Island, containing about 16 or 1700 acres.

A letter of 17 March, 1739-40, from Mr. Jo. Fallowfield to Mr. Verelts, that he had obliged two ships to give bond for prohibited goods, and desiring full directions how he should proceed on like occasions, and desiring correspondence with him.

A letter from Mr. Thomas Jones of 15 March, 1739-40, that great difficulties were found in examining Causton's accounts which were made up by said Causton wrong, as he showed in some instances, and in some confessed by Causton himself.

A letter from Mr. Carteret (lately made aide-de-camp by Colonel Oglethorpe) to Mr. Verelts, advising him of his wife's being sailed to England on board Captain Thompson.

The captain also brought a letter from Captain Hugh Mackay to Colonel Cecil, dated 24 January, giving him a brief account of what the Colonel had done against the Spaniards and that he missed taking St. Augustine by the delay of succours from Carolina, nevertheless he hoped to take it before May if he gets cannon. That he had taken two forts, one on each side the river, burnt one, and garrisoned the other, and destroyed the Spaniards' cattle. That by taking these two forts, a way is opened for the Indian allies of England to come down into Florida, which they could not otherwise do. That Colonel Oglethorpe was near being shot by a cannon bullet. Lieut. Horton came with him and brought me a letter from Oglethorpe, dated 8 December.

Saturday 3.—Visited Mr. Jo. Temple.

My wife all day ill of a fever, kept her bed and had two physicians.

Yesterday a council was held on the King's purpose to go abroad, and they were to a man against it. It is reported Sir Robert Walpole was so urgent with him to change his purpose that he told him he might as well abdicate his kingdom, and that he had even prevailed on the Countess of Yarmouth to endeavour to persuade the King from it, but in vain, for he has fixed on Tuesday sennit for his departure.

The City of London is in a great fluster at his Majesty's going, as also at the Duke of Arguile's removal, and it must be owned all mankind wonders at both, and say that if the King can take his pleasure at Hanover, it is evident we are in no danger of an invasion, and consequently the number of troops now raised were not to defend us against a foreign enemy.

They say also it is strange the most useful officer (the Duke of Arguile) should be turned out of his employments at a time when invasions are talked of, but this convinces them that an invasion is not apprehended.

A shopkeeper told me that last night some soldiers standing before her door, one of them said there was no occasion to fight against Spain, but we should go to war with Hanover.

Sunday 4.—This evening Captain Thompson and Mr. Verelts came to me, and also Mr. Vernon and Mr. Lapotre.

The captain came to inform me concerning the state of Georgia, from whence he sailed and arrived here in five weeks or thirty-five days.

1. He said there were few industrious planters in the colony, for notwithstanding the great reward given for silk balls or cocoons, he knew scarce any one had planted mulberry trees, or that had cultivated vines.

2. That the crop last year of corn was good, and he believed the proportion of the reward promised by Colonel Oglethorpe for raising corn amounted to Mr. Thomas Causton alone 50*l.* or 60*l.*

3. That he could not find such numbers had abandoned the colony, as is reported, scarce a hundred, and those such as cultivated nothing, and would never come to good, so it was no loss.

4. That had we permitted negroes both South Carolina and Georgia had been by this time undone.

5. That the people of Savannah are quiet, and have entirely given over the thought of negroes.

6. That there is not a drop of rum drunk at Frederica or the Darien.

7. That he fears the war will take the people this year from their cultivation.

8. That the Darien people have run into cattle, and send four oxen a week to supply the camp.

9. That divers of the soldiers plant and have formed a village in St. Simon's Island, but few of the officers had cultivated their lots, being satisfied that they can live on their pay; however, Captain Heron had made a pretty improvement.

10. That all the inhabitants who had cattle and could keep them from running into the woods were able to live.

11. That they were in general still dissatisfied with the penalties on the grants of their lands, obliging them to cultivate a certain parcel of acres within a limited time, or else the forfeiture of the lands would follow: for that not being able to perform those covenants,

they have actually forfeited, and are liable to lose their property whenever the Trustees shall think fit.

12. That if the penalties were remitted, and good ground given to those who have bad, he believed the people would be satisfied and cultivate, and Lieut. Horton was come to propose this to us.

13. That Mr. Whitfeild goes fast on with the orphan house, had sent for the orphans in the south, but Colonel Oglethorpe would not let him have such as were grown to years of service. He believed he had near a hundred, and at the rate Mr. Whitfeild went on he must have a purse to spend on this design of near 2,000*l.* a year.

14. That there were a few at Savannah turned methodists by his means, and Mr. Brownfeild our Register, was one, but the greater number disliked him and say he is much altered from what he was the time before he was there. That he heard him preach, that no man could be saved who is not an enthusiast.

15. That Mr. Jones, our magistrate, is looked on as one of his followers. That he keeps a store for his own use, and having the use of our store house without paying rent, prevents other people keeping private stores, and so engrosses all to himself, at which the people are displeased. That when he gives receipts for the payments made him for the goods he sells, he leaves a blank, that it may not be known of whom the goods were bought. That he told the captain he designed next year to return to England.

16. That Mr. Causton complains he is not called to be present when the commissioners examine his accounts, but only sent for when they have anything against him, and then being surprised, he is under a difficulty to satisfy them on the queries they put him. That he has the finest settlement in the colony, and his garden far beyond the public garden, which is not in a very good condition, but there are some thousand of mulberry trees there, some as big as the calf of his leg, and he believes there will this year be leaves enough for the silk worms.

17. That several Trust servants out of their time have taken up lots, adjacent to Savannah town, and plant tobacco for their own use.

18. That the people at Darien multiply, but in other parts the children new born die very fast, which he imputes to the badness of the women and their drinking rum which spoils their milk.

19. That Mr. Norris had been invited to a living in South Carolina of 150*l.* a year, but was gone with Colonel Oglethorpe to Frederica, who besides the 50*l.* allowed him by the Incorporate Society, paid him half a crown a week to do duty to the regiment, but that Mr. Norris also expected the Trustees would also pay him the 50*l.* they usually allow their ministers.

20. That the lighthouse goes still more and more out of repair, and though we sent to repair it, it was not done, Mr. Oglethorpe directing all things, and giving his orders to Mr. Thomas Jones alone, so that Colonel Stephens had nothing to do but to sign and certify to expenses when made.

20. That Mr. Thomas Jones declines directing the Trust servants on account of so much business, and Bouverie's farm was much neglected.

21. That William Bradley is poor, despised, and, it was said, intended to leave the Province to go to South Carolina.

1740.

22. That Mr. Thomas Christie had set the colony in discontent and was gone with his mistress the adulteress to South Carolina, but threatened he would embark for England to complain against Mr. Stephens for refusing to swear him into the magistry.

23. That he had brought over several old and useless women from Georgia, and one freeholder named James Smith, with his wife and child, who have an estate fallen to them in Scotland.

24. That the Saltsburgers were in so good a condition, they had more corn of their raising than they could eat, and talked of writing to their brethren in Germany to send them 500 persons.

25. That all manner of garden stuff showed extremely well in the colony.

26. That Colonel Oglethorp was gone to Charlestown to settle preparations to attack Augustine.

27. That the Carolinians and Georgians traffic, without interrupting each other, with the Indians.

My wife's fever abated this day.

Monday 5.—Visited Sir George Savil, A. Parker, and Mr. Clerk of Cecil Street.

Tuesday 6.—I only went to the coffee house. I had a message this day from the Lord Chamberlain to be on Thursday at Court at 7 o'clock in the evening to be present at the signing the contract of Princess Mary's marriage with the Prince of Hesse.

Wednesday 7.—Went to the Georgia Board, where met in Common Council Digby, Egmont, pr., Hales, Holland, Lapotre, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Lord Shaftsbury, Smith, Tho. Towers, ch., Vernon, Sir William Heathcote.

Our whole morning was employed in composing an answer to Mr. Whitfeild's three letters of the 16th and 26th January and 10th March, 1739-40. And in directing a letter to be wrote by our accountant to Mr. Stone, secretary to the Duke of Newcastle, desiring him to acquaint his Grace with the condition Colonel Oglethorpe is in, who wrote to us the 29 December that in order to annoy the Spaniards, he had been obliged to raise a company of rangers, keep a scout boat, and bring down a body of Indians, which expense being military, the Trustees could not pay, the Parliament not having given them money for military purposes, wherefore we thought proper to lay these necessary expenses before his Grace.

At dinner, Lieutenant Horton came to us. Colonel Oglethorpe had sent him over to enlist recruits, to lay the condition of Colonel Oglethorpe before the Government in hopes of further supplies, and to get an additional company of grenadiers for his regiment, so as it might be put on the same foot as the regiments in England.

1. He told us that the Fort Picola on the south side of the river St. Juan is within 7 or 8 leagues of St. Augustine, that after Colonel Oglethorpe had taken and burnt it, he advanced a little way to reconnoitre the country, and then returned to the north side, where he had before taken St. Francisco de Pupo, where he left a garrison of thirty men.

2. That the river St. Juan between these two forts is about a mile broad.

3. That he took with him forty-seven Indians, most of them of Yamacraw near Savannah, commanded by Sentiche who was over in

England, and who in the return was unhappily drowned by the boats oversetting.

4. That a few Chickesaws were likewise with him.

5. That Toonaway that was in England is a perfect sot, and despised by his countrymen since old ——— death.

6. That the people of Darien are industrious cultivators of land, and have cattle, but they increase in number, and can furnish sixty fighting men.

7. That Frederica can furnish one hundred, but they cultivate very little, being shopkeepers and tradesmen.

8. That the regiment had lost about thirty persons, including the women, who were hard drinkers.

9. That the women in the Province lost their children soon by the ill habit of body they contracted by drinking.

10. That the forts on the south were of no great consideration.

11. That there is no town at Augusta, as we imagined, and the fort there is only a block house.

12. That Colonel Oglethorpe had been sent to by South Carolina to consult about taking St. Augustine. That the Assembly had voted 120,000*l.* of their money (15,000 sterling) for that purpose, and intended to hire soldiers from other provinces, not being able to spare any man out of their own province by reason of the fewness of the white inhabitants and great number of their negroes; besides, half the inhabitants were dead last year. That there was sufficient store of heavy cannon in Carolina with carriages, but it was difficult to carry them to Frederica, for want of pettiaguas, one pettiagua being able to take in only three cannon.

13. That the English servants were good for nothing, but the German servants industrious, and some had bought the freedoms and had taken lots, but such would want a little assistance.

14. That Colonel Oglethorpe had bought Mr. Upton's house, who was gone to settle at Savannah, and had entered into partnership with ——— Kellaway to sell goods, and thrived. That this house was for the minister Mr. Norris, to whom he gave half a crown a day to say prayers to the regiment, reserving the remaining four shillings and two pence for the relief of the old and infirm.

15. That the people were pretty well satisfied with the alteration of their tenure; but were not totally easy because they lay under the penaltics of their grants of forfeiture for want of having cultivated within the time they covenanted, so that they all lay at the Trustees' mercy to continue or resume their land. That it was absolutely impossible they could cultivate as they had bound themselves to do. That if these penalties were remitted and abrogated, and good ground given to those who wanted it, he believed they would be perfectly satisfied, and many would proceed to cultivate.

16. That the inhabitants of Darien and Frederica wanted no more relief from the Trustees, and though the last crop was not of the best, yet most who had planted, had raised sufficient corn for their subsistence.

17. That he believed if we distributed among the people our supernumerary Trust servants, they not paying for their passage, very many would be taken by the inhabitants.

18. That the people were come into a more prudent conduct than

1740.

at first, having laid aside their silk gowns and contented themselves with osnaburgs.

19. That Captain Gascoigns' lot and house was rented by Captain Wood, but the officers who had lots had not taken them up.

20. That about fifty soldiers had applied themselves to cultivate, and formed a village in Amelia.

21. That the fish in the southward is very good, and several applied themselves to the trade.

22. That the people are easy as to not having negroes, and those at Frederica would have petitioned against them, but that Colonel Oglethorpe did not think it necessary.

23. That Colonel Oglethorpe had given each officer five acres of land, and Lieutenant Colonel Cook had made a vineyard and planted it with the wild grape.

James Cammel, Gaoler and Provost Marshal of Savannah (so appointed by Colonel Oglethorpe in July last), being come over on private business of his own, viz. to receive some money left him by a relation, and on his return back to Georgia, attended; he said he had two Trust servants appointed him, but Mr. Jones had taken one away. Mr. Oglethorpe had allowed him 20*l.* per annum, which was unknown to us, and is not in our estimate.

Young Thomas, son to the engineer who died at Carolina, came and showed us a very neat map of his drawing of the Island of St. Simon, Jekyl, &c., with the forts and batteries built or intended to be built in St. Simon's.

Several letters from Georgia lately received were referred to a committee.

Thursday 8.—Mrs. Percival, of Wandsor, and her son-in-law Mr. Forester, parson of Wotton Basset in Wiltshire, dined with me.

At 7 o'clock I went according to my summons to Court, and found the rooms already full of both sexes, the greater part uninvited, of whom many out of curiosity and some in duty of their place as servants of the Royal Family. The peers and peeresses and great officers summoned to be present, would have been a greater number, if, as on former occasions, all who were known to be in town had been sent to, but I learned that those who attend the Prince's Court were left out.

About 8 o'clock the King passed from his own apartment to the inward room called the Council Chamber through a great crowd, and half an hour after came the Princess Mary, in her wedding garment led by the Duke and followed by other Princesses. Then the heralds called out for the baronesses, viscountesses, countesses and duchesses to walk in their respective ranks, who being passed to the chapel, followed by the Princesses, the heralds called on the Privy Councillors not peers, the Comptroller by his name, Sir Charles Darcy, the barons, viscounts, earls, and dukes to march in their ranks two by two, who accordingly marshalled themselves and proceeded to the chapel; last of all followed the King. When all were there and the door shut, the Duke of Newcastle read aloud the marriage contract in Latin, and then put the marriage questions to the Princess in English, Wilt thou take William Prince of Hesse to [be] thy husband, wilt thou love, honour, &c. To all which she answered very distinctly aloud, yes, repeating after him also some form of words respecting the contract on her part which I could not distinctly hear. What other ceremonies passed I

know not, being at so great a distance, but after she had signed the contract, the Archbishop of Canterbury read a paper in Latin, so low that I could not hear the contents, and then in English pronounced a prayer and blessing. Then an anthem was sung, during which time the peers present went up to a table placed beside the altar and signed their names to the contract, but without rank or order. As they went up, they made their bows to the King, Princesses and the Duke, who were seated, the King on the right hand, and the others before the altar, and the same at their return.

And this concluding the ceremony, the heralds called on the unmarried ladies, baronesses, viscountesses, countesses and duchesses to march, and then on the privy councillors not peers, &c., to go, who accordingly left their places and returned back to the palace, but not in exact order by reason of the crowd, and negligence of the peers. Last of all, the King and Royal Family left the chapel, and being returned to the council chamber above mentioned received the compliments of those who could get near them.

About half an hour after ten the Royal Family went to the great dancing room and sat down to supper, attended by such nobility as cared to go, and a great number of others who crowded to see that remainder of the cercmony of the day.

The Duke of Cumberland gave his sister, and the Prince of Hesse's Procurator was present to see the contract passed.

I was curious to know how the Irish peers were to be ranked and walk, being determined not to walk unless in the rank they claim a right to, but the Duke of Grafton seemed officiously to take pains to put us early out of doubt, by telling me that I must walk in my rank, and accordingly I walked as junior earl after the English viscounts, and behind me the Earls of Clanrickard and Tinley, as Lord Moncton walked the first of the barons. The Scots earls followed us, and then the English. So this day our claim of precedency received a confirmation.

The Princess Caroline as she passed told me she was glad to see me there; I answered that while I was able I should never be wanting to pay my duty, to which she replied, I was very obliging.

I counted at the ceremony 12 dukes; 1 marquis; 18 earls; 4 viscounts; 13 barons, and 11 bishops.

I was told this day, that when the two Secretaries of State acquainted the Duke of Arguile that his Majesty had no further occasion for his service, they assured him they had no hand in his removal from his employments; to which he replied, he very believed them, but it was all the doing of *that scoundrel Sir Robert Walpole*. That he desired them to present his duty to his Majesty and tell him, that as he was a soldier he humbly desired his Majesty would do by him as is done by all old soldiers who are dismissed from the service after long service, namely, give him a certificate that he had served soberly, bravely and faithfully, for it was possible his Majesty might soon have occasion to make an alliance with some Prince for his own defence, and by such a certificate he might, under that Prince, be able to do his Majesty service, though he was deprived of doing it immediately under himself.

Friday 9.—Went again to court to wish the Princess Mary joy. Stayed the rest of the day at home.

My wife had some return of her fever.

Lieut. Horton dined with me this day, to whom I read the state of Georgia which Mr. Thomas Stephens had wrote so disparagingly to the Trustees, at which he took great offence and said it was full of falsities and slander. To what Mr. Horton told the Trustees the 7th instant (*see* p. 79*) he further acquainted me—

1. That the inhabitants of the southern division can now subsist without any more expense to the Trustees.

2. That the people of Frederica had prepared a petition against the introduction of negroes and delivered the same into his hands, but that he advised them to drop it as wholly unnecessary since there was a law against it which they might be sure would not be repealed by the Trustees.

3. That there were a few Scots at Darien who wished for negroes, but it was only to satisfy their countrymen in the northern division, for they were such as, if they had negroes, never designed to cultivate.

4. That the vines Lieutenant Colonel Cook cultivated, were not transplanted by him, but only pruned; that he drank of the wine made thereof, which had a pleasant sweet taste and flavour, and he believed would keep near a year.

5. That many people in the southern division were determined to push on the plantation of vines.

6. That there was a great deal of crooked timber to the southward fit for building ships.

7. That our Trust servants who could saw, were so expert as to saw 120 foot a day. That we had a vast quantity of sawed timber in our stores.

8. That the chapel for divine service at Frederica is actually built, and of the timber sawed by our Trust servants.

9. That Mr. Stephens, our secretary, had a great influence over the inhabitants of the northern division, but it was a pity the magistrates were of a rough and harsh temper.

10. But Mr. Henry Parker was not so, and he was very glad to hear we had restored him to be first bailiff.

11. That it is impossible Colonel Oglethorpe should be able to take Fort Augustine so soon as May, and he was sure himself would be returned to him before all things could be ready.

12. That the southern division is supplied constantly with fresh beef by the inhabitants of Darien at two pence a pound.

13. That there is great plenty of fish, as bass, mullets, prawns, &c. and there is also sturgeon, but the rivers are so deep, they cannot be taken.

14. That there [are] sheep, which thrive well.

15. That he believed no more inhabitants would leave the province.

16. That he believed and was pretty sure the reward promised of four shillings per pound for silk balls or cocoons, was not a sufficient encouragement to the inhabitants to plant mulberry trees and go on the silk.

17. That Captain Heron (since designed to succeed Lieut. Colonel Cook as Major) had built a pretty house on his five acre lot, and had corn and garden stuff sufficient for his use.

---

* That is, of the MS. diary. *See* p. 135 *supra*.

18. That soldiers of the regiment were in good obedience, and very contented.

19. That negroes would absolutely be the destruction of the colony if introduced, and the people were now all sensible of it.

20. That the Indians are good to fight against Indians, and to waste the Spaniards' plantations, but not fit for entering trenches or besieging a town regularly; but upon a breach made, might possibly mount it after the English, but not before.

21. That the duty of the officers of the regiment returns too often, there being so few of them, only a captain, lieutenant and ensign to 100 private men; and of them there are now 4 absent in England, besides the three belonging to the company in Carolina. Wherefore, if the commission he was come over to solicit were not complied with by his Majesty, namely, to have six more ensigns, and the six that now are made lieutenants en second, and a company of grenadiers added to his regiment, he would be much dissatisfied.

22. That he this day presented the Duke of Newcastle a memorial to that purpose, but General Wade told him it would signify nothing, unless his memorial were presented to the King himself, which if it were, he would undertake the things should be granted; but the King going to Hanover next Tuesday he feared nothing would be done.

Saturday 10.—A committee of accounts met by appointment to consider several accounts and letters lately arrived, at which were present, Lord Shaftsbury, Vernon, Egmont.

We examined several accounts returned by our commissioners of accounts in Savannah, with the balances by them settled, and approved them, but could not finish the affairs. We also took into consideration the petition of Samuel Davison, Constable at Frederica, and agreed to allow him the balance of an account due from him to the Trust, in consideration of his services. The report will be seen at large.

In the evening I visited Sir Francis Clerk and brother Percival.

Sunday 11.—Went to St. James's Church.

Monday 12.—Visited Lord Bathurst, Sir William Heathcote, Colonel Legrand, and Dr. Moore.

Spent the evening at home.

Tuesday 13.—This morning at 5 o'clock the King set out for Hanover.

I learned this day that Sir Robert Walpole is in a very bad state of health. That he pressed hard with the King that his brother Horace Walpole might go with him, as a person best acquainted with foreign affairs, but the King replied, *He shall not go*, and took with him Lord Harrington who is at no good understanding with Sir Robert. That in the distribution of the Duke of Arguile's employments, Sir Robert would have the Duke of Bolton to succeed to the post of Master to the Ordnance, but the Duke of Montague insisted to have it, and so obtained it.

That Sir Robert was not for giving Lord Harvey the post of Lord Privy Seal, but nevertheless he obtained it, having much the King's ear and favour. That Sir Charles Wager desired the King to suffer Sir J. Norris to convey him across the sea as being his right, but the King said, *No, you shall go.*

That the King would have gone last year to Hanover, but Sir Robert to keep him made him believe there was designed an invasion, and on

that persuasion the army has been so considerably augmented merely to prevent the King's going.

That there are three parties in the Court—1. Lord Chancellor, joined by the Duke of Newcastle, Hen. Pelham and their followers. 2. Lord Wilmington, Duke of Dorset and their friends. 3. Sir Robert Walpole, Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Grafton and all Sir Robert's posse.

That Lord Harrington is so indolent he joins himself to none.

Wednesday 14.—Visited Mr. Stroud and Lady Anne Stroud, Col. Schutz, and Bishop of Gloster.

Went in the evening to the coffee house.

Thursday 15.—Went to the Georgia Board on summons of Common Council but were not a Board.

Egmont, Hales, Holland, president, Lapotre, Ayers, Shaftsbury.

As a committee of aecounts we read Col. Oglethorpe's letter that enclosed an account of divers goods taken by him from on board Capt. Thompson's ship, amounting to above 600*l.*, and by him applied to divers uses whieh he hoped the Trust would allow and pay for, but we judged that not mueh above 200*l.* of it ought to be allowed, the rest being chargeable to the military aceount.

Read a letter from Mr. Woodrose, at Frederica, making a demand for money due to him from the Trust, the greatest part of which we allowed upon eomparing it with the aeeount sent us by the eommissioners at Savannah.

Read Mr. Millar's, the botanist, memorial to be paid for serviees, which was referred to Mr. Holland, Mr. Ayers, Mr. H. Areher and Mr. Thomas Towers to eonsider of and to make a report, or to any two of them.

As committee of correspondenee we prepared instructions to the magistrates of Savannah and Frederica relating to the orphans taken by Mr. Whitfeild.

We also took down heads for letters to Col. Oglethorpe, Mr. Hawkins, Samuel Davison, the magistrates of Georgia, Mr. Thomas Jones, &c.

Most of us dined together, and I passed the evening at home.

Friday 16.—Stayed at home all day.

Saturday 17.—Only went to the coffee house. My brother and sister Pereival and Mrs. Donellan dined with me.

In the evening Mr. Verelts came with Capt. Thompson, the former told me that by the latest news from Ameriea, the late Spanish Governor of St. Augustine who made the treaty of neutrality with Col. Oglethorpe in ——— and was sent home in ehains for making it by the sueeeeding governor, has been hanged in Spain, and that Capt. Dempsy's brother, who was an officer in the Spanish service, has been turned out, merely because the Captain had been assistant on our part in concluding that treaty.

That the Assembly of Carolina had resolved on assisting Col. Oglethorpe with 500 land men and 200 negro pioneers. And that Col. Oglethorpe had wrote over to his agent Mr. Fury to desire he might have leave to return for England.

Lord Chesterfeild said, upon the King's going abroad this year (a thing which his good subjects lament, there being no apparent reason for his going, and which bad subjects make a jest of, that, in a word, has exposed his Majesty to be the talks and censure of various kinds

of people) that his Majesty kept his word, for he had often said, *if there should be a war, he would go and expose himself.*

He said also of the Duke of Bolton, now made Captain of the Band of Pensioners, that *it was very hard on the Band to put the last of the pensioners at their head.* Playing on the word *last* which has divers significations, and may be understood of the last appointed of the band, or by way of contempt calling him scoundrel, as the French speaking of such men say such a one *est le dernier des hommes.* The saying he is the last of the pensioners has also a reproach with it, in as much as the nation have of late years been much animated against lords who have pensions.

Sunday 18.—Prayers and sermon at home. In the evening went to St. James's chapel.

Monday 19.—I spent most of the morning at the Georgia Office, and then visited Col. Cecil who is a relation of Col. Oglethorpe, and lives in his house. My visit was to endeavour to persuade him of the dis-service it would be to Col. Oglethorpe to have any application made in his behalf for obtaining a dormant warrant of leave to return home, which he had directed his agent Mr. Fury to obtain for him. I said the very mention of such a thing at a time when he has orders to attack the Spaniards, would be ill interpreted, and Sir Robert Walpole, who loves neither him or the colony, would certainly take the advantage of it against him; besides, that if the colonel should come over to England in time of war, the inhabitants of the colony would fly to other parts as not believing they could be safe.

Col. Cecil replied that Col. Oglethorpe's private affairs required his return, and there was no disgrace in desiring a dormant warrant to return when he should judge the service of his Majesty allowed of it, which is the style such warrants run in. That if he stay there he will ruin himself, embarking in great expenses for the colony's defence which the Trustees cannot pay, and which he is uncertain whether the Government will allow. That it seemed to him as if it was designed to sacrifice him, and the Colonel could not but apprehend it himself. When I found Col. Cecil so tenacious, I desired that at least this demand should not be made until Lieutenant Horton, whom he had sent to apply for a company of grenadiers to be added to his regiment, was upon his return to Georgia, for it was not likely Sir Robert would grant that request, when he saw the Colonel disposed to return. He replied, he was for the application being made out of hand, and while the King is yet detained on this side the water, for otherwise, if the thing be delayed till the King is at Hanover, much time will be lost and Lieut. Horton obliged to stay very probably till his Majesty's return.

This day Mr. Verelts told me he could get no member of our Board to go with Lieut. Horton to Sir Robert Walpole, and countenance his application for the allowance of the things demanded by Col. Oglethorpe. That Mr. Henry Archer, who is the best of any of them with Sir Robert, and indeed much in his confidence, had been applied to by him to do Col. Oglethorpe this service, but he declined it. Upon which Mr. Verelts pressing him to give his reason for such backwardness, it being known to the Trustees how well he stood with Sir Robert, and he knowing himself how much the colony's welfare and security depended on the supplies Col. Oglethorpe demanded, he answered thus:—

I will tell you in the strictest confidence what I never yet told to any man except to Mr. Thomas Towers. The next day after my speech in the House last session *that the Trustees might have leave to deliver up their charter in case the Parliament did not think the colony of any use*, I by invitation dined with Sir Robert, when he asked me why I expressed so much concern for the colony when I saw how little the House thought of it, and must expect that at a peace it would be given up. That Mr. Winnington who was at table said thereupon, the Spaniards were much obliged to the Trustees for cultivating a province for them. But he (Mr. Archer) replied "Sir Robert, you will not find it too easy a matter to give up the colony in Parliament, for the Trustees will think it their duty to oppose it, and I for one."

Now, said he, (Mr. Archer) how can I go with Lieut. Horton to ask Sir Robert for any thing that tends to support the colony, after he had owned to me his design to destroy it.

I told Mr. Verelts that this was a plain confirmation that the evil spirit raised against the colony both in Parliament and without doors was Sir Robert's doing, that when he should deliver it up to the Spaniards, he might have a general concurrence therein, as a matter not worthy to be contested, in case the Spaniards should insist on having it towards facilitating a peace, but that it was a thing a Minister ought to be impeached for.

Tuesday 20.—Visited Mr. Hanmer, Lord Lovel, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Ayers, Mr. Hucks, the Speaker, Sir Philip Parker, Sir George Savile, Col. Schutz, and Mr. Wesley and the Speaker.

In the evening went to see acted at Drury Lane "The Provoked Wife."

My wife went for the first time to take air since her late illness.

Wednesday 21.—Went to a summons of Common Council.

Ayers, Archer, Henry, Egmont, Hales, Lapotre, president, Shaftsbury, Smith, Vernon, chairman.

The Trustees made some addition to their letter for Mr. Whitfeild, which was to direct absolutely that no more than 300*l.* be disbursed upon the church at Savannah.

Mr. Vernon presented the Board with 20*l.* for the use of the missioners in Georgia.

Lord Shaftsbury presented 10*l.* for the building churches.

Several memorandums for heads of letters were minuted down.

A letter from Mary Townsend of Savannah to the Trustees, dated 15 March 1739-40 and received yesterday, was read, wherein she complained—

1. That Mr. Jones keeps a store and supplies shops wholesale with goods whilst he undersells them by retail, and that he keeps a perriagua or large boat, and no other boat may expect employ whilst his boat wants employ.

2. That she supposed her former letters like those of other persons have been sunk, and she heard of a whole packet of letters burnt at Frederica. She desired we therefore would not send letters to Frederica but to Savannah.

3. That if the Trustees care there will should be known, Mr. Fallowfield is the properest man, being honest and too honourable to conceal what the Trust would have known.

4. That Capt. Thompson will hardly care to tell too much truth of

the colony, and that he brings whole cargoes and sells by wholesale and retail.

5. That the people leave the colony, but with regret, being obliged to it.

The Trustees thought the letter too insignificant to take notice of.

The Common Council ordered payment to Salice, a Grison servant, who being out of his time, came to England in order to return to his own country, and demanded 2*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* as due to him for clothes promised him by Col. Oglethorpe. The promise was 4*l.*, and he had received but 1*l.* 5*s.* of the money.

There appeared also Caspar Schumaker, another Trust servant, whom Mr. Causton had taken, and whose time being out, was likewise come over with his wife to return to his own country.

Upon asking him the reason why he left the colony, and did not take up the land he was entitled to when out of his service and settle there; he answered, it signified nothing to give him land without the means of subsisting till sufficient thereof was cultivated for his support.

We then proposed to him to return, in which case we would give him a year's subsistence, and a cow, calf and hog. He replied, if he had known that he would not have left the colony, and he would consult his wife thereon.

We made the same proposal to Salice, who said he would also consider it, and we ordered them to attend next board day.

On this occasion we were all of opinion that it would be necessary to write to Georgia and have it known there that servants out of their time should be maintained for a year, in case they would take up the land due to them and settle, and also give them a cow and hog, for that otherwise they would all leave the colony at the expiration of their indentures, which were great pity, those servants being the best acquainted with the country, inured to the climate, and most laborious.

The report was made from the committee of accounts of 10 May and agreed to.

Agreed also to the report from the committee of accounts of 15 May.

We imprest to Alderman Hankey by draft on the bank 1,800*l.* to pay part of the colony's debts, certified by the commissioners of accounts in Georgia to be due.

Ordered that 5,000*l.* in sola bills be made out.

Several of us dined at the tavern together and Lieut. Horton coming to us, said he had been a second time with Sir Robert Walpole, to whom he exposed the necessity Col. Oglethorpe was under of a supply, and presented to him a memorial of what was necessary, as rangers, more subaltern officers to his regiment, an additional company of grenadiers, and 600*l.* for supernumeraries, scout boats, one thousand Indians to be regimented, &c. Sir Robert said he came too late, and that he should have come before the Parliament was up, and then these things might have been laid before it as services incurred. Mr. Horton replied, he could not come sooner, being detained by contrary winds six weeks at Carolina, and that without these demands were granted the inhabitants must abandon the colony.

Sir Robert then bid him go to Sir William Young, Secretary-at-War and lay the papers before him.

1740.

From thence Mr. Horton went to the Duke of Newcastle, who told him Sir Robert Walpole had acquainted him with his business, and desired he would be with him to-morrow.

Lieut. Horton added that he had been with the Speaker, who received him well, and desired a copy of his memorial; he had also been with the Earl of Ilay and others, and hoped his affair was in a good way.

He acquainted us that Colonel Oglethorpe had wrote to Sir Robert to know if he thought his presence in England next session could be of service to him. And had offered if judged proper to send him five battalions to assist Admiral Vernon in taking the Havanah, wherein by his intelligence there are at this time but 1374 regular troops, which Sir Robert told Lieut. Horton is contrary to all the information given him by others.

As to the civil concerns of the colony, Mr. Horton told us—

1. That Mr. Thomas Jones keeps a store purely to prevent other private stores from selling goods too dear to the people.

2. That it is absolutely necessary we should abolish the clauses of forfeiture on the peoples' grants, it being impossible they should be fulfilled, and all have forfeited if we should insist on those clauses, which has so discouraged the inhabitants that the best of them are determining to leave the colony, Houston for one, who is now killing off his cattle.

3. That four shillings per pound on silk balls, will not encourage the people to follow that affair.

4. That no more people will in his judgment abandon the colony.

5. That he never found anything amiss in Fallowfeild.

6. Neither in Mr. Thomas Jones, but that he is too passionate and foul mouthed.

7. That Thomas Mercer is a man of good sense, and as fit as any one he knows to be made a magistrate.

8. That Prevost has a good store house at Savannah.

Then a letter from Capt. Mark Carr to General James Campbell, dated 28 January last from his settlement called the Hermitage in the southern division of the Province, was read, commending the healthiness and fruitfulness of the colony, the industrious care of Col. Oglethorpe, and giving account of Col. Oglethorpe's expeditions into the Spanish Florida and taking the two forts, Picolata and St. Francesco de Pupa. He also gives a particular account of the strength of St. Augustine, and of the garrison, which made 1650 armed men besides a few mulattoes.

At my return home, I was informed that Mr. Cecil, Lady Salisbury's second son, deceased at Montpellier. He went under a deep consumption, but went too late. His fortune was 22,000*l.* in money, all which he bequeathed to the Earl of Salisbury, except 100*l.* to the physician who attended him abroad, and 10*l.* per annum to his footman, passing by his sisters.

Thursday 22.—Went nowhere in the morning, but in the evening went to the Vocal Club.

Friday 23.—My son and daughter came to town in order to go down to Lady Salisbury to see her on the loss of Mr. Cecil.

Saturday 24.—Made no visits, but to a French gentleman, a councillor of the Chatelet at Paris, lately arrived from that kingdom.

Mr. Verelts told me, that Lieut. Horton's voyage and demands are in a fair way of succeeding, that the Duke of Newcastle sent again for him this day, and that Lord Ilay says he will not let Sir Robert Walpole rest a day till he has granted the things desired.

Sunday 25.—Whitsunday. A cold confined me at home all day, Dr. Couraye, Dr. Moore, Lady Rook and

Monday 26.—Stirred not out for a cold.

Tuesday 27.—Went to King's Street Chapel and passed the rest of the day at home.

Wednesday 28.—Sat for my picture in crayons to Mr. Wills.

Went in the evening to the play called "The Spanish Fryer."

Thursday 29.—Sat again. Passed the evening at home.

Friday 30.—Passed the day at home.

Saturday 31.—Went to Clerkenwell to take the diversions of the place.

Sunday, 1 June.—Went to church and in the evening to chapel.

Monday 2.—Visited Mr. Leonor. Went to St. James's Vestry. In the evening I visited Lady Rook, cousin Betty Southwell and cousin Le Grand.

At night Mr. Verelts brought a letter from Mr. Oglethorpe to the Trustees, dated 2nd April, containing observations on their grant to Mr. Whitfeild made of the orphans, the intention of which grant Mr. Whitfeild has mistaken, he demanding all the orphans of the Province to be delivered him, as well those who can labour and whose friends take care of them as the helpless, whereas the intention was to deliver to him only the helpless. In this General Oglethorpe agrees with us.

Mr. Verelts also showed me a letter of attorney sent him by Gen. Oglethorpe to raise money on all his estate, real and personal, without limitation of the sum, as also to employ all his salary from the Government for answering the bills he should draw on him for the service of the public. A real instance of zeal for his country! It seems the Province of South Carolina, after they had passed the act for raising 15,000*l.* sterling to pay troops, &c. for the taking of Augustine, passed a second act, allowing 8 per cent. interest for raising the money, being not able to raise it among themselves; and out of hopes of procuring it in England, so low is their credit, General Oglethorpe undertook to find it on his own credit, by offering his whole estate, real and personal, for security to such English merchants as should advance the money, or to Sir Robert Walpole.

Tuesday 3.—Went nowhere.

Wednesday 4.—Went nowhere.

Thursday 5.—Visited Mr. Bagnall and Mr. Lapotre. Went in the evening to the Royal Society and Vocal Club.

Friday 6.—Went to the Georgia summons of a Common Council. Present: Ayers, Hen. Archer, Egmont, pr., Hales, ch., Lapotre, La Roch, Smith, Vernon.

Dr. Burton sent in his seventh payment of 10*l.* per annum for a catechist at Savannah.

Lord Shaftsbury sent in his 10*l.* towards building churches in Georgia.

Seal ordered to be put to the instructions to the magistrates of Savannah, relating to the orphans in Georgia, whereby the Trustees' grant to Mr. Whitfeild for the care of the orphans is explained.

1740.

A letter from General Oglethorpe to the Trustees, dated 2 April, 1740, relating to the orphans, with his sense of them to Mr. Thomas Jones, was read.

Read a letter from Dr. Waterland recommending one Mr. Medcalf, who is in priest's orders, to succeed Mr. Whitfeild in the church of Savannah, informing that he was a good preacher, read prayers well, and was desirous to go over on the salary of 50*l.* a year.

Ordered that Dr. Hales be desired to acquaint Dr. Waterland that the Trustees will accept of Mr. Medcalf for their minister, on producing a certificate of his good behaviour.

Ordered that a memorial be prepared and presented to the Incorporate Society to acquaint them therewith, and to desire a salary for him.

Then the Common Council Board ordered that 500*l.* be imprest to Alderman Hankey to answer occasions.

Ordered that 150*l.* sola bills be signed and sealed, and sent to Col. Stephens to make up the 300*l.* appointed for building the church at Savannah. Col. Oglethorpe had advanced to Mr. Whitfeild the other 150*l.*

Lieut. Horton attending, acquainted us with a suspicion the freeholders and landholders of Georgia are under, and which discourages them from planting, viz., that they think their property not secure, because of certain clauses in their grants obliging them on pain of forfeiture to cultivate and plant a certain number of acres and trees in a set time, which they are not able to do, and consequently advantage may be taken of their failure.

Resolved that the letter of attorney passed by the Trustees on 28 August, 1739, which empowered the magistrates of Georgia to repossess forfeited lands, be revoked; and that the magistrates be directed to take no advantage of forfeitures on account of want of making their covenanted improvements, but that they call on the inhabitants to give their reasons why they have not improved, and return the same to the Board.

Ordered that Mr. Dormer, of Georgia, be paid 30*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, being the balance of an account allowed by the commissioners there to be due to him.

Ordered that Mrs. Woodrofe be paid a debt due to her husband for goods taken by Mr. Causton on the Trustees' account.

She claimed interest and charges, &c., for being unpaid two years and half, and then obliged to protest a bill given by said Causton on Mr. Jenys in Carolina, but which Jenys refused to pay; but we would not allow it, bidding her take her remedy on Causton who drew the bill.

After this, Mr. Vernon, Lapotre, Archer, Hales, and I dined at the Horn Tavern, with Lieut. Horton.

The same day Dr. Hales, Mr. Smith, Mr. Vernon and I, trustees for Mr. Dalone's legacy for conversion of negroes, ordered the purchasing 100 books wrote by the Bishop of Man, for instruction of Indians and negroes.

We also ordered payment of 30*l.* being a bill drawn on us by Mr. Thomas Jones, for money by us allowed to Mr. Thomas Bona and another Moravian, catechists to the negroes at Purysburg. Bona only remains alive.

Saturday 7.—Went with my wife to Charlton where we have not been since September last.

Sunday 8.—Communieated at Charlton Chureh.

Monday 9 to Thursday 12.—Stayed thesc days at Charlton.

Friday 13.—Went to London to proseeute my purpose of passing my nieee Dering's aeeounts with the Master in Chaneery.

Saturday 14.—My wife and I were sworn to our answer.

Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Sunday 15.—My wife and I returned to London, on aeeount of her fever and cough. She continued many days extreme ill.

Monday 16.—I went to the Gcorgia offiee alone, whcre Mr. Verelts informed me that General Oglethorpe's dcmands for reinforcement were referred to Lord Cathcart, General of the intended expedition, to be eonsidered by him, and he is to report thereon, and that the expedition is against the Havana.

Also, that Lieut. Horton made some objeetions to the present constitution of the Province, with rcspect to the not allowing the union of grants, marriage or suceession, which the Charter does not fcrbid, although it prohibits the granting to one person more than 500 acres. That he also would gladly know whether free negroes may not be admitted in Georgia though by thc aet slaves may not.

Tuesday 17.—Visited eousin Le Grand and brother Percival.

Friday 20.—My wife's fever abated so much that she began to take the bark, but she had mueh of the eholie. Her physieian, Dr. Wilmot, in diseoursing of many things, told me an aneedote of the famous Dr. Harvey the diseovcrer, of the eirculation of the blood, namely, that he voluntarily killed himself with laudanum, being one of those whom, if he were now living, we should eall a free thinker, and who believed it lawful to put an end to his life when tired of it. The first attempt he made to do it was unsueeessful, as Dr. Searborow his intimate friend related it, who agreed in opinion with the other that suieide was lawful. One day, Harvey being in grcat pain (he was then about 72 years old) sent for Scarborow, and aequainting him with his intention to die by laudanum that night, desired he would comc next morning to take care of his papers and affairs. Searborow, who had long before promised him that friendly offiec when oecasion ealled on him, did aecordingly eome next morning, but was surprised to find Harvey alive and well; it seems the laudanum he had taken, instead of killing him, had brought away a considerable number of stones, which effect eaused a suspension of his design to destroy himself for some years. But afterwards, being about 80 years old, he renewed his purpose with more effeet; he had for several years prepared a sufficient dose of laudanum and laid the vial in a partieular eorner of his room, with orders to his servant that whenever he heard him rattle in the throat, he should bring him that eordial whieh he told him would eure him of it. This happening one night, he gave his servant his direetion, who innoecntly bringing him thc vial, the doctor drank it off and soon expired.

Sunday 22.—Lady Egmont. The first day of her fever's abating, but very ill at night of the cholic and purging.

Monday 23.—Mr. Verelts informed me that last Thursday the Regency agreed that General Oglethorpe should have a eompany of

1740.

grenadiers added to his regiment, and a double number of subaltern officers, and that it was designed there should be more forces sent for the defence of Georgia besides his regiment, which looks as if, after taking St. Augustine, it is designed to keep and not demolish it.

He added that the Earl of Islay had told Governor Glen that if he expects any favour he must live well with General Oglethorpe, against whom he manifests much spleen because he has the 1,000*l.* given him as Captain General of the Carolina forces which used to be given the Governor of that Province.

He also told me that both Mr. Henry Archer and Mr. La Roch having declined to apply to the Treasury for the 2,000*l.* due to the Trustees for so much advanced by them for General Oglethorpe's regiment, being for the military service, he went himself to Lord Sundon and explained the case to him, who promised to call for the memorial presented long since to the Treasury for obtaining that sum, and that Lord Sundon had promised it should be read.

He also told me that General Oglethorpe had wrote to the Regency that he had no doubt by the measures taken, but he should make himself master of St. Augustine.

My wife's fever seems wholly gone off, and her cholic mended; all the doctor's medicines have taken place.

Tuesday 24.—I went to the Georgia Office on a summons of Common Council, but we not being a sufficient number did only Trustee business: Lapotre, president; Mr. Smith, Mr. La Roch, Egmont, Holland, Hen. Archer.

A letter from Mr. Seward to Mr. Verelts, dated 4th instant, was read, setting forth the present deserted state of our colony, which he says cannot be repaired but by the three following measures: 1. A further change of the people's tenure, so as to give them a free and absolute holding, with liberty to alienate as in other colonies. 2. The use of negro slaves; and 3. A change of magistrates who will serve without reward or salary, for which he recommended Mr. Brownfeild and Mr. Woodrofe.

Two letters from Mr. Whitfeild dated 7th and 9th April last, to the same purpose but not so particular, acquainting us further that he intended to set up a school for instructing negroes in Pensilvanea, and was going to other colonies to preach and make collections for the orphan house, then to return to Savannah and from thence to England, and that he had wrote to a clergyman to supply his place in the church of Savannah during his absence and assist in taking care of the orphans. That he was upon cultivating twenty acres this year, which he supposed would be more than any would do in the Province.

That there was scarce a face of religion at Frederica. That he had proposed to Mr. Macleod to assist in building a church at Darien, but he desired him to suspend his resolution, till he saw whether the Scots at Darien were determined to stay or go.

That at Darien he did not see one garden, but the people dispirited, as they were likewise at Frederica, where they subsisted on the regiment.

A letter was read from Mr. William Medcalf to Mr. Verelts, dated 18th instant, that he was ready to accept the church of Savannah and to go when we pleased.

The committee appointed to exchange notes with the bank, re-

ported, that the balance in the bank on the 9th June last is 5919*l.* 7*s.* 7d. which is appropriated to the following uses, viz. :—

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To answer all expenses to Michaelmas, 1740	3151	0	0
To answer building churches	351	0	7
To Missionaries	33	10	2¼
For payment of outstanding debts and service of the Colony from Michaelmas, 1740	2383	16	9¼

Mr. Thomas Christie, Recorder of Savannah, very lately arrived, presented a long memorial supported by affidavits, containing a complaint of ill usage, misrepresentations made of him, services done by him and money due to him, which we received, but told him we were not a Board to consider it, but we would do it impartially.

His chief complaint was against Mr. Stephens and Mr. Thomas Jones. The latter for using him uncivilly and with ill words to the vilifying his character, and for denying he had liberty to issue warrants ; and both for denying him to enter on his magistracy of first Bailiff, or to be concerned in examining the public accounts, to both which the Trustees had appointed him, and sent over his commissions.

In conversation he said he knew many lies had been writ against him, but they were all false, and he was very urgent we would examine into them, having living proofs that would vindicate him, of whom Captain Thompson now here was one.

We replied he should be heard thereon.

Among other questions we put to him, he replied :—

1. That cultivation has annually decreased in the whole Province.

2. That the people decrease daily, and no more than 59 freeholders left in Savannah and very few inmates.

3. That one great reason of not cultivating is want of servants, they leaving the colony when out of their time, and the masters not able to pay for new ones.

Mr. Seward who also lately arrived from Georgia told me :—

1. That he heard the Ebenezar people did pretty well by the help of their friends in Germany ; but that all the rest of the Province where he had been was almost wasted, there being scarce any remaining but who depended on the regiment, or who were in the Trustees' pay.

2. That the land was tolerably good, and as good as that of Carolina, but the people would not cultivate because of their tenure, and they would not be slaves.

3. That again, they could not cultivate for want of negro servants, four of whom were kept as cheap as one white one, the wages of the latter being 10*l.* currency per month (near fifteen pence per day English money) besides provision, so that it did not answer to sow corn when they could buy it at a shilling a bushel, which is cheaper than they can raise it.

4. That he could not think but it would be agreeable to the Trustees to save the expense of salaries to magistrates by vesting with that character persons who would accept of the office without pay, such as Mr. Brownfeild and Mr. Woodrofe, who were good men and capable.

5. That he had design to apply for a grant of 500 acres near adjoining to the Orphan house, intending to cultivate it, and then bequeath it at his death to the Orphan house, but he would not do it unless he had

1740.

all the privileges that they have in other colonies to sell it if he pleased, for he would not be fettered.

6. That if the land were granted in absolute freedom, many Methodists who are so cried out against in England would go over and settle in Georgia where they might enjoy their religion without offence, but Mr. Whitfeild and he should be obliged to persuade them not to think of Georgia but to settle in Pensilvanea, unless the tenure be altered as proposed.

7. That he had purchased 5,000 acres in Pensilvanea for 2,200*l.* sterling, for a school to instruct negroes, which is in Mr. Whitfeild's name, who pays him 5*l.* per cent. for it.

8. That General Oglethorpe did not favour Mr. Whitfeild in his taking the orphans.

9. That the inhabitants scarce knew who were their governors, the Trustees or General Oglethorpe, sometimes the magistrates taking their directions from him, and he at other times making difficulties that he had no power to direct.

10. That there is not a garden at Darien, and it is a false information that they supply the regiment with fresh beef, for they have all their sustenance from Frederica stores by water.

11. That all the Moravians are gone.

Wednesday 25.—Lady Egmont. Her fever abated but not quite, and she had an ill night with sweating and cough.

Thursday 26.—Lady Egmont. Waked ill and feverish with low spirits, cough and much disturbed by her perpetual blister, and so continued till bed time.

I went to the Georgia Office, but we did no business either as Common Counsellor Trustees. Lapotre, Egmont, La Roche, Vernon, Smith, Eyles.

Mr. Seward attended to know on what conditions he should have a grant of 500 acres, which, he said, he designed to give or at least to bequeath at his death to the Orphan house; that his purpose was only to fence it in for a supply of cattle for the orphans, and therefore he would not be obliged to the planting mulberry trees or vines or other covenants attended by forfeiture, except the payment of quitrent.

1. That he would not insist on having negroes, seeing there was

2. an act against it, but he believed the colony could not possibly go on without them.

3. He also believed it would fail, unless the inhabitants had full liberty to dispose of their property as they pleased, and as they may in other Provinces; in a word, be as free as in them.

4. That there are in his opinion not above 500 souls left in the colony, exclusive of the regiment and the Saltsburgers.

5. That he looks on Mr. Thomas Jones to be an honest man, and he is a Methodist, always having held their opinions, but for want of company and countenance was not able to manifest it.

6. That Mr. Brownfeild, our Register, is also a Methodist, and very zealous for the good of the colony.

7. That Mr. Burnside is also one, and overseer of the Orphan house.

8. That Mr. Whitfeild was by this time, he believed, returned to Savannah, where he feared nobody but told every one their own, rebuking them in what he found them faulty, and had forbid Mr. Noris the sacrament for playing cards when he should be going about doing his duty.

9. He said he would not deliver his sentiments concerning bailiff Parker, but hinted he liked him not.

10. Nor of Mr. Fallowfeild, who was not, as I imagined, a Methodist.

11. That one reason why he would not plant mulberry trees or vines was that he thought they lead to vanity and vice, and as to the silk business it was all a chimera, and he saw no mulberry trees but in the Trustee garden.

Mr. Christie attending presented a letter to back his memorial, wherein he justified his bringing over Mrs. Turner and cohabiting with her; that she came over indeed to attend as servant on Mrs. Carteret, but he avoided her company on board.

We imprest 500*l.* to Alderman Hankey for the following occasions, viz.:—

To tender Mr. Wrag the order of Capt. Macpherson reported to be due to said captain after disallowing 240*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* claimed by him, and which was ordered in Common Council 25 March last	189*l.*	13	1½
For salaries to Secretary and Accomptant due midsummer, 1740	150*l.*	0	0
For rent due to the office	7*l.*	10	0
And for a bill drawn towards building the church at Savannah	150*l.*	0	0

We agreed to have a Common Council on Monday sennit.

We had a debate about contenting the inhabitants of our Province by further alteration of their tenure, and allowing of negroes in some shape or other.

Mr. Lapotre was against it, but Mr. Vernon seemed inclined to do both, alleging as to negroes, that our law concerning them does not forbid free negroes from settling among us, but only the using them as slaves. That the preamble of the Act shows the prohibition is only of slaves, and by the law of England a free negro is as much a subject as a white man, and may set up any trade.

Mr. La Roch said the same, but it ought to be well considered before we allowed of free negroes to come into the province, for under colour of that, slaves flying from Carolina passed through our colony to Augustine, could not be known for slaves and therefore could not be taken up.

I said I was as yet against allowing free negroes for the reason Mr. La Roche gave, and because they working cheaper would thereby discourage and drive away white servants, though possibly being free, they might refuse to hire themselves at a cheaper rate than white men, in which case no prejudice could come, and I thought there was no danger of their running away or making insurrections, since they could go nowhere to better themselves, but on the contrary would be made slaves of.

As to a further change of tenure, I said it was absolutely necessary, seeing for want of it the inhabitants were daily withdrawing themselves. That the end of our strictness of tenure was to keep inhabitants and people the colony, but seeing it has had a quite contrary effect, we must change our measures, and the colony will be entirely abandoned, which would bring a reproach on us for ever, and not be forgiven by the King and Parliament, and if we did not give the inhabitants all the ease and liberty possible consistent with the safety

1740.

of the Province, it would be better to surrender the charter than to let it perish by our own wilfulness and mistakes.

That I saw not the mischief of allowing the people to alienate their lands in their life time, or to annex other lands besides what were granted to them, by marriage or by gift (both of which they desired), but I was not for allowing a person who already has a grant of land to purchase. That no man can sell but another must buy, and the last may be tied to the same conditions as the first was.

That it was certain the silk cannot come to anything but by number of inhabitants, and therefore care must be taken to keep those that remain and invite more to settle.

Mr. La Roch said the danger of allowing the people to sell was that then the Carolina people will buy, and be masters of the Province, which they much desire, and one rich man may buy up all the freeholds already granted. I replied, that might be prevented by allowing no person to purchase more than 500 acres.

All we determined was that Mr. Verelts should take notice of what had been said, and reduce our thoughts into writing against we next meet.

And that he prepare a draft of the grant for Mr. Seward and show it to Mr. Archer and Mr. Holland.

One James Smith, a freeholder at Savannah, appeared and gave in a petition for leave to sell his lot, there being an estate in Scotland fallen to him, which is encumbered with debt, and he would willingly clear it by selling his lot. Not being a Board, we could do nothing in it.

We were also acquainted that Andrew Grant of Georgia was come over, a malcontent there, but it was not true.

Thursday 26.—

Friday 27.—

Saturday 28.—This day my wife's fever quitted her, and also her cholic by the help of laudanum, and only her stitch and cough remained.

Sunday 29.—Prayers and sermon at home. In the evening went to the chapel.

Monday 30.—I went to the Temple to enquire how far my lawyer had proceeded in passing my account with niece Dering; Mr. Barsham told me there had been a hearing before the Master of the Rolls, who was of opinion I should make up two accounts, the one for my late brother Dering, the other for his wife, because Sir Philip Parker is entitled to the half of my niece's effects in case she should die before her being of age or marriage.

By the marriage articles of my brother and sister Dering, there was to be 3,000*l.* settled by him for his wife and for children, of which his wife was to have the half, which half she bequeathed to my wife, but the half belonging to my niece (the only child of the marriage) is by law to be divided between my wife and brother Parker in case my niece Dering should die unmarried before 21 years old. I am therefore to distinguish the receipts and disbursements belonging to my brother Dering's account from those belonging to his wife, which it is impossible to do with respect to divers bills paid since my brother and sister's decease.

Tuesday, July 1.—Visited the Bishop of Litchfield but he was out

of town, and the Earl of Ailsford, and brother Percival and General St. Hipolite, who was likewise out of town.

I went this morning to discourse Mr. Verelts upon divers affairs of the colony, and he told me that he spent yesterday with Lieutenant Horton in planning out such alteration of tenure as would satisfy the inhabitants of Georgia. One was that they should hold their lands in the nature of church leases, paying a small fine on alienation, and that none might buy more than 500 acres. That those who bought might be under covenants to cultivate as far as two thirds of their lot and no more, it being of use that one third should remain underwood. That they also should be subject to the King's quit-rent from the moment it becomes due on their original grants before turned into church leases. That an order should be sent to enquire into the grants already made, by whom possessed, how cultivated and by whom abandoned, and indulgence given to those who are gone and have forfeited to return and enjoy their lands. That such as bought and did not reside themselves, should be obliged to keep an agent on the land. That upon exchange of their grants to church leases, an entrance into the Register's Office and a copy of the Court Roll should be sufficient title, and a copy of the same should be sent to the Trustees, for confirmation, and till so confirmed the land should be deemed their lawful property.

I told Mr. Verelts that I questioned whether copyholders, not being freeholders, could sit upon juries, and that I thought it necessary that purchasers might not buy 50 acre lots as far as 500 acres, for so one man would purchase out ten of the present freeholders in Savannah, and this would destroy the town. I also said it were to be wished that none should be suffered to purchase who had already land, but they should be new settlers, and that young Mr. Stephens was of this opinion.

It was also agreed with Mr. Horton that people might succeed to other lots or lands besides what was granted them by the Trustees, if the same came by marriage, or death of next relations, or gift, subject to the conditions of the grants that fell to them.

We then discoursed of the admission of free negroes, and it seemed to us on reading the Negro Act that the negro slaves are forbid, yet free negroes are not; for though it is forbid to *use* negroes, yet it is said, *contrary to the intent of the Act*, and by the preamble it appears the Act was only made against the use of negro slaves. I desired him to get the Attorney General's opinion thereon, for if the use of free negroes were allowed in our Province, they might perhaps hire themselves to the inhabitants at lower wages than the white servants, and it might content the inhabitants without their being slaves, and enable them to cultivate their lands, the dearness of labour being the great complaint.

Wednesday, 2 July.—Visited Lieut. Horton and discoursed him on the intended alterations of tenures in Georgia.

1. He said he had been employed with Mr. Verelts thereupon, and verily believed that what had been considered by them when granted would satisfy all the reasonable people of the colony, and such as intended to remain in it; but there were some who would never be satisfied do what we would, particularly such as aimed at the magistracy, and such as wanted to make great fortunes by employing negroes.

2. That he believed the colony would be endangered by employing negroes and industrious people might live comfortably without them, but could not indeed grow rich.

3. That there was a spirit for planting mulberry trees in the southern division, but it was a thing quite new to them, and it would be necessary to set some apprentices under Mrs. Camuche that the managing silk might be better known and spread, and that if that woman should die, the art would be lost.

4. That there must be many more inhabitants still in the colony than what Mr. Seward told us.

5. That Mr. Seward misinformed us concerning the Darien's people not supplying the regiment with fresh beef, for they usually send down five or six beefs a week. That indeed he knew but of one inhabitant at Darien who had a garden, but they cultivated land.

6. That the Regents had resolved General Oglethorpe should have an additional company of grenadiers and also additional officers; but that his other demands, of pay for 1,000 Indians, scout boats and rangers, was not resolved, but that General Oglethorpe's expenses in providing them should be paid when the services were certified.

7. That by letters from South Carolina he learned that province was not able to raise the 400 men designed for assisting to take St. Augustine, which was very unlucky, for it would make it difficult for Oglethorpe to surround the place in order to hinder provision coming to it. They could furnish only 200 white men, but talked of sending 200 negroes to assist.

In the evening I visited Mr. Vernon, to congratulate him on his brothers success in demolishing Cheagre Fort. He told me among other things that the Admiral had revived the old discipline of causing regular prayers to be observed on board the fleet, and on occasion of every attempt had also prayers for success thereof.

Thursday, 3 July.—Went to the vocal club.

My wife went for the first time abroad in her coach for the air.

Friday 4.—This day I learned there were a great debate in the Regency whether Sir John Norris should be made acquainted with his sailing orders, which he insisted on, or receive them sealed. That the Lord Chancellor and Duke of Newcastle were of that opinion, but Sir Robert Walpole against it. That at length, being put to the vote, it was carried in Sir John Norris's behalf by one, whereupon Sir Robert acquainted them it was his Majesty's orders to him that Sir John should not know them, and therefore it would be proper to know his Majesty's pleasure again upon that head.

This is by the town esteemed a matter of great importance to Sir Robert.

Mr. La Roch came to me from Lord Sunden to acquaint me that yesterday the Treasury ordered to us the payment of the 4,000*l.* given by Parliament but that on debate they did not think it was given to us so absolutely for the civil concerns of the colony, but that we might pay thereout the 2,000*l.* we had advanced to the military service, which Sir Robert would take care should be put into the next year's account of services incurred. I told him I apprehended this might disable us from a punctual payment of our half yearly estimates in due time, which were always to be sent before hand, so as the money might be in Georgia at the commencement of the half years, and that

besides, we knew not yet but our debts might be more than we apprehend, so that the want of the 2,000*l.* so long as to next session of Parliament may greatly distress us, the same, if paid at all, not coming in perhaps till this time twelvemonth. But I perceived there was little money in the Treasury, otherwise they would not put us off in this manner. He replied that was the very case, for all the money they could rap and rend went to the armaments fitting out.

In the evening Mr. Verelts came to me and confirmed what Mr. La Roch told me, adding that Sir Robert Walpole had endorsed on the order for our 4,000*l.* that the 2,000*l.* demanded by us for so much advanced to the military service should be paid thereout.

I said it was a cruel hardship to make us stand creditors a year longer to the public, when we knew not how our money would answer the civil concerns of the colony, and that possibly, if the Parliament should next year allow of the 2,000*l.* when put into the list of services incurred, it might make them less disposed to grant us a sufficient sum for the civil concerns of the colony.

After this I went with my brother Parker to Marabone Gardens.

Saturday 5.—King Street School. Went with Mr. Seddon to acknowledge a deed before a master in chancery for filling up the number of the Trustees.

Sunday 6.—Prayers and sermon at home. In the evening went to chapel.

Monday 7.—Summons for a board of Trustees and Common Council.

Tho. Archer, Egmont, Eyles, Lapotre, La Roche, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Smith, C. C. chair, Tho. Towers, Vernon, president.

As Trustees, we sealed Mr. William Medcalf's constitution to be minister of Savannah in Mr. Whitfeild's room, and drew up a memorial to the Incorporate Society for a salary to him.

As Common Council.

Ordered that 150*l.* be paid (being General Oglethorpe's bill) to complete 300*l.* appropriated to build a church in Savannah.

Ordered a grant of 500 acres to Mr. William Seward to be set out with his consent and cultivated as he pleases, with power to leave it to the Orphan house if he think fit, or if to another, then that such successor be subject to such covenants of cultivation as other grantees shall be.

Ordered that a Trustee Board have power to seal his grant, if he think fit to take it on these terms.

Ordered that 1,000*l.* in sola bills be sent to Georgia by Captain Thompson for the estimated expenses of the colony from Michaelmas 1740, and that five of the Common Council draw on the bank for the same.

Mr. La Roche acquainted the board that he was desired by Lord Sundon, Lord of the Treasury, to request the favour of us to respite the Treasury's payment of the 2,000*l.* due to us for money employed in the defence and security of the Province, and for which we had presented a memorial to be repaid, but had been neglected by Sir William Young to be put last session into the estimate of military services incurred; Lord Sundon assuring us that this sum should be put into the estimate of services incurred next session.

We agreed to oblige the Treasury therein, but at the same time

1740,
desired Mr. La Roch to tell Lord Sundon that we could take no notice of verbal messages, but should expect the Treasury would sign a resolution, which we now drew up, signifying that the Lords of the Treasury were satisfied that the said sum had been expended by us for the military service, and ought to be repaid us, and resolving it should be repaid us out of the next money appropriated by Parliament for services incurred and not provided for.

But I expressed my doubt whether the little money left for supplying our half year's estimate ending Michaelmas 1741 would hold out, especially as part of this 2,000*l.* remains yet to be paid (near 800*l.*) and I said it was very hard upon us to lend the Government 2,000*l.* for two years, and thereby distress ourselves, when we ought rather to expect the Government would have advanced money to us if necessary; besides, that this was trusting to Sir Robert Walpole who had no affection towards our colony.

Mr. La Roch replied, he could assure us Sir Robert had good intentions to support the colony; and Mr. Verelts said that he had looked into our cash, and was sure that the estimate would not draw all away, so as to inconvenience us before the 2,000*l.* came in, for that the sola bills we should issue did seldom come back to be paid under four months, in which time we might expect the money.

Referred to a committee of accounts to settle the demands of Lieut. Colonel Cochran and Lieut. Horton concerning the barrack money payable by the Treasury, but to be advanced by us at the Treasury's desire.

Referred to the same committee to settle the demands of Thomas Christie and Thomas Jenys.

Mr. Henry Archer made report from the committee appointed to consider of Mr. Miller's memorial, that Judge Holland and he were of opinion that he had no demand in law or equity on the Trustees to make good to him the arrears of travelling allowance due to him from the Apothecary's Company.

We then called in Lieut. Horton, and went upon the alteration of tenure, in order to make the minds of the inhabitants of our province easy, and resolved that no advantage should be taken of any forfeiture against the present possessors, with respect to their neglect of cultivation before midsummer 1740, and that a proper release should be made for that purpose. We also concluded on several changes fit to be made in the tenure of lands.

As that proprietors may succeed to other lands or lots than those originally granted them, whether their new lands came to them by descent or gift, as far as 2,000 acres.

That they should have liberty for two years to come to make leases of seven years of the whole or part of their lands. And that they should not be held to cultivate and plant so great a number of acres as is expressed in their present grants, but only 60 acres in 10 years on 500 acre grants, and 60 more the ten following years.

And that only 1000 mulberry trees be planted within the first ten years on a 500 acre lot, and 1,000 in the next ten years.

That on 50 acre lots it should be sufficient to plant 50 trees in the first ten years, and 50 the second ten years.

A form of grant is to be drawn of these and some other alterations to be made for the Trustees' perusal.

Lieut. Horton told us that when this was done, all reasonable people in the colony will be satisfied.

1. He further told us that as to the 50 acre lots, one man can do no more than clear his garden.

2. That of ten servants there are generally sick two, so that they can pass but for eight at constant work; but that so reckoning, the ten men can cultivate but 25 acres for the first year.

3. That he believed there would be 50,000 mulberry trees planted in the southern division this season.

4. That Quarter Wanset had but two vines living out of 4,000 slips when they arrived two years ago, but that this year there were many thousand, and it was hoped they would prove well.

5. That till the silk becomes a commodity, the only trade of the colony will be lumber and fresh meat to carry to the islands.

6. That it is necessary one third of the lots should be excused cultivation because the timber thereon ought to be preserved; for at present timber (of which himself had a great quantity excellent for building ships) having no market, would be only a drug if cut down and must be burnt, whereas in a compass of years, perhaps eighteen or twenty years hence, it will be very valuable for exportation.

7. That notwithstanding Robert Williams' complaint of want of negroes whereby his lumber (by the dearness of white men's labour) stood him in twenty per cent. more than lumber from other colonies; yet Williams had sent several ship loads of lumber from Savannah and owned he had a gain thereby, although he paid three shillings a day to hired labourers to cut it.

8. That Patrick Grant was a useful man and the best planter in Georgia; that he was now settled at Frederica and naval officer in Samuel Davison's room who resigned it, and that it would be proper Mr. Grant should be made a Justice of Peace because of his station and residence.

When business was over, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Archer, Mr. Towers, I and Lieut. Horton dined at the Horn Tavern, and then I returned home through the park.

Tuesday 8 to Friday 11.

Saturday 12.—Went to the Georgia office upon a committee of account, where met, Egmont, Lapotre, Smith, Eyles, La Roch.

1. We took into consideration a letter from Ebenezer and Thomas Jenys, of Charlestown, stating their account between them and the Trustees, and were of opinion that they had a private transaction with Mr. Causton, besides that with us, and that when they found he could not pay them, they charged his debt upon us. We disagreed also to some other parts of their account.

2. Colonel Cochran attended, and was very urgent that we should pay him the balance of his account of disbursements, amounting 444*l*., expended on account of the landing the regiment at Georgia, and building huts for them, hiring pettiaguas to carry the men from Savannah to Frederica, &c.

We told him we were not empowered to pay him any of the money given by Parliament for the civil uses of the colony, his demand being for military services.

He said the Treasury Board would repay it by putting it into the estimate of services incurred and not provided for, and that they

1740.

had promised it. We replied, they had indeed made a minute thereof and sent it us, but it was not satisfactory, for it did not bind them down to repay it, and it was not absolutely sure the Parliament would grant it, so that as Trustees for the public we knew not how we could justify advancing this money; however, we would see if any thing could be done for his satisfaction, and come to some resolution on Monday next in case we could make a Board of Common Council. In the mean time we desired oath should be made to the truth of his account of disbursements, which Mr. Thomas Stephens, who came with him to the office, offered to do.

3. Lieut. Horton likewise attended to be repaid 69*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.* expended by him on the military account.

We told him the same as we did Colonel Cochran, only explained to him that we believed the Common Council would, when they met, require both him and Colonel Cochran to give security that they will repay the money they desire of us in case the Treasury should not.

4. Then Mr. Thomas Christie attended, between whom and the Trustees there is a difference of accounts, for the Commissioners of accounts in Georgia make him debtor in 30*l.* to the Trust, and he makes us his debtor in 100*l.*

We ran his accounts over article by article, and as he explained them, it seemed to us that his demands are just and his account right.

Reports on these several heads were ordered to be made again next Monday.

Sunday 13.—Communicated at the King's chapel.

In the evening went to chapel.

Monday 14.—A Common Council was summoned this day, but we could make only a Trustee Board, viz.: Lapotre, president, Egmont, Eyles, La Roch, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Smith, T. Towers.

We sealed a letter of attorney to Mr. Verelts to receive of the Treasury the 4,000*l.* given us last sessions.

Lieut. Colonel Cochran and Lieut. Horton attended to know our resolutions concerning their demands to be repaid the money they had disbursed on the military concerns, for that although the Treasury warrant for our receiving the 4,000*l.* mentioned their expenses, as what it was expected we should advance, to be repaid us next session by putting the same into Sir William Young's estimate of services incurred not provided for by Parliament, yet there was not assurance in the said warrant that they should so be inserted, neither was it sure the Parliament would allow it, and it rather looked like a shift in the Treasury to get rid of us, and that their Lordships have no design to pay the money at all, otherwise they would have inserted it in the estimate of services incurred and not provided for last sessions.

But part of Lieut. Colonel Cochran's account being for wine, &c. delivered into the stores, we separated the same from his military disbursements, and upon Mr. Thomas Stephens swearing to the truth of the delivery of them, we told him the money should be paid him.

Mr. Thomas Christie likewise attended, but being no Board we could not receive the report of the committee of accounts relating to him but deferred it to this day sennit in hopes of a Board.

James Smith of Savannah appeared, and acquainted us that he had agreed with Captain William Thompson to sell his 50 acre lot to him, for 20*l.*, if we would consent thereto. Accordingly we gave him leave.

I returned home to dinner and stayed the evening at home.

Tuesday 15.—This day Lord Catheart sets out for the Isle of Wight to embark the marines with all the expedition he is able. He takes with him eight complete regiments, each 811 men, and is to be joined in America by 4,000 more, which with those belonging to the train, &c. will compose an army of 10,998 men. He takes also thirty pieces of brass cannon for both field and siege, and it is supposed goes first to Jamaica.

He goes not very well satisfied with Sir Robert Walpole, who directed the money for this expedition and the officers' pay to pass through two paymasters' hands instead of the agents of the regiments, hands as usual, whereby the officers are distressed, they having occasion for their pay by way of advance on account of the necessaries they have furnished themselves with, and which the agents of regiments are used to advance, whereas the paymasters choose to return the money to America because of the advantage they get by the exchange. Lord Cathcart apprehended this was done to retard his embarkation, and the officers determined yesterday to petition the Regency, that their agents might have the command of their money. But my Lord unwilling to make that push against Sir Robert, prevailed on them to take up the money they had here occasion for on their private security.

I returned for the summer to Charlton, my wife being, I thank God, so far mended as to be able to go, though she still takes the jesuits bark.

Wednesday 16 to Sunday 20.—Stayed at Charleton.

Monday 21.—Went up to the Georgia Office on summons of a Common Council. Archer (Henry), Egmont, president, Eyles, Lapotre, ch., Lord Beauclerc, Smith, Towers (Thomas), Towers, (Chris^{r}.), Vernon.

As Trustees we received a report that the 4,000*l.* given by Parliament last year for the civil concerns of the colony has been received. We read the report of the Lords of Trade, dated 8th February last, made to the Privy Council upon the draft of the Pilot Act we had prepared, and had been referred to them. This report appeared to be made with animosity against us, but we were not surprised at it, that Board being constantly our enemies.

We referred it to Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Eyre, and Mr. Holland, or any two of them, to consider of.

As Common Council we resolved many things which I shall insert when I get a copy of the minutes of the Common Council book of the transactions of this day.

Several of us dined together, and at night I returned to Charleton.

Stayed at Charleton till Tuesday 29.

Tuesday 29.—Went to town with my wife to consult Dr. Wilmot on her cough and feverish disorder.

Bought 100*l.* old South Sea Annuities for my niece at 112¼.

Mr. Dawnay, eldest son of the Lord Downs, died this day in Malburow Street. He was a very good man, communicated every Sunday, and on all festivals and saints days when given, and was extremely charitable and good to his children and servants, yet an hour before he died *he could not tell where he was to go.*

Wednesday 30.—I returned with my wife to Charlton. Mr. Verelts wrote me word that Mr. Tuckwell (of Bristol, now in town) had a letter from Mr. J. Brownfeild, Registrar at Savannah, dated 7 May, full of

1740.

prayers of success against Augustine, the siege of which by account from Charlestown was opened on Sunday, 27 May last.

Thursday 31.—Stayed at Charlton.

Friday 1 to Friday 8.—Stayed at Charlton.

Saturday 9.—Mr. Verelts and his wife came down to dine with me. I signed a draft on the bank to Alderman Hankey for 500*l.* to pay sola bills returned from Georgia for payment. He brought Mr. Stephens' journal from 15 March to 13 May, wherein there was nothing very material.

Also a letter from Mr. Norris of 7 May to him, advising that he was desired to go with the soldiers to the siege of Augustine by General Oglethorpe.

Also an abstract of General Oglethorpe's proceedings with his soldiers in Florida from 9 May to 19, in which time he took fort St. Diego, eight hours march from Augustine, in which were fifty men in garrison who surrendered by capitulation; there were there 9 swivel guns and two carriage guns and seventy small arms, which last he gave the Indians that were with him.

Sunday 10.

Sunday 17.—Stayed at Charlton.

Monday 18.—Went to town to receive dividends of my niece's stock in the funds and returned to dinner.

Mr. Verelts acquainted me by letter that the French have at length made peace with the Chickesaws; they have been also tampering with the Creeks. The French are now masters of the Messasippie river, and can join their forces from Quebeck, so as at any time to make head against Carolina and Georgia and drive both into the sea. Besides, this may be followed by drawing off other nations from our alliance.

This had been often represented to the Ministry, and a small annual allowance of presents from the Government, with a proper support of the Chickesaws (who are subjects to England) in their wars, had preserved them to us. This much weakens the barrier of Carolina and Georgia. Colonel Bull has wrote for protection by the addition of more troops, and possibly this may turn out ill for Georgia; for, as Carolina is most favoured, if it be resolved to send a regiment thither, the Ministry may abandon Georgia to the Spaniards and order Oglethorpe's regiment to Carolina.

Stayed in the country from 18 August to to 5 September.

Friday, 5 September.—Went to the Georgia Office where there was neither a Board of Common Council or Trustees, and only Mr. Lapotre was there. We signed drafts on Sir —— Hankey, one for 500*l.* and the other for 300*l.*, to pay sola bills lately come over.

The account I there heard is that the hurricanes expected this time of the year obliged General Oglethorpe to raise the siege of Augustine.

I dined alone at the Thatched House, and lay in town.

Saturday, 6 September.—Returned to dinner to Charlton.

Wednesday 24.—Went to town to buy 4 per cent annuities stock for myself and niece.

Remained at Charlton till 16 October.

Thursday, 16 October.—Went to town for the winter, and dined with my son.

Friday 17.—Went to Court and then dined with my brother Percival.

Saturday 18.—Went to a committee of correspondence at the Georgia Office. Vernon, Egmont, Smith.

1. We considered bill and demand on the Trustees, and resolved that 50*l.* charged by him for boats and men kept by him should be struck off and disallowed, whereby the Trustees' debt due to him will be reduced to about 16*l.*

2. A petition of the widow Fage, late of Highgate (but returned to England with her daughter, 12 April, 1739) was read, praying some relief in her bad circumstances. We resolved that 5*l.* should be allowed her till enquiry could be made what is become of her lot, which when sold the overplus should also be given her.

3. A letter from Mr. Urlsperger, of Ausburg, dated 25 August 1740, was read, desiring certain goods for the Saltsburgers should be sent them, and also that a young man might go to them. We agreed that the goods should go out of hand with Captain Thompson of the "Georgia Pink" who sails on Tuesday next with thirty recruits for Colonel Oglethorpe's regiment with Lieut. Horton, with whom also goes Mr. Woodrofe of Savannah.

4. A letter from Woodward and Flower, merchants of Portroyal, to the Trustees was read, praying relief against Mr. Fallowfeild who acts as naval officer at Savannah and had seized their cargo of French sugar and molossus, and obliged them to give bond to answer the King's duties, which they thought was not rightly demanded, because they always understood no duties were payable to the King for goods brought thither. We also read Mr. Fallowfeild's account of said seizure, to which he added in a pressing manner his desire to have instructions sent him how he ought to act in such cases.

We debated the matter and agreed that the bond taken by Mr. Fallowfeild was illegal and of no force, because he is not a naval officer yet appointed by the Commissioners of the Customs, and consequently no officer at all, but that as those sugars and molossus ought by the English laws for the plantations to pay duty, they should still remain in Mr. Fallowfeild's custody, till his Majesty's instructions should be had, for which purpose we thought it proper a memorial should be presented to his Majesty. In the mean time that those merchants to be wrote to, that their case was under consideration and they should know the Trustees' resolution as soon as possible.

5. The same merchants drew upon us a bill for 59*l.* odd shillings, being for goods delivered Mr. Causton two years ago, and we agreed it ought to be paid, the commissioners of accounts in Georgia having certified to us that the same is a just debt.

6. Before the committee sat, myself, Mr. Anderson and Captain Coram met and sealed 2,000*l.* in sola bills for the use of the colony, which completes the half year's allowance of our estimate to Lady Day 1741.

7. A letter from Dr. Henry Garret, of Savannah, to the Trustees, and another to me, was read, praying consideration for services done to the orphans, and also complaining of hardships done him by the magistrates of Savannah in relation to the accounts of Solomon and Minis, Jews in partnership at Savannah, whose books he kept but was refused payment for his trouble, wherein he desired us to redress him: we agreed that his requests should be transmitted to Georgia to be examined, and their opinions sent us; but that as to his demand

1740.

on Minis, it was a private transaction, which the court of Savannah should terminate.

We ordered our report to be made up against the next Common Council Board.

I dined with Mr. Smith and Mr. Verelts at the Tavern, and then visited my daughter Percival.

Sunday 19.—Stayed at home.

Monday 20.—Called upon Mr. Green and received my half year annuities, due midsummer and Christmas 1738.

Called on Mr. Annesley and paid him his half year's interest of 7,000*l.* due 9th instant.

Tuesday 21.—Visited Sir Francis Clerke, Mr. Augustus Schutz, Lord Grantham and brother Percival. Then went to court.

This day my daughter Percival miscarried.

Wednesday 22.—People talk every day more freely than another against the conduct of the Administration.

They affirm the plague is got into the *Cambridge*, an 80 gun ship of which my cousin Thomas Whorwood is Captain, through the badness of the victuals, and of the bedding, which was stuffed with pinions of pigeons with the rotten flesh upon them, and such trash as tanners' pits afford, so that the seamen are turned to land, the beds and chests burnt, and they are washing the ship with vinegar.

The stowing close together the prest seamen, and keeping them pent up without air, for fear of their deserting, has contributed not a little to it.

To say the truth, the management in this respect has been abominable, and Captain Hildesley of the *Lyon*, a 50 gun ship, has quitted the service, declaring he will discover the abuses.

Before the late King of Prussia died, he said people wished his death, but when his son came to succeed, they would wish him alive again. Whatever his people may have got by this succession, England has got nothing, for the new King is as much averse to our King as the father, and possibly more, occasioned by his not being paid the legacy left him by our late King. When he was asked if he would not visit our King when lately at Hanover, he said, yes, but he must first do justice.

And he has been further displeased, by a letter our King's mistress wrote her mother when the late King of Prussia died, wherein she told her, it was well for England he was dead, for the King of England could manage the successor as he pleased. The old woman had the indiscretion to show this letter, by which means the King of Prussia's minister at Hanover got a copy of it and sent it to his master.

The King of Prussia, to show his resentment, would not visit our King though in his late progress he came within a few miles of him, and at his public levee took an opportunity when Lord Holderness was present to show his contempt of our Administration. For asking why the Duke of Cumberland went on board Sir J. Norris's fleet, and being answered it was to see some action, he replied aloud, "What? does any one expect to see action from an English fleet?"

It has been wondered why his Majesty went this summer to Hanover, when we were in war with Spain, and on the brink of one with France, and it was answered, his Majesty had matters of great consequence to transact in Germany, a reconciliation with Prussia, forming

treaties and the like ; but nothing of this being done, they now say it was to divorce his mistress from her husband, which according to the forms of the courts of law there, could not be done but by her presence there.

Thursday 23.—Visitcd cousin Le Grand and cousin Betty Southwell. In the evening went to the play.

Friday 24.—Visited Lord Wilmington and Lord Mansel and brother Percival.

Saturday 25.—Visited Lady Salisbury.

Sunday 26.—Stayed all day at home through the sharpness of the weather.

Monday 27.—Visited Count Nassaw and Mr. Vernon, and Colonel Cecil.

Monday, 3 November 1740.—I went to the Georgia Office to look after some entries, and Mr. Verelts told me the Government had ordered 800 new raised men under command of Colonel Gouge to go to Colonel Oglethorpe's assistance, and that Sir Robert Walpole will certainly put the 2,000*l.* advanced by us for the military service in Georgia into the list of services incurred and unprovided for by Parliament last year, so that there is great hope that money will be repaid us.

Visited my brother Percival in the evening.

Monday, 10 November.—Lieut. Horton came with Mr. Verelts to see me this morning. They told me

1. There was hope that the augmentation of a company of grenadiers to General Oglethorpe's regiment was like to succeed.

2. That Patrick Grant, one of the ringleaders of the Savannah memorial for negroes, has been killed in a duel with an officer of Oglethorpe's regiment.

3. That Mr. Seward lost his life in Gloucestershire by a stone cast at him as he was preaching in the fields.

4. That Mr. Whitfeild lies imprisoned in Philadelphia for debt, supposed to be bargaining for land which Mr. Sewel who is dead was to pay.

Thursday 13.—Visited Mr. Wesley, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Tuffnall, and Dr. Tessier.

Friday 14.—Visited the Speaker, Sir George Savile, Bishop of Oxford, Lord Wilmington, Mr. Thomas Clark, daughter Hanmer and cousin Le Grand.

Saturday 15.—A committee of accounts was summoned to examine the year's accounts ending 9 June, 1740, in order to the printing it, and we went through the vouchers and prepared a report for to lay before the Common Council next Monday. Prcsent :—Vernon, Egmont, Smith, La Roche.

Sunday 16.—Prayers and sermon at home. Then went to Court and was well received.

Monday 17.—A Common Council was summoned to approve of the general accounts of the Trustees for the year ending 9 June last, and receivc a report from the committee of accounts ; but were not a Board. Egmont, La Roch, Shaftsbury, Smith, Hales, Vernon.

We did nothing therefore. Four of us dined together, and in the evening we read over some part of "The State of Georgia" which we dcsign to print.

There came a letter from Mr. Oglethorpe to Mr. Verelts, with a bill on the Government for some expenses by him created for the military service of the colony, and a letter from Charlestown, dated 31 July, that there was put on board the "Albion" a box for the Trustees which we suppose to contain Mr. Stephens' journals. The "Albion" being arrived in the Downs, we expect to have our packets on Wednesday, on which day we directed a Common Council.

Tuesday 18.—This day the session of Parliament opened, and the King's speech gave general satisfaction, but the address of thanks was opposed in both Houses. In the lower House, the address was moved by Mr. Bromley and seconded by young Mr. Selwyn. The minority were for adding to it that the House would make enquiry how the money given last year has been employed, but the court over-ruled it by a majority of 226 against 159.

In the House of Lords, the Lord Holderness moved one address and the Duke of Arguile another, but the former, which was that of the Court, was carried by 66 against 38.

Wednesday 19.—A Common Council summoned. Robert Ayers, Henry Archer, Egmont, Steven Hales, Edward Digby, Adam Anderson, Shaftsbury, Samuel Smith, Robert Tracey, Christopher Towers, Vernon, Sir William Heathcote.

The committee of 10 October, 1740 reported 21*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* due to Mr. Hawkins, 1 Bailiff of Frederica, which was agreed to.

Reported a bill of 59*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* fit to be paid, agreed to.

Mr. Christie's memorial read, representing that in a former resolution concerning his demands on the Trustees as due to him, the Trustees omitted 16*l.* due to him for the keeping Trust servants given him by the Trustees to be maintained at their expense, and 10*l.* due to him for half year keeping a clerk as allowed in our estimate.

We agreed to defer entering on his affair, because of letters arrived in the Downs, but not yet brought to the office, which may possibly inform us of debts owing from said Christie to the Trust, which, should that appear, will lessen our payment to be made him: besides, that he having disposed of the servants he demanded 16*l.* for keeping, we thought he had no claim to that money when not possessed of those servants.

Report of the committee of accounts of 15th instant was made that they had gone through the annual account of receipts and disbursements to 9 June 1740, and the same was approved, and

Resolved that any three of the Common Council present the same to the officers required by the charter, and that 100 copies of it be printed.

A memorial from the Incorporate Society in Scotland was read, declaring they will not be bound to pay their missioner at Darien 50*l.* per annum till his 300 acres for religious uses are cleared. And that they expected the grant should run for a missioner to be of the Church of Scotland established.

Both these were agreed to by the Board.

Impressed 250*l.* to Alderman Hankey.

This day Captain Hugh Mackay arrived express from Georgia with letters from General Oglethorpe to the Duke of Newcastle and Sir Robert Walpole, and one for Mr. Verelts, dated from Frederica 28th August, expressing that he was ill, and hoped to be able to defend

Georgia. It enclosed an account of his expenses against Augustine.

N.B.—The committee reported that between the 9th June 1739 and 9 June 1740 there had been received 20094 17 4
and that there remained the 9 June 1739 a balance in the Trustees' hands of 2352 5 9

In all 22447 3 1
and deducting disbursements made to 9 June, 1740 ... 16527 15 6

There remained 9 June, 1740... ... ... 5919 7 7

Letters from South Carolina just arrived mention Mr. Whitfeild's being dangerously ill there.

Thursday 20.—Visited Mr. Traey, Mr. Digby, Genl. St. Hipolite, Col. Schutz, brother Percival, cousin Ed. Southwell and cousin William Southwell.

Went to the play at night.

Friday 21.—Stayed all day at home.

Saturday 22.—Visited Sir William Heathcote, Lord Palmerston, Lord Tireonnell and Lord Bathurst.

Passed the evening at home.

Sunday 23.—Prayers and sermon at home.

Monday 24.—Visited the Bishop of Cork, Dr. Clayton, Sir Edward Dering, and Brother Parker. Captain Hugh Mackay, lately come from Georgia, and Lieut. Horton, and Mr. Verelts dined with me.

The Captain told me that 35 inhabitants of Darien were slain at the siege of Augustine.

Tuesday 25.—This day the House of Commons on the motion of Lord Baltimore voted *nem. con.* that the Speaker should write the thanks of the House to Vice Admiral Vernon for his signal services.

Wednesday 26.—Stayed at home the morning, went in the evening to the music club.

Thursday 27.—This day came the following letters from Georgia, viz.:

1 July 1740, Mr. Thomas Jones to Mr. Verelts.
15 July 1740, Mr. Thomas Jones to Mr. Verelts.
1 August, Mr. Thomas Jones to Mr. Verelts.
5 July, Colonel Stephens to Verelts.
Colonel Stephens' Journal from 14 May to 5 July.
4 August, Colonel Stephens to Verelts.
Colonel Stephens' Journal from 6 July to 2 August.

Dr. Clayton, Bishop of Cork, his lady, Mrs. Forth, and my brother Percival's family dined with me.

Friday 28.—Sir Edward Dering, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Bindon and my son dined with me. Passed the evening at home.

Saturday 29.—Passed the day at home.

Sunday 30.—Went to church, and passed the rest of the day at home.

December 1, Monday.—Went to the Georgia Office, where met, Lord Sidney Beauclere, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Ayers, Egmont in the chair, Lapotre, Shaftsbury, Smith, Tho. Towers, Christopher Towers, Vernon.

Read a letter from Captain Pearce concerning a sola bill of ten

1740.

pound taken on board the Carolina ship which brought over Captain Brathwait whom the Spaniards basely murdered.

We ordered payment of the same, security being given to indemnify the Trustees against their paying it twice over.

Read a memorial from Lieut. Philip Delagal exposing his services in Georgia, and read also the committee's report upon his former application, wherein direction was mentioned as fit to be given (and was accordingly ordered by the Board) to the commissioners of accounts in Georgia to certify their opinion of his demand; which order, though made out 14 April last, did not go till October following for want of convoy.

Ordered that 10*l.* be advanced him on account.

Ordered that a committee meet on Saturday next to consider a State of the Colony drawn up by our secretary, intended on review to be printed.

Ordered that, when approved, 1,000 copies of it to be printed.

Mr. Thomas Christie (late bailiff of Savannah) appeared and desired to have a lease of 200 acres on the east side of Savannah near the town and on the river.

We agreed to grant his desire, that his lease shall run for 21 years and on renewals to pay double fine; to carry four servants, &c.

We drew up our petition to Parliament for money, and agreed that it shall finally be adjusted on Saturday next.

Mr. Vernon, Mr. Ayers, Mr. H. Archer, Lord Shaftsbury, Mr. Christopher Towers, Mr. Lapotre and I dined together, after which we agreed that Mr. Henry Archer should show our State of the Colony and our petition for money to Sir J. Barnard and Mr. Sandys, hoping they will enter into our affairs and favour us when our petition shall be presented and debated, for we expect it will be strongly debated.

This day the Lords voted thanks to Admiral Vernon for his services as the Commons had done, but there was a division whether the Admiral's instructions should be shown to the House, which was carried against the showing them by a majority of 58 against 37.

2 December, Tuesday.—Visited Lord Tirconel and cousin Le Grand. Went to St. James' Vestry. Passed the evening at home.

This day Mr. Cooley, a writer or scrivener, was sent to Newgate for printing and presenting the House of Commons with a paper entitled *Considerations on the Embargo*, the same being voted scandalous, malicious, &c.

3 December, Wednesday.—Visited Mr. Stroud, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir Charles Bunbury, brother Percival, Mr. Forester and Sir Wyndham Knatchbull. Dined with me the Earl of Shaftsbury, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Vernon, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Thomas Towers, Mr. Christopher Towers.

This day there was a long debate upon sending the printer of the *Daily Post*, Mr. Mears, to Newgate for publishing part of *The Considerations on the Embargo*. There was a division for not sending him to Newgate, but the Court carried it by 220 against 163.

Thursday 4.—Lord Tirconnel, Mr. Tracy, Mr. La Roch, and Mr. Digby dined with me.

Friday 5.—

Saturday 6.—A committee met to read over the book prepared by

our secretary, entitled "A representation of the state and usefulness of the colony of Georgia." Digby, Egmont, La Roche, Shaftsbury, Smith, Lord Tirconnel, Vernon.

After some few corrections we ordered it should go to the press, and if possible be out before the holidays.

N.B.—It was observable that Mr. Henry Archer, the two Mr. Towers, Mr. Tracy, who had all promised me to be present, and are all Sir Robert Walpole's creatures, did not come. Neither other of his creatures, Mr. Sloper, Lord Sidney Beauclerc and Mr. Eyles, though all summoned.

It seems to me that they would have no hand in this book, lest if objected to in any part, they might not be obliged to defend it; nor were they willing to appear too zealous to the rest of the gentlemen, lest we should expect from them a better support, either with Sir Robert or in the House, than they care to give. This last is manifest from Lord Sidney Beauclerc's telling our secretary we should have no money this year, and Mr. Henry Archer asking me whether we intended to petition for any, a cold question for a Trustee to make. When I told him that we must have money, or must surrender our charter, he then hoped 3,000*l.* would be all.

In the evening, Lord Shaftsbury, Mr. Smith and I waited on the Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Justice Lee with the annual account of our receipts and disbursements to the 9th June, 1740. The Master of the Rolls being very ill, we could not present the same to him.

Sunday 7.—Went to Court and to chapel.

Monday 8.—Visited Mr. Bindon, cousin Le Grand and Lord Mansel.

Tuesday 9.—Visited cousin Le Grand.

This day the Duke of Arguile moved the House of Lords that to augment the army by raising new regiments, rather than by adding private men to each company, is unnecessary expensive and dangerous to the liberty of the subject. He was supported by Lord Carteret, &c. But Lord Harvey moved for the previous question whether the Duke's motion should be put to the question, and the Court carried it should not by 59 against 42.

The same day the Commons resolved to address the King to take off the embargo on rice and fish. The minority carried this question by 17.

Wednesday 10.—Visited the Bishop of Cork. In the evening went to the music club.

The House of Commons sat upon the army in committee upon the same kind of motion with that of the Duke of Arguile before mentioned, and the court party carried it for augmenting the army by new corps, by 55 majority. There were about 450 members in the House, the majority 252, the minority 197, besides the tellers.

Thursday 11.—On report made of the committee's resolution of yesterday concerning the army, the debate renewed, but the majority carried it by a greater number than the day before, 232 against 166.

I visited Lord Bathurst, Lord Palmerston.

Friday 12.—Went to the House of Commons to hear debates.

Saturday 13.—Visited Mr. Ayers, Lord Lovel, cousin William Southwell and Mr. Thomas Archer.

Sunday 14.– Prayers and sermon at home.

1740.

Monday 15.—Georgia affairs. Vernon, president, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Egmont, Smith, Shaftsbury, Tracy, Anderson.

We prepared the draft of our petition. Lord Sidney was for asking but 5,000*l.* but we told him we should want 10,000*l.*

A full Board is to meet on Friday to consider it.

We read letters arrived on Saturday from Georgia.

Mr. Gronau to Verelts, dated 16 June.

Mr. Boltzius to Verelts dated 6 September.

Mr. Jones to Mr. Lyde, apothecary, dated 18 September.

Mr. Stephens' Journal from 4 May to 4 October. And his letter to Mr. Verelts, 6 October.

Mr. Jones to Mr. Verelts 6 October.

Lord Mansel and Mr. Blackwood, and Mrs. Blackwood, with their children dined with us.

Tuesday 16.—Visited Mr. Lapotre.

Wednesday 17.—Stayed at home.

Thursday 18.—

Friday 19.—Georgia affairs. A Trustee Board met to settle our petition to Parliament.

La Roch in the chair, Archer (Thomas) Archer (Henry), Egmont, Holland, Lapotre Shaftsbury, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Lord Tirconel, Towers (Thomas), Tracy (Robert), Vernon, Anderson, Sir William Heathcote.

We read Mr. Thomas Jones' letter to Mr. Lyde of 18 September.

Read the last year's estimates, with an account of the exceedings that have been made thereto; and resolved upon petitioning the Parliament for 7,000*l.* to carry on the necessary expenses of the year from Lady Day next. Lord Sidney, Mr. Towers, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. Thomas Archer, and Sir William Heathcote hung much to ask for but 6,000*l.*, but they at last acquiesced in 7,000*l.*

Then our petition being prepared and suited to the articles of expense resolved on, it was desired of Lord Tirconel and Mr. Tracy to carry it to Sir Robert Walpole, and to desire he would procure the King's consent to it. Mr. Thomas Archer, Mr. Henry Archer, Mr. La Roch and Lord Sidney declined going to Sir Robert, and Mr. Thomas Towers slunk away to prevent being asked.

Mr. Vernon hinted to the gentlemen the necessity of appointing some person in Georgia with greater authority than any now are invested with, in order that the Trustees' commands and instructions may be better executed than hitherto, instancing the misfortune of the light-house being ready to fall by means of a person in the colony who had neglected the repair, and prevented it when it might have been repaired in time. He meant Col. Oglethorpe, who assuming too much authority to himself, expects that whatever orders we send, though ever so peremptory, shall not be complied with till he give his own directions therein.

The Trustees had before taken out of his hands the fingering the money, and now Mr. Vernon thought fit to take from him also any concern in the civil affairs of the colony.

This day arrived a saucy letter to the Trustees from Savannah, dated 10 August, 1740, and signed by Bailey, Stirling, Grant and Douglas,

vilifying Col. Oglethorpe and divers of the Trust for refusing them the use of negroes, &c.*

Asking this day of Lord Sidney Beauclerc, in confidence, why Sir Robert Walpole prevented our designed enquiry by Parliament into the state of the colony, he confessed to me that an enquiry would have been followed by a vote of approbation, whereby Sir Robert would be tied down to maintain the colony, although it might be proper to give it up to the Spaniards upon a peace. I can well trust my Lord for the truth of this, nobody knowing Sir Robert's mind better.

Tuesday 23.—Visited Lord Ailsford, Lord Guernesea, the Bishop of Litchfield, and Mrs. Southwell.

Wednesday 24.—Visited the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. Tracy and brother Percival.

Thursday 25.—Christmas Day; communicated at the King's chapel.

Friday, 26 December.—Went to St. James's Vestry, where we chose in the Duke of St. Albans, the Lord Cha. Cavendish, and Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, Bt., whom I recommended.

This day Lord Tirconnel and Mr. Tracy carried our petition to Parliament for money to Sir Robert Walpole, and desired he would obtain His Majesty's consent for presenting it: at the same time they acquainted him that we should have occasion for 7,000*l.* over and above the 1,900*l.* due to us for what we had advanced to the military service and which he had promised to put this year into the list of military contingencies not provided for by Parliament: so that we should count on 8,900*l.* for this ensuing year's service commencing at Lady Day next. Sir Robert readily promised that he would get the King's consent, and made no scruple at the sum, only advised we should ask for the sum of 9,000*l.* of Parliament and quit the 1,900*l.* before proposed to be put into list of military contingencies. The gentlemen replied, it was all one to them which way we got the money, and it was their business to acquiesce in his method.

My brother and sister Percival and Mrs. Donellan and Mr. Jo. Temple dined with me.

Saturday 27.—Georgia. A Trustee Board: Vernon, President, Egmont, Heathcote, Lapotre, La Roche, Shaftsbury, Tracy, Lord Tirconnel, Sir Will Heathcote,

1. Seal put to the Trustees' petition to Parliament for money.

2. Lord Tirconnel and Mr. Tracy reported their attendance on Sir Robert Walpole yesterday with a copy of our petition to Parliament for money; that he received them favourably and promised to obtain the King's consent to our application and that we should have 9,000*l.*, which he chose rather should be all asked for at once of the Parliament, than to ask only 7,000*l.* of the Parliament and to put the 2,000*l.* in the list of military disbursements not provided for by Parliament.

3. A letter from Mr. Boltzius to Mr. Hen. Newman was read, dated

* End of Vol. II. of the manuscript diary. This volume is not indexed, though blank pages have been left for the purpose. On the last page are the following memoranda:—

Lieut. Horton lodges at a Jeweller's at the corner of Fountain Court in the Strand.

Benj. Martin, Esq., at Mrs. Walker's in Brownlow Street, next Bedford Row, Holborn.

Hon. Geo. Evans, Esq., at Laxford, near Stamford, Northampton.

26 June, 1740 and received yesterday, wherein he desires a subsistence and some small salary for Mr. Thilo, their physician, whose contract for residing with them 3 years is expiring.

4. We were not a Common Council Board, but ordered a letter to be wrote to Mr. Newman, that we would recommend it to the Common Council to agree that a 50 acre lot of land should be granted Mr. Thilo, and that they should grant him a servant to be maintained 1 year at the Trustees' expense, and to have working tools and a cow, a calf, and hog.

5. Mr. Vernon took notice how ill our orders are executed in Georgia by reason of Col. Oglethorpe's stopping them if not approved by him, or neglecting to give his approbation of their being executed, without which those to whom we send them will not proceed therein: from whence has arose much disgrace and mischief to the Trustees and the colony: as in the instance of the lighthouse, so often ordered by the Trustees to be repaired, which has not been done, and is now past repair, whereby an expense of perhaps 1,500*l.* will fall on the Trustees to rebuild it, when had their orders been obeyed in time it would not have cost 200*l.* That from a like mistaken conceived duty, of consulting with Col. Oglethorpe upon everything previous to its execution, though of the utmost consequence to be obeyed with the greatest dispatch, we have been and are yet deprived of any knowledge of the true state of the colony, though wrote for a year ago, that we might be prepared to answer the malicious stories and lies spread of the colony when the present session of Parliament met, and a debate should arise thereon.

He therefore recommended to the gentlemen to consider seriously, whether it were not necessary to vest some person with a superior authority to act in the Province than any now there is possessed of (Col. Oglethorpe excepted) and to make such person wholly independent of Col. Oglethorpe, whose time is so much taken up in the military concerns of the colony, that 'tis impossible for him to conduct the civil affairs of it. That in his own opinion it will be necessary to create a President and Council for the North division of the Province, and a President and Council for the Southern division. That by making two Presidents we should avoid the constituting one person to govern the whole province, and so preserve the colony to ourselves; otherwise the appointing a single person for the whole, would be in a manner surrendering our charter: for when once we had established a Governor whose choice must be approved of by the King, we could not remove him again at pleasure, and by our charter such Governor would be obliged to obey not only the Trustees' orders but the orders also of any persons under His Majesty, whereby the Board of Trade (our enemies) would become our masters, and not regarding or acquainting the Trustees, would send over such orders as they pleased which might on a multitude of occasions clash or interfere with the orders sent by the Trustees: so that no gentleman would continue in the Trust to be rivalled, disputed with, and become subservient to the Board of Trade, who know as little of the colony as they do of trade. That he thought Col. Stephens would in every gentleman's judgment be the fittest person for President of the North, with some handsome salary to support the dignity of it, and as for the southern division, we might compliment Col. Oglethorpe with being President,

he being resident there. He would not indeed act as such with any salary, the Charter not allowing any of the Trust to hold a place of profit, but probably he would execute the Office for nothing.

He concluded that he made no motion at this time concerning this charge of the constitution, but desired the gentlemen would turn it in their thoughts.

All present came readily into his scheme, and he was desired to sketch out a plan, which he promised.

After this our printed book entitled, *An impartial Enquiry into the State and Utility of the Province of Georgia*, being printed and the copies brought to the Board, we agreed to send one copy of the same to the King, the Prince, the Duke, and to all the members of Parliament, Lords and Commons.

I dined at home and in the evening visited Sir Jo. Bland ill of the gout.

Sunday 28.—Went to St. James' Church in the morning, and to chapel at evening.

Monday 29.

Tuesday 30.—Visited Sir Will Heathcote and Sir Francis Clerke, dined with the Bishop of Cork, and in the evening visited cousin Le Grande.

Wednesday 31.—Went to Charlton and returned to dinner. In the evening went to the play, *As you like it*. It was well acted, and there is a good moral in it.

A few days ago, Mr. Christie, who returns to Georgia upon a lease of land he is obtaining of the Trustees, told Mr. Verelts that had not the Trustees interposed two years ago to preserve Georgia, the Ministry would have settled the English limits at Port Royall, and relinquished all southward thereof as not appertaining to His Majesty's Dominions. Which a Lord of the Board of Trade told him. Also, he said, upon perusing our printed book in behalf of the colony, that it was not supported strong enough, and if he had been consulted, he could have added more strength to it. Also, he commended Col. Stephens to a high degree, and wished there were some more in the colony of his ability and good temper. Also he said that young Stephens had been with him to desire his promise to support him in a scheme he had for promoting the silk in Georgia : to which he replied, he could promise nothing till he saw the scheme, which the other would not shew him, and yet continued to press him, at which he wondered much.

1741.

Thursday, 1st January, 1740-1.—Visited my brother Percival, ill of the gout, and Lord Tirconnel.

Friday 2.—Went to a meeting of Trustees at King's Street Chapel. Passed the evening at home.

Saturday 3.—Stayed at home all day.

Sunday 4,—Went to Chapel, then to Court, and gave the printed account of Georgia to the Duke of Marlborow the Lord of the Bedchamber to the King in waiting, to present His Majesty. And gave another of those books to Mr. Wyndham to present the Duke of Cumberland. The Duke thanked me for it, and the King laid it on his cabinet.

I also gave a book to my son to give to the Lord in waiting to present the Prince.

Went to chapel in the afternoon and thence to visit my brother Percival in the gout.

Monday 5.—Visited Mr. Wesley and Sir George Savile. Dined with Mr. Tracy, where dined also Lord Sidney Beauclerc, and Mr. Thomas Towers, and Sir Will. Wynn. We had some talk about Georgia, but Mr. Towers opened not his mouth, which was worth observation. Lord Sidney asked me how much we petitioned for this Parliament; I answered, he knew as well as I, but that if we had asked for 10,000*l.* Sir Robert would have as readily given us that as he has given us 9,000*l.* That his Lordship was present at the Board when we agreed the sum. He then asked who was to present our petition to Parliament? I replied, it lay on him and the other Trustees to find the person, being of the House, which I was not: that anyone might present our petition, it was all one who. He then talked of opposition to the granting of money in Parliament and mentioned Lord Gage and Col. Mordaunt. I said, nobody minded Lord Gage, and as to Col. Mordaunt, I wished his Lordship or others would tell Sir Robert Walpole that the Trustees will think themselves ill used by him, if he shall suffer a ridicule to pass on us as he did last year, when we petitioned: that we know the colony to be of consequence, and give ourselves much trouble for the public, but if we are so laughed at for our pains it will tempt us to give up the trust, for we cannot but think the public is much obliged to us, and at least we deserve to be thanked. That if Sir Robert would but tell Col. Mordaunt he looks on the colony to be a serious affair, the Colonel would leave his joking, and it will look very oddly in the eyes of the world for Sir Robert to obtain leave of his Majesty for our applying for 9,000*l.*, while he (Sir Robert) should suffer jokes to be made on us, at the same time that he gives us money. That should this be again the case, I would find some member who should rise and move a question whether Georgia shall be supported or not, which as things stand, would certainly be voted, and that would be no pleasure to Sir Robert, for then he would be obliged to preserve the colony and not relinquish it to the Spaniards towards purchasing a peace of them.

In the evening I went to see my brother Parker who seems on the recovery.

Tuesday 6.—Visited my brother Percival. I had this day a long conversation with Mr. Thomas Stephens concerning Georgia, and find him still to push at the Trustees in Parliament, in case he can prevail for a public enquiry into our conduct. He told me :—

1. That all the people of Savannah were gone away except about 50. I reply'd, his father writes otherwise, and that so late as October last there were 50 freeholders under arms at a quarter of an hour's warning, besides those employed at the Orphan house 10 miles off, others who were minors, widows, &c., and that there were 200 persons then capable to bear arms. That upon our order that the freeholders should lay in their claims to their lands, 70 of them did it in one day, and more than that number did it in the following days. He reply'd, they came from Carolina to do that, but then returned.

2. He told me Samuel Mercer, a great improver, was going away. I reply'd, I knew nothing of that.

3. He said, the Scots were gone away undone by not being allow'd negroes. I said, when they were answered they should have none, they were contented if we would allow them to settle on Wilmington Island. Accordingly, they received permission so to do, and yet for fear of the Spaniards ran away 5 days after. He reply'd, our permission came too late, for in despair they had fixt their resolution before of going. I said again, that if they were undone it was their own fault, for they got more by hiring their servants out at 25 shillings a week, than they were worth when they went over, and their extravagant spending 15*l.* or 16*l.* of a night at the tavern in balls and Freemasons' feasts, was enough to ruin richer men than they.

4. He said, they had been great improvers of land at first, and quitted it when they found the expence of white servants was not answer'd by their produce. I reply'd, there were but three of them who attempted to cultivate, William and Hugh Sterling and Andrew Grant, and they staid but 2 years on their land : that they had not patience to continue because their crops were damaged by the bad seasons, which affected all America. That his father Col. Stephens thank'd God that cursed crew was gone, and had it not been for them the colony would have been happy ere now.

5. He said it ever surprised him why we laid the people under so many hard restrictive clauses. I reply'd, it was reasonable at first to secure a number of inhabitants' residence in the colony, being a frontier : however, that we had excused all their forfeitures, given them leave to lease, their daughters to inherit, and they might succeed to lands as far as 2,000 acres. Nay, they may even bequeath their lands to whom they would, if without heirs ; so that they might do everything but sell or mortgage their lands. He ask'd if the orders were gone over and these indulgences past in form and sent ? I answered they had past the Board, and the people acquainted therewith, and they were putting into form. He impertinently shook his head, and said they might possibly never be sent.

6. He then said the colony would come to nothing without negroes, and it was impossible for the people to maintain themselves without them. I answer'd, his father thought otherwise, and we had many letters from private persons (not to us but to their relations and parents), declaring they could live by their labour : he said, they were hired to write so to their friends, and their friends hired to

shew us those letters; and that there are spies employ'd in every corner of the streets to practice on such as return from the colony to England, not to tell truth of the bad condition of the colony.

I answer'd, this was an unjust aspersion somewhere, and I was sure there could be no such thing: but I had been told by one person come over that a member of Parliament had practiced on her to speak ill of the colony. That the Trustees had no interest to use such mean arts, having nothing in view but the good of the colony, and that they took not their information from idle or corrupted persons, but from his own father: "and pray," said I, "don't you think him honest in what he writes us"

He reply'd, he certainly wrote nothing but the truth, but he was afraid to write the whole truth, lest he should incur Col. Oglethorpe's displeasure, against whom there are several depositions of tyranny and ill practices now in his hands as would for ever destroy him, but he would not produce them.

7. He said, he had a scheme for improving the silk that would bring tons yearly to England.

I told him, I supposed negroes were at the end of it: he reply'd, yes. Then said I, I shall not hearken to it: for I am so sensible that they would cut the inhabitants' throats, I would not for the world be accessory thereto. He said, he would be but for 2 negroes to one white. I said, that was too many; but what must the poor widows and orphans do, how would they be safe?

8. He wish'd we would send an honest man over of character to view the situation of the colony and bring us a faithful report: I answer'd, whilst his father was there, there would be no occasion. He said he had affection for the colony, and would go back if things were on a better foot, but his father was in debt there and he should starve.

I answer'd, his father says nothing of being in debt, but rejoices in his happy condition as his letters show, and goes on wonderfully improving and with success.

He then proposed that his younger brother might be sent over to be his father's clerk: I said it was too late; he had wrote for one, and we had found one, and I wonder'd he should speak of sending his brother to be undone when he would not go himself.

9. He asked me whether I did not think Lieut. Horton (now here) an honest sensible man.

I answer'd, yes, and that by his advice we had so alter'd the people's tenures that he confesses they will be entirely satisfied. I said further that he acquainted the Board, and me in particular, that the town of Frederica had drawn a petition not to have negroes allow'd in the colony, and put the same into his hand upon his coming to England to present the Trustees: but that he return'd it to them as unnecessary, bidding them be confident the Trustees would never allow them. Upon this, he with some passion said, this very man told me the colony would never come to anything, but (added he) I beg and insist that you never tell him or any other that I have said this to you. I readily promis'd this, well knowing that should Horton hear of it, it would occasion a quarrel.

10. He told me, that he could not believe in conscience that the people can raise sustenance for themselves. I reply'd, perhaps not,

but yet they might support themselves by means of other produces besides corn, as by silk and wine and cotton. That Robert Potter one year sold his mulberry leaves for 5*l*.

He reply'd, he was engaged to write so to us by Mr. Causton who gave him 40 shillings to do it. I said, it was not Potter who so wrote but another inform'd me of it. At length I told him, that there was no talking with a man who allow'd nothing to be true that I could say, but expected to be believed in everything he advanced, and had always an evasion for the answers made thereto, or some positive assertion of facts contradictory, whereto no answer could immediately be made for want of knowing those facts.

At last, I ask'd him whether he intended to attack us again this session when we should present our petition? He gave me to understand he should, not, said he, with design to accuse the Trustees, for whom I have great respect, but to put the colony on a good foot. I told him, if 'tis on a bad one, it must be imputed to the Trustees, and therefore they would not admit of his professions of respect to them.

Wednesday 7.—Visited Lord Shaftsbury and cousin Ned Southwell. Called the Georgia Office, where Mr. Verelts acquainted me—

1. That Mr. Vernon will bring to the meeting next Monday his scheme for altering the Constitution of the Province, by making Col. Stephens President of the Northern division of Georgia; Mr. Verelts added that he liked the powers intended to be vested in him.

2. That he expects His Majesty will approve of sending to Georgia 50 heads, and to S. Carolina 50 heads of Strasburg Protestants, and that Lieut. Horton purposes to take 100 more of them, for the company of grenadiers to be added to Oglethorpe's regiment.

3. That Lieut. Horton had had 2 nights' conversation with Mr. Tho. Stephens and believed he had convinced him of his folly and vanity in attempting to set himself up against the Trustees, whose credit in the world was well known to be above receiving injury from anything he could attempt against them. That he further told him the colony was not in the power of the Parliament, the charter being granted to the Trustees and their heirs for ever with respect to the grants they made, and the land being theirs, they might grant it on what terms they pleased. That he ask'd Mr. Stephens whether he had apply'd himself to any members of Parliament for enquiring into the affairs of the colony, who reply'd, no, but there were members who would do it. Whether any members had apply'd to him, he said no. Upon which he advised him to meddle in these visionary schemes no more. That Stephens told him he had a desire that all his family should go and settle in Georgia, for they were low in circumstances, but without a few negroes to clear their land it was impossible to clear the ground. That he reply'd, the Trustees could only give them land, and the method he had taken to expose them was not the way to obtain grants: and as to negroes, he should endeavour to convince them of the necessity, not the Parliament.

Thursday 8.—Stayed at home.

Friday 9.—Went to the Hospital at Hyde Park Corner: from whence I was called away by Mr. Verelts to go to the House of Commons upon a libellous paper printed by Mr. Tho. Stephens and delivered this morning to the members, accusing the Trustees of bad conduct

1740–1.

in the management of the Province. The members of the House and of our Board whom I found there were, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Tho. Towers, Mr. La Roch and Ald. Heathcote. Lord Sidney was for having him put into custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms for libelling the Trustees who are members of Parliament, and in his heat said, if something were not done with him, he would quit the Trust, but Ald. Heathcote said he did not take the paper to be a libel on the House but only on the Trustees. Lieut. Horton, who happened to be there, said, if Stephens were examined at the Bar who would appear against him, and falsify everything he had to say?

Saturday 10.—Stayed at home all day.

Sunday 11.—Prayers and sermon at home. In the evening visited my brother Percival in the gout.

Monday 12.—Went to the Georgia Board. Present: Mr. Ayers, Egmont, La Roche, C. C. chair, Lapotre, Smith, Tr., chair, Christ. Towers, Tracy, Shaftsbury, Vernon, lieu. to Mr. La Roche, Anderson, Sir Will Heathcote, Sir Hen. Gough.

1. As Trustees, we desired Mr. Smith to find us a preacher on our Anniversary day.

2. Verelts reported he had sold the cask of skins lately sent us by Mr. Tho. Jones at half a crown the pound, which came to 13*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

At Common Council,

3. We received at the hand of one Phelps, lately a keeper of stores at Savannah, a demand upon the Trustees made by Andrew Grant and David Douglass for a debt on balance of account. We told him, we had no advice thereof, but would send it to the committee of accounts to be examined.

4. A committee was ordered to consider of an alteration of the Constitution of Georgia, by appointing 2 Presidents and 5 assistants to each, for the 2 divisions of the Province, North and South, and of the powers to be given the Presidents.

5. Referred to the same committee to prepare a letter to Mr. Fallowfield, taking notice of his wrong behaviour with respect to his abetting the bad schemes of the Scotch Club.

6. Ordered payment of 71*l.* to a Swiss merchant for linens furnished by him to Mr. Boltzius, minister of Ebenezar, but which were detained by Mr. Causton, and never given by him to Mr. Boltzius.

7. Ordered that Mr. Medley, the late appointed minister of Savannah to succeed Mr. Whitfeild, be wrote to, that a ship is departing in a fortnight, in which he is to go, and that 40*l.* be applied for his passage and for advancing the 20*l.* which the Treasury, upon the Bishop of London's certificate, is used to advance American ministers, and for the freight of goods to be sent the Ebenezar people.

8. We signed an impress for the use of the colony of 400*l.*

9. Ordered, that the release of all forfeitures of grants in Georgia for non-performance of covenants commence from Christmas last. And referred the putting the release into form to Mr. Ayers and Mr. Hen. Archer.

10. Ordered, that Edmund Bushby be sent clerk to Col. Stephens.

11. Ordered, that Tho. Price, Esq., of Whitehall, have a grant of 500 acres in the Southern division of the Province. He was recommended by Lieut. Horton.

12. We desired Mr. Hen. Archer, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Tho. Towers and Mr. Christopher Towers to see Lord Baltimore and desire him to present our petition to Parliament for money.

13. Mr. Tracy acquainted us that he had asked Sir Robert Walpole what day we should deliver our petition on, who replied, he had not yet got the King's consent, but he would speedily.

14. We agreed that 70 copies of Col. Stephens' journals should be printed for the use of the Trustees, with a complete index, after which the press should be broken : and that as often as a new journal arrives, that the same should be printed, in order to bind up with the rest in volumes.

After this, many of us dined together at the Horn tavern, Mr. Henry Archer and Mr. Tho. Towers coming to us ; where, by enquiry among us, we found extraordinary good effects from our printed book, in gaining several members of Parliament and others to be friends to Georgia, who were not so before.

Tuesday 13.—Visited Col. Schuts, Sir Tho. Hanmer and Sir Cha. Bunbury. Visited brother Percival in the afternoon.

Mr. Tho. Stephens came to see me, but I would not admit him : he sent up word again, he was sorry he had displeased me, and desired when I would see him or where he might meet me, for he had something of importance to communicate to me and it should not take a quarter of an hour. I sent him word again that I neither could see him or say when I should. His insolent attack upon the Trustees in delivering that scandalous paper to all the members on Friday last constrained me to be thus in appearance uncivil to him.

Wednesday 14.—I stayed at home.

Thursday 15.—Went in the evening to the Royal Society.

Friday 16.—Stayed at home all day.

Saturday 17.—Visited Lord Shaftsbury, Lord Tirconel, and brother Percival.

Sunday 18.—Went in the evening to chapel.

Monday 19.—This day Sir Robert Walpole obtained the King's consent to our petition to Parliament for money.

Mr. Newams, the Shropshire Prophet, dined with me, as did Mr. Davies, collector at Harwich. Mr. Newams told us his dwelling is 130 miles distant from London, and that within the 13 years that he has been visited with visions in dreams, he has been up to acquaint Sir Robert Walpole with the purport of them 31 times. That his latest errant was partly to tell him of great treachery to the kingdom, both within and without, and of danger to himself unless he take care. He added that an invasion will happen soon, and advised that people should lay up some money to support themselves against that time, when there should for a space be great distress. He said the matter of greatest consequence of all which he was now ordered to come up and reveal to Sir Robert, is an absolute secret to all others. That the canals he conveys his revelations by are Sir Cha. Wager and the Archbishop of Canterbury, both whom write down the things he tells them, and for a record. He said, the letter is in the hand of the Admiralty porter, which he wrote him to let him know that in October a great potentate of Europe should die, and which fell out accordingly, the Emperor then dying. He continued to insist that England should be invaded, and that our army should

1740–1.

defeat them on Delamore Forest, and the Pretender and his son, or one of them, should there be slain. He said the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Durham, Oxford, and ——— receive him kindly, the Archbishop inviting him to dine every day if he pleases, with his chaplains.

My Lord Shaftsbury and Mr. Vernon being curious to discourse with him, I sent to them this morning, and they came, and after hearing what he had to say went away in a great degree surprised, not knowing what to think, but wondering that such an illiterate man as he should know so much of Scripture, especially the prophetic writings, and give such explication of some texts as entirely agreed with their own sense, but which they only knew from commentators, of whom he declared he never read any. Other texts he gave an entirely new explication to, but such as they thought very reasonable.

In the evening I went to the play.

Tuesday 20.—This morning died my brother-in-law, Sir Philip Parker, at 3 o'clock, choked by one of those fits he has for 12 weeks past had at sundry times. He was last night as well or rather better than at any time before. I spent a great part of the day with Lady Parker and my nieces. At night, the will and codicil were opened in presence of Mrs. East, Lady Parker's mother, Mr. Gilbert East, Lady Parker's brother, my 2 nieces, Mrs. Gosset and myself, wherein Lady Parker and my niece Martha, the eldest, are left executors, and myself, Mr. Gilbert East and Mr. Kirk, the counsellor, who drew the will, are made trustees. The estate is divided between my nieces; the Wiltshire and what lies in some other places to my niece Martha: and the Suffolk estate to my niece Elizabeth. He left divers legacies and, among the others, 50*l.* to my wife, 20 guineas to my son, 100*l.* to each of the Trustees, 10*l.* to my cousin Fortrey and 500*l.* to my niece Dering. He ordered to be buried at Arwarton. The will we judged very ill and confusedly drawn, but happily the persons concerned are only my Lady Parker and her two daughters. In case of my nieces' death without children, their estates go to the heirs general, which are my wife and niece Dering. It is surprising that he mentioned not the places in the Funds where his money lies, but only bequeathed his personal estate in general terms, and that he kept no book of receipts and disbursements whereby might be known where his ready money lies, which I have to reason to suppose is more than 30,000*l.*, but Mr. Gosset believes it nearer 50,000*l.*

This affair prevented my attending the committee at the Georgia Office, which met to consider of the powers for the President entered to be appointed at Savannah. I learned Sir Robert Walpole was not down at the House of Commons early enough to declare the King's consent to our petition for money, but that he came after the order of the day was called for, which was a slight of the Trustees.

The Committee present were: Mr. Ayers, Hen. Archer, Lord Shaftsbury, Mr. Smith, Mr. Vernon, who made some progress in the affair and adjourned the affair to Friday.

Wednesday 21.—I went this morning to advise my nieces about my brother's funeral. Then went down to the House, expecting Mr. Hooper would present our petition for further support of the colony. Accordingly he did: but previously thereto, it being known that he was this day to present it, and the ordinary business of the day

being over, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn took the advantage of Sir Robert Walpole's absence (without whose declaration of the King's consent the petition could not be delivered) and moved the House should adjourn, which Sir Jo. Hind Cotton seconded, saying, that he perceived there was an intention to ask this day money for Georgia; that he should be against granting any, believing it of no advantage to England, tho' it had of private advantage to some.

Mr. Hooper then rose and said that he had indeed a petition in his hand from the Trustees to deliver soon as his Majesty's consent thereto was given; that he should do it with great pleasure and full persuasion of mind that the colony will become of exceeding value to England; that it was too early to speak to this matter and therefore he would say no more at present but that Georgia is a frontier to Carolina.

Lord Gage said, he wondered that any gentleman should think of giving a farthing more to support a colony where there is not a man left to be supported, they being all gone away, and to the utter ruin of many who carried a substance, less or more, even to 2,000*l.*, which all lost, the land being worth nothing.

Then Mr. La Roch rose, and vindicated the honour of the Trustees (which Sir Jo. Cotton seemed to strike at) and said they would not give so much of their time to that trust but that they believed they were serving their country in a great and signal manner; that their service in this affair, being without any possibility of advantage to themselves, was a mark of this, that gentlemen spoke against the colony because they did not consider its use, or perhaps were ignorant of it, and that there was nothing the Trustees desired more than that the usefulness should be inquired into by the House.

Whilst he was speaking, Sir Robert Walpole came, at which there was a great laugh, that he should come just in time to give his Majesty's consent to the petition, tho' there was no jest in it that I could see.

Sir Robert being called upon, acquainted the House, that his Majesty being informed the Trustees of Georgia did design to petition the Parliament for a further support, had commanded him to acquaint the House that they might do therein as they thought fit. I think he also said that his Majesty recommended it to the House, which if so, is more than he had ever done before.

Then Sir Watkin William Wynne and Sir John Cotton consenting to waive the motion for adjourning, Mr. Hooper, after a very short preface of his good opinion of Georgia, presented our petition, which Mr. Horace Walpole seconded, saying that it was necessary to support the Colony, at least for as long as the war with Spain does last, as it is a frontier to the other colonies.

Sir John Cotton replied that he understood the 4,000*l.* given last year was all ever intended to be given to the Trustees; that the colonies were able to support themselves; that he was against any southward of Carolina, and for calling off the inhabitants, and settling them in Carolina, which would strengthen that Province. That he heard nobody speak of any pecuniary or commercial advantages like [to arise] to England from Georgia; he supposed that was given up, and since the whole advantage of keeping it lies in being a barrier, his Majesty had a regiment there, and the Parliament had even this morning given above 200,000*l.* for guards and garrisons in America.

1740–1.

Mr. Walpole rose again and said, they who talked of the colonies being able to supply themselves knew little of their state. That the late misfortune of a fire at Charlestown had almost undone and ruined Carolina, by which calamity they have lost 250,000*l*. That before Georgia was settled, that whole land up to Carolina was a waste tract and lay open to the Spaniards, and the possession thereof prevented that nation from possessing themselves of it, which had they now possessed, he did not know what ill consequences might have happened to Carolina in its present distracted condition.

Mr. Hooper rose again, and added, that should Georgia be suffered to fall for want of necessary support from Parliament, the Indians would all abandon the English interest, finding they were so far from receiving a support from the English that we would not even preserve our own dominions: that they would engage themselves to the Spaniards and French, and by their assistance the French might be able to overrun all our other colonies. Besides, the harbours of Georgia were of great importance, which the Spaniards when possest of them (as they would be if we deserted Georgia) would be able to destroy our trade.

Then Mr. Sandys said, that he had read and heard most if not all that had been wrote and said of the colony of Georgia and really did not know what to think of it, but the fitness of supporting or not supporting it should be enquired into, as he found the Trustees desired. That all he should remark now is a mistake he thought the Trustees were under in sending so many idle fellows from England to inhabit that Province, who would not labour here, and the Trustees might be assured would neither labour anywhere.

Mr. John How then rose, and said he had observed gentlemen frequently changed their minds and opinions in the House, and sometimes, suddenly. That this was his case as to the present debate. That he thought slightly of Georgia formerly, but now hoped, we should not only keep Georgia whilst the war with Spain continues, but afterwards, and for ever. If it were to be dropped at a Peace, it were better to drop it now, but he hoped never to part with an inch of land belonging to Great Britain.

Then Sir John Barnard said, he was always of opinion that Georgia should be supported, and was so still; and hoped the consideration thereof would be had in a committee of the whole House, in order if the conduct of the Trustees should be found amiss, the House might rectify their mistakes. That he thought mistakes had been made and thereby much money fruitlessly spent, and though the Charter was granted without application of Parliament yet as the Parliament had contributed the nation's money for the support of it, the Parliament had a right to enquire and settle the colony on a right bottom.

After this, the question was put for receiving the petition, and yielded to without a division, but there were many noes and many of them from the Court side.

For my own part, I should be glad the Parliament would concern themselves so far as to direct the Trustees to follow rules by the Parliament given: for then the Parliament will be obliged to support the colony, so far become their own creature.

In the evening I visited Mr. Vernon.

Thursday 22.—This day, Will. Cooly was on his petition let out of Newgate. He had the honour and resolution not to discover the author of the paper he presented to the House which gave such offence as to occasion his being sent hither.

I visited my brother Percival, yet confined by the gout, and went again to my sister Parker's, morning and evening.

Friday 23.—I visited Mr. Tracy and brother Percival; afterwards, my sister and niece Parkers and Mr. Dalton.

I went to the Georgia Office, where Mr. Verelts told me that Sir John Barnard intended to move that the Trustees should lay before the House an account of the proceedings and management from the beginning.

In the evening I went to a committee of Trustees that met at Mr. Vernon's house to prepare a draft of the new constitution of Georgia by putting the government of the two countries into the hands of Presidents and Councils of Assistants. We went through it, and purposed to present it to the Board next Monday.

The gentlemen who met were, Mr. Ayers and Lord Shaftsbury, myself and Mr. Vernon.

I learned there that Mr. Tho. Stephens intends to petition to be heard at the Bar of the House against the Trustees' management, and that Mr. Carey will present it.

Saturday 24.—Visited my sister and niece Parkers, morning and afternoon.

Sunday 25.—Visited brother Percival, his wife being taken ill, and my sister Parker. In the evening visited her again.

Monday 26.—Georgia affair. Upon a summons there met, Henry Archer, Tho. Archer, Edward Digby, Egmont, Hen. Lapotre, Jo. La Roche, Saml. Smith, chairman, Lord Tirconel, president, Tho. Towers, Robt. Tracy, Ja. Vernon, Sir Hen. Gough, Ald. Heathcote.

We met to settle a proper account to be given to Parliament of the progress of the colony from its first erection, pursuant to the motion or petition expected to be moved in the House of Commons for that purpose.

We made some progress in the account, which it was very satisfactory should be required of us; and it was agreed that Mr. Tho. Carew, member for Minehead, should make the motion and Mr. Hen. Archer of our Board second him. This Mr. Carew is no friend to the colony, and had purposed to present a petition against us in behalf of Mr. Tho. Stephens, praying to be heard at the Bar, but he agreed to make the motion above mentioned first, and 'tis not certain whether he will afterwards present the petition, tho' I suppose he will.

Alderman Heathcote acquainted us that Sir John Barnard is a friend to the colony, and thinks honourably of the Trustees, but objects to the straightness of the people's tenures: and Mr. Archer told us Mr. Sandys in discourse with him said, the arguments in our printed book against the use of negroes, only confirmed him that negroes are necessary.

As Common Council we ordered a map of the colony to be engraved, and given to the members to shew the convenience of the harbours, and how near they lie to the Gulf of Florida.

When I returned home, my son told me, he met Lord Gage in the Coffee house, and in the hearing of many said to him, that if he had been

1740–1.

a Trustee, and had heard that any man spoke against them as his Lordship had done in the House, he would search him out in all the corners of the world and by G—— make him repent it, "and how, (continued he), came to you to say there is not a man left in the colony?" My lord replied, he had a great respect for the Trustees, and thought them worthy gentlemen, and he blamed Sir John Cotton for what he had said, and as to the desertion of the colony, there might be about 150 fighting men remaining. "Well," said my son, "have they not wives and children?"

He saw also Mr. Stephens, who was in close whisper with Lord Gage when he entered the Coffee house, and asked him whether he had about him the State of Georgia which he gave last week to the members. Stephens said he had, and pulling it out, read it aloud (several standing by) and then asked if it was not a scandalous libel on the Trustees. A lawyer present said it was. Then addressing himself to Stephens he asked him, how he came to treat a set of gentlemen of the best fortunes and integrity in such a manner, he who was a little obscure man. And how he could advance things against their conduct of the Province, which his father who is in the chief power in Georgia in all his letters approves. He replied, every man had a right to support his property: that he meant no reflection on the Trustees: and that his father was in an office which he feared to lose if he wrote over the truth of things, but that he had letters in his pocket from him which shew he was at bottom of the same sentiments with himself, and would produce them to the House. Then (said my son) you make your father a great villain, and act not the part of a good son. I know no excuse to make for you but that you are a young man and have too great opinion of yourself: the other replied, he was glad his lordship could find any excuse for him. My son then said, "Your chief aim is to introduce negroes, but 'tis demonstrable it is a thing not to be ventured: besides, Georgia is a frontier province and is not to be yet considered as a region profitable in a commercial way, but as a garrison for defence, and the inhabitants as soldiers with arms in their hands, not spades: but when rendered secure, then is the time for them to apply themselves to such produces as may be of benefit to England."

Stephens said, there were not 200 fighting men in the colony: my son replied, their wives and children must then in the whole make up a considerable number of inhabitants, and he was sure they were 1,000. Stephens said the Trustees had sent above 1,500, but five hundred were gone over on their own accounts; other things past between them, which I forget, but my son observed the standers by appeared to think with him. I told my son, there were 1521 sent over by the Trustees from the beginning, but in that course of time many had died, and many who went over only to get work, when the public works were over, finding no more business, left the colony, as might be expected, and numbers quitted it being of idle dispositions, and not willing to work as all must do who intend to reside and live in a new colony.

This day was appointed for the trial of Mr. Stroud's election: but (previous thereto) upon a motion of Mr. Waller to lay before the House all instructions given to the Admirals from 1737, the House sat till some time, and fell into great heats, on occasion of Mr. Pulteney's saying that Admiral Norris had done nothing with his fleet. This Sir

John Norris took as a personal reflection, and in great warmth told the House he was ready to justify his conduct both in the House and out of the House, and against that gentleman when and where he pleased. Mr. Pulteney said he meant no reflection on Sir John, and had a high esteem for him, that he only mentioned him as an Admiral who must act by his instructions, and it was his instructions he struck at not his person. Sir John got up again, but Sir Robert Walpole, who was next to him, pulled him down, and on Mr. Wortley's motion, the House enjoined them not to prosecute their resentment.

Mr. Pulteney took the opportunity of this day's debate to lay open the Ministry's conduct for several years past.

Tuesday 27.—I visited Lord Bathurst and my cousin Edward Southwell. Then went to the Bank to be paid a bill of 200*l*. Then went to the Georgia office to give direction for engraving a map of the Province, where I found Lieut. Horton, to whom I told what passed yesterday between my son and Mr. Stephens, particularly as to the fewness of the inhabitants left: he said, there could not be less than 1,200.

That as to the people not being able to support themselves without negroes, if the inhabitants had applied themselves to plant mulberry trees and other cultivation, they might before now have been able to support themselves, as some do now at Amelia ; and one soldier for the regiment had made 20*l*. in one year from one acre of his land.

That the land about Frederica, tho' not better than that in the northern district, would, if near London, let for 6 or 7*l*. per ann. an acre. That cotton grew everywhere, and he had seen very fine stockings made there.

That in 3 years he saw apple trees had shot as high as the room we sat in, and peach trees blossomed the 2nd year.

In the evening I visited my sister Percival and my sister Parker.

Wednesday 28.—This day Mr. Tho. Carew made a motion in the Committee of Supply that the Trustees of Georgia should be required to lay before the House a state of the colony of Georgia from the beginning, but not being seconded, Mr. Hooper rose and moved that 10,000*l*. might be given for the further support of the colony, and spoke well on the occasion.

Mr. Horatio Walpole seconded it.

Upon this Sir Jo. Barnard rose and said he was not against giving money, but he thought it the more regular way to examine into the state of the colony and utility of it, and then to give money.

Mr. La Roche then said the Trustees were very desirous that their management and the progress of the colony should be enquired into, but that the state of the colony, which is a different thing, they were not so well able at present to show tho' they had wrote for it. He spoke also as to the reasons for not allowing of negroes. Mr. Sloper then said, he was so much for an enquiry into the progress of the colony, that if it had not been moved for by others, he would have moved for it himself, being well assured the Trustees were able to justify their proceedings.

Alderman Heathcote said to the same purpose, and that tho' he was not now in the management, he still was a Trustee.

Lord Baltimore said he believed the same.

1740–1.

Lord Limerick said he thought it reasonable to enquire first into the progress of the colony.

Mr. Digby said he was very indifferent which went first: that the Trustees were able to justify themselves that last year they prest an enquiry which was not allowed, and the reason why they were not the first this year to move it was, that the evidences who then could speak to the colony, and especially to its harbours, are not now in England: however, it was possible they might still find some who might give proper evidence.

Mr. Henry Archer took this opportunity of telling the Committee that one objection to the Trustees' management was the matter and condition of the tenures by which the people held their lands: that he had not the honour to be a Trustee when the first tenures were granted, so would not enter into the justification of them, tho' he doubted not but they would be justified, and since that time they have been enlarged. He believed, upon enquiry, the proceedings of the Trustees would be approved by the House.

Then Mr. Sandyes said he must needs think of the more proper way to examine into things before the Parliament gave the public money.

But Horatio Walpole said it was, as things stand, more proper to vote the money first, for seeing the motion was made, it might be understood by our enemies as if there were some slackness in the Parliament to support the colony. That afterwards they might enquire into the utility of the colony and the progress made in settling it.

Mr. Gibbon said he only spoke to order, and was of Mr. Sandyes' opinion.

Mr. Danvers said it was proper to give the money now: if upon enquiry it should be found too much the House would know how to give less another time: if too little, the House might then give more. Note: an idle speech and nothing to the purpose.

Sir John Cotton said the true state of the debate was whether money should be given or not, but surely it was fit then to know the grounds for giving it. Mr. Sloper made reply, but what he said I know not.

Then the question of approving the grant of 10,000*l.* was called for, and Mr. Vane, the chairman, gave it very impertinently and uncommonly for the Noes, but he is known to be an enemy to the Trustees and to the colony.

Upon this a Trustee rose and cried "The Ayes have it," and on the division there were 115 for it and but 75 against it, and it will be reported to-morrow.

Then Mr. Carew moved for the state of the colony to be laid before the House from the beginning, but Mr. La Roche repeating his desire that only the progress of the colony should be laid before them, Mr. Carew acquiesced therein and Mr. La Roch made the motion his way.

Then Lord Gage moved that the Commissioners of the Customs should lay before the House the quantity of raw silk imported from Georgia for 8 years past distinguishing each year, which was not seconded, but the whole House set up a laugh, the Speaker the first.

And thus the debate ended. All the Trustees voted with the majority for granting money immediately, and so did Sir John Barnard and Mr. Sands, for which the Trustees thanked him. We must look on the 75 to be dead enemies to the colony, for we should have had no money this session, if it had not been voted this day.

This day one Coole, a servant of Patrick Tailfer (who ran from Georgia 31 August last) wrote a letter to Mr. Verelts that he would sell his 20 acre lot (to which servants were entitled when out of their time) to the Trustees, for 40 shillings, otherwise that he would advertise it. It was a merry letter, for he writes that the only fault he was guilty of was getting his master's maid with child.

I told Mr. Verelts that when he comes to the Office he must show that he took up his grant, and that it seemed to me he had been put upon this by Stephens to run down the value of the land of Georgia, and to publish to the world that men will not stay in Georgia.

Mr. Verelts also told me that Stephens was about buying the widow Fage's lot at Highgate, in order to have a property in the colony before his father's death, being suddenly become sensible that he should petition to be heard against the Trustees with a very ill grace, if he had no property. But this may be turned upon him, and he may be asked why he would purchase land in Georgia after representing it in such deplorable circumstances.

Thursday 29.—This morning I attended my brother Parker's corpse beyond Whitechapel Bars, and then returned. My son, my cousin Ja. Fortrey and Mr. Matthew Gosset proceeded on with it to Arwarton where he is to be buried. The coffin was adorned with scutcheons and flags according to the vanity of the times, and about 20 banners preceded it by men on horseback. Six mourning coaches attended it, of which four went out the journey.

Friday, 30.—A Trustee Board was summoned to consider of the account to be given to Parliament of the progress of the colony of Georgia. Present: Egmont, president, Sir Will Heathcote, Lapotre, La Roche, Smith, T. Towers, Vernon, Robert Traey.

We dined together (La Roch and Sir Will Heathcote excepted) and went through the plan prepared, and directed a Board for Monday to review it. In the evening I visited my sister Parker.

This day Lieut. Horton told us, that Mr. Tho. Stephens acknowledged to him he was put upon giving us the trouble he has done, and that all his fear is he shall be dropped.

Saturday 31.—I stayed at home all day. And there came to me the Strasburg Germains, who were well pleased to hear the Parliament had given a 1,000*l.* more than we intended otherwise to ask, for carrying over 100 of them.

I recommended to them to bring over as many as they could of the number whose wives understood the spinning silk. They are to have, for all who are above 12 years old, 2*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* allowance to be paid them the 1st year, and 1*l.* 5*s.* 0d. for all who are under that age. 50 of them go to Georgia, and 50 to Carolina, and we, the Trustees, will take them up at Rotterdam and find them convenient shipping to Georgia.

I told them they probably would be joined with the Ebenezar people who are Lutherans, whereas they were Calvinists, and asked them whether they would agree together.

They answered, that the Lutherans communicate with a wafer, but they with bread, however, if the Minister be a good man, they believed they should agree well.

They desired leave to sell their land if they thought proper. I answered, that was not allowed, but they might lease it; that they would

be as much indulged as the English subjects are, and they could desire no more.

They exprest much satisfaction, and said the people would pray God to reward us for our charity. They desired a letter from Lord Harrington to the magistrates in Germany, to shew that the people will be under His Majesty's protection and free men, for otherwise they would not have leave to depart the country, it being reported in Germany that when they arrive in Carolina and Georgia, they are made slaves.

Sunday, 1 February.—Went to chapel.

Sir Edward Dering visited me: I asked him if he had read our printed book about Georgia: he said, no: I desired he would, that he might know the value of the colony, and not vote with prejudice against giving money to support it. He said he had no objection to the colony, "but (to tell it you in confidence) we do not like such little fellows to be concerned in the conduct of it as La Roche, Hucks, and others."

Monday 2.—I went this morning with Mr. Vernon to visit the Bishop of Gloster, with intention to get him to preach our anniversary sermon; but not finding him at home, we desired Mr. Smith to find us some other preacher.

We met again to prepare the narrative expected by the House containing the progress of Georgia. Present: H. Archer, Tho. Archer, R. Ayers in C.C. Chair, Edward Digby, president, Egmont, Hen. Lapotre, Jo. La Roche, Shaftsbury, Sam Smith, Tho. Towers, Robt. Tracy, Ja. Vernon; Adam Anderson, Sir Will Heathcote.

In Common Council we resolved that Lt. Col. Cochran's demand of 429*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* for money expended in settling the part of the regiment he carried to Georgia, and Lieut. Horton's demand of 69*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.* on the same account, which we so often had required the Government to repay us, being a military expense, should now be paid them, Sir Robert Walpole having added 2,000*l.* (on this account) to the 7,000*l.* we first proposed to petition the Parliament for, and the Parliament granting us 10,000*l.*

We also ordered that the bill brought to us by Richard Lawley, a freeholder lately of Frederica, should be paid. He kept a boat there and for several services done the public, demanded 15*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Lieut. Horton attending, explained those services to us, and certified the truth of them, and that he had not been paid. He arrived from the colony about 2 months ago, and is now turned trooper in the Horse Guards.

We imprest to Sir Joseph Hankey 514*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* to pay these three demands.

Then we went into a Trustee Board, and spent both the rest of the morning and the afternoon in preparing our narrative to Parliament.

I acquainted the gentlemen with the affair of the Strasburgers, and that their petition was that 50 should go to Georgia and 50 to Carolina, for which purpose the Trustees had been put into petitioning for 10,000*l.* this session instead of 9,000*l.* That their two agents had been 11 weeks here, owed 15 guineas, and had not a farthing. That the discharging this, with the expense of their return to Germany to bring the hundred away, might amount in all to 30*l.* That they

promised the wives and children of them should be such as understood the winding of silk, and the men such as had served in armies.

The gentlemen said the Parliament money being given for the use of Georgia only, they could not pay for 50 Germains to go to Carolina, but if they would go all to Georgia, they should gladly send them to join the Ebenezar people. Mr. Verelts was therefore ordered to persuade them to go all to Georgia.

This day my son and cousin Fortrey returned from the burial of my brother Parker at Arwarton.

Tuesday 3.—I stayed at home.

Wednesday 4.—I went to the King's chapel this morning, and to St. James' Church in the afternoon. Afterwards, visited my sister Percival and Lady Rook.

Thursday 5.—My son told me this day that he was to go next Sunday with Mr. Boon to offer his service at Haslemere at next election, being both invited by the greater number of voters. That they had 43 sure votes and the whole number are but 69. I told him, I was very sorry for it, because he would fling out Col. Oglethorpe for whom I profest friendship. He replied, he for that reason had not acquainted me with it: that he had offered to join with Col. Oglethorpe, but his friends refused, and after all, it was as good he should be elected as another, for they had been hawking the borough, and if he had not stood another would, for the Colonel's managers, who are two attorneys, had received the money given at former elections, and divided nothing to the electors but sunk it in their own pockets. That he agreed for a sum, but no purchase, no pay.

Friday 6.—I visited the Bishop of Litchfield this morning, and afterwards went to the Georgia Office, where I met Richard Lawley, late a freeholder of Frederica, and who left the colony in April 1740 and now rides in the Horse Guards. He seemed a sober and sensible man, and gave Mr. Verelts and me a very bad account of the colony.

1. That every one of the Jews are gone, and that industrious man Abraham de Lyon, on whom were all our expectations for cultivating vines and making wine. He said the reason was, the want of negroes, which cost but 6 pence a week to keep, whereas his white servants cost him more than he was able to afford: besides the money the Trustees ordered should be lent him, was paid him by driblets of 5*l.* or 10*l.* at a time which did him no service.

2. That in the Savannah there are but 42 freeholders left, 16 of whom live in houses, and 26 in huts, and the whole number of souls, men, women and children, are not above a hundred.

3. That in Frederica but 34 freeholders are left.

4. That the people gone away were really industrious, the Scotch excepted in the Northern division: but they found without negroes they were not able to subsist.

5. That he had cultivated as much as any one, but for 2 years had not a grain of corn in return.

6. That there are about 40 freeholders at Darien and about 80 souls.

7. That every one is sensible of the want of negroes, and Frederica, tho' at first they were by the importunity of Lieut. Horton against having them, yet they afterwards gave him a petition to have negroes, which he would not take.

N.B.—This is the reverse of what the Lieutenant tells the Trustees.

8. That there were several fine plantations on the back of Savannah, but they are all deserted.

9. That many of the 45 acres belonging to the town, and most of the 5 acre lots, had been entirely cleared and cultivated, but are deserted.

10. That the people in general are reduced to poverty.

11. That Edward Jenkins did not run away for fear of the Spaniards, as he believes, but because the Scotch who frequented his house went away much in his debt, and having debts of his own which he could not pay, he was obliged to go off.

12. That Mr. Whitfeild carried the Moravians, settled in Savannah, to his Orphan House, and then led them to Pensilvanea.

13. That the Purysburgers are in a very flourishing way.

14. That Ja. Burnside was selling off his cattle and going to Carolina.

15. That Patrick Houston had laid much money out on his land, but it answered not.

16. That our Act to prohibit rum hinders not its being drunk in every corner of the town of Savannah, but makes it at the same time so dear, that other provinces cannot have it in exchange of their commodities, and the want of negroes to fell trees makes lumber so dear that the Islands will not take it off the inhabitants' hands, so that having nothing to truck with, all trade is lost, and the people reduced to beggary and discouraged from labour.

17. That the lighthouse is past repair, and the joints rotted away.

18. That if negroes were allowed, the colony would people apace, for 'tis very healthy and pays no taxes, so that Planters would bring their negroes from all quarters, and take up land and cultivate.

19. I said, the 50 acre lotts would be destroyed, for no merchant would lend them a negro on only 50 acres for security: he answered, the owners might become overseers of the other plantations, and besides, a number of rich planters would find employment for the lesser white men.

I said, the negroes would be always running to the Spaniards, since they were assured of being made free and protected: he said, the regiment might guard the rivers and prevent it.

20. He acknowledged the Scotch at Savannah had spent their substance extravagantly, and lived on their servants' labour.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday 7.—The Trustees of Georgia met again this day upon their account of the progress of the colony to give to Parliament, and went through the same, which is to be perused again next Wednesday, and we hope then finally determined. Present: Digby, H. Archer, Egmont, Lapotre, Sloper, Shaftsbury, Smith, Tracy, Vernon, (President), Sir Will Heathcote.

We imprest 300*l.* to pay sola bills.

Mr. Smith acquainted us that Dr. Bateman, Archdeacon and Minister of St. Dunstan's in the East, had promised to preach our Anniversary sermon, upon which Mr. Smith was desired to return the doctor our thanks. We read a petition from the Strasburg Germans, desiring 100 persons might be sent over to Ebenezar, to be at Rotterdam in July next, and from thence at the Trustees,charge carried to Georgia: that they might, for the first year after their arrival, have an allowance

towards their support till they had cultivated their lands for their own subsistcnee, of 50 shillings for every person above 12 years old, and of 25 shillings a head for every person under, as allowed in Carolina to foreigners when they eome thither.

I also moved that 30*l.* might be given the 2 Germans who came to apply for this, to pay their debts and convcy them home, and that the same might, with the petition abovc mentioned, be recommended to the next Common Council day, which was ordered.

A letter also was ordered to be wrote to Mr. Newman, Secretary of the Christian Knowledge Society, desiring he would acquaint Mr. Urlspurger of Augsburg, that the Trustees will send over 50 Saltsburgers, if they arrive at Rotterdam in July next.

I dined at home, and in the evening visited my sister Parker and my nieees, who this day administered to the will.

Sunday 8.—Went to chapel morning and afternoon.

This day my son and Mr. Boon set out for Hazlemere to offer their service for next Parliament.

Monday 9.—Visited my sister Parker.

Tuesday 10.—In the evening went to the Opera.

Wednesday 12.—Went to the Georgia Board of Trustees. Ayers, (President), Tho. Areher, Hen. Archer, Ed. Digby, Egmont, Hen. Lapotre, Will. Sloper, Lord Tireonnel, T. Towers, Robt. Tracy, Ja. Vernon; Adam Anderson, Geo. Heatheote.

Mr. Vernon reported that he was yesterday at the Christian Knowledge Soeiety to acquaint them with the resolution of the Trustees to send 50 heads of Saltsburgers to Georgia next July, whereupon they resolvec that night to write to Mr. Urlesperger, of Rotterdam, to give him notiee thereof that he might engage that number to go.

In the evening I visited my sister Percival.

This day my son returned with Mr. Boon from Hazlemere, much pleased with his sueeess, having engaged the far greater number of voters for him and Mr. Boon, who signed their hands to eleet them. He said also they werc so gencrous as to tear the engagement he was under of paying for his eleetion, trusting to his honour; and that he told Mr. Burrel who was there, he made his push at him, not at Oglethorpe.

Thursday 12.—I returned the visits of Lord Lovel, Lord Clarendon, Bishop of Cork, Sir Tho. Hanmer, Mr. Grymes and Mr. August Sehultz.

Lord Lovel told me the Duke of Newcastle jestingly threatcned that hc would prosecutc him for writing to the Postmaster of Guildford to busy himself in elcctions in my son's favour: to which my lord replied "Your Graee is mistakcn, I wrote to the man not to coneern himself against my nephew."

My lord further told mc that his estate is 15,000*l.* a year, his son about 22, and sober as to wine, and of a meek temper. That when he married him, he should want money to pay off debts, and would reserve some estate in his own hands unsettled, believing 10,000*l.* a year a sufficient settlement on his son. That some might apprehend his son would live a wild sort of life because himself does so, but that he had becn eareful of his edueation in that respect, not approving the train himsclf is in, nor having value or friendship for his acquaintances tho' he assorts with them. That, therefore, he wished to marry

him as soon as he returns from his travels to a lady of sober and good character that would prevent his falling into the vices of the times, a matter very difficult to be found among the ladies of his own acquaintance, who made a jest of a young man's marrying and confining himself to persons and settlements, when he may live at large and do what he will.

In the evening I went to the Thursday's Music Club: and at my return was told that a compromise had been offered him touching the borough of Hazlemere, which I suppose to be a snare to set him at odds, either with his own voters or Mr. Boon, by which Mr. Burrel may get his election.

This day Lady Parker wrote to me that I should return to her the 500*l.* she sent me yesterday, being the legacy left my niece Dering by Sir Philip Parker's codicil, she being advised that she could not safely pay it till my niece comes of age, because, if my niece should marry before she come of age, the husband might demand it of her. She sent me her lawyer, Mr. Kirk's opinion to this effect, and it appeared to be also the opinion of Mr. Beach, another of her lawyers. Accordingly, I returned it to my sister by the hands of Mr. Mathew Gosset whom she sent for this purpose, and we tore out of the book the receipt I had given for the money.

Friday 13.—To-day my son explained to me what I was told last night touching a compromise offered by the friends of Mr. Oglethorpe and Mr. Burrell: that Burrell, who remained at Hazlemere when my son had left it, sent for Sir Moore Molineux, who is Lord of that Manor and a friend to those two candidates, and that after some conference, Sir Moore Molineux wrote my son a letter proposing his joining with one of those two, but not mentioning the name. My son wrote back to Sir Moore that he could not in honour drop Mr. Boon with whom he had joined, but thanked him for the offer.

This day I visited my niece Parker.

This day came on the attack upon Sir Robert Walpole in both Houses of which he had public warning according to his desire some days before. In the Lords' House, Lord Carteret (who began the debate) spoke 2 hours and 5 minutes, taking in the conduct of Sir Robert from the beginning of the administration to this day, and shewing the same in as bad a light as he could (which no man in England was better able to do) and in conclusion moved *that an humble address might be presented to His Majesty to remove Sir Robert Walpole, Chancellor of the Exchequer, from his person and councils for ever.* The Earl of Abingdon seconded him, and after a debate that lasted till 1 of the clock in the morning, the motion was rejected by 89 Lords and 19 proxies. Those who divided for the question were but 47 Lords and 12 proxies: so that the majority of Lords present was 42 and of Lords absent, 7.

After this the Duke of Marlburow moved that, "Resolved that any attempt to inflict any kind of punishment on any person whatsoever without allowing him opportunity of making his defence, and without proof of any crime or misdemeanour committed by him, is against natural justice, the fundamental laws of the Realm, and the ancient established uage of Parliament: and is a high infringement of the liberty of the subject"; which being seconded by Lord Lovel, was carried by a less majority, 81 against 54. The Marquess of Lothian, who was of the majority, told me that the Duke of Newcastle, Earl of

Chumley, Earl of Islay, Lord Chancellor, Bishop of Salisbury, &c., spoke in defence of Sir Robert, and that besides Lord Carteret and Earl of Abingdon, the Duke of Arguile, Lord Halifax, Lord Bathurst, Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Talbot, &c., spoke against him : that the Earl of Chesterfield, who came ill to the House at 6 o'clock, said nothing, being too weak, neither did the Earl of Sandwich, or the Earl of Winchelsea. Lord Wilmington went away being ill. Lord Oxford was in both questions for the majority, the Duke of Leeds also of the same side, and Lord Raymond. Lord Coventry and Lord Foley did not vote.

In the House of Commons Mr. Sands undertook the same task against Sir Robert Walpole and made the same motion (by concert) as the Lord Carteret had done in the other House. He was seconded by Lord Limerick. Sir Robert there got off with more honour than in the House of Lords, for after a debate that lasted from 12 of the clock till 3 in the morning the motion was rejected by 290 against 106, which was a majority of 184.

There were at the beginning present in the House above 460, but numbers went away, partly by reason of the excess of length of the debate, and partly as disliking the motions, and it was observable that Parsons, Lord Mayor, and most of the Tory party left the House, among whom, Lord Guernsea, Alderman Marshall, two of the Gores, Lord Quarenden, two of the Bathursts, &c., and that most who remained voted to clear Sir Robert, among whom, with others unexpected, Lord Andover, one of Lord Bathurst's sons, Alderman Perry, Lord Graham, Lord Berkley's son, the two Mr. Gores, my cousin Edw. Southwell and Mr. Harley, who spoke in the debate, appeared, and to the surprise of all, Mr. Shippen retired into Solomon's porch and would not vote either way.

There was a design to pass the same censure on the motion, as the Duke of Marlburow moved in the House of Lords, but Sir Robert himself quashed it.

It is thought the Tories took this opportunity to distinguish themselves from the anti-courtier Whigs, and to show his Majesty that they are the better subjects of the two : others, that since they were not to be employed, they had rather Sir Robert was at the head of affairs than that the malcontent Whigs should take his place, of whose warmth they had less opinion than of Sir Robert's coolness, whose personal behaviour towards the Tories has always been obliging altho' an enemy to them as a party, and that they had too much pride to be the tools of the discontented Whigs, and put their hand under the stirrup to mount them into the saddle.

I was told their push at Sir Robert was concerted at the Prince's house, and that upon failure of success (which they knew would happen) it was agreed that both the Lords and Commons should secede from Parliament and go into the country as they did 2 years before ; also, that the Lords, upon the loss of their motion, should not only protest, but present a remonstrance to his Majesty : but I believe the vast and unexpected majority that appeared in Sir Robert's behalf, will divert them from that resolution.

Sir Robert must needs have gained considerable ground by this day's affair, it not being imaginable that ever there will be a conjunction

1740–1

of the Whig and Tory interest against him for the future, nor will the Tories after this be united among themselves.

Saturday 14.—I took advice this day of Counsellor Annesley concerning my return of the 500*l.* legacy left by Sir Philip Parker to my niece, and he said I did prudently, for that by law I could not detain it, neither could my sister Parker and her daughter, who are executrixes to his will, pay it till my niece comes of age, for in law there was no person proper to receive the money or give a discharge except herself.

I attended the Georgia Board this morning upon a summons of Common Council to consider of the petitions of the Germains designed to go to Georgia and of Lieut. Delagal: but we were not a Board, so nothing was done. The late long debate prevented the members of Parliament of our Board from coming and we were only Mr. Vernon, Mr. Ayers, Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Smith, and myself.

This day my daughter Helena was 23 years old.

Sunday 15.—Prayers and sermon at home. Went in the evening to the Coffee house, where the discourse was full upon the transaction of last Friday in both Houses, the event of which entirely has disunited the minority among themselves, for from this time the Whigs* will no longer join the Whigs: so that Sir Robert Walpole is more firmly established in his administration than ever.

Monday 16.—This morning I went upon summons to the Georgia Office to a Trustee Board: we were only, myself in the chair, Mr. Smith, Mr. Vernon, and Lord Shaftsbury.

Mr. Tracy, Mr. Tho. Towers, and Mr. Hen. Archer came in one after another, and finding no great business to be done, did not stay but went to the House. We that stayed—

1. Put the seal to Mr. Tho. Christie's grant of 200 acres near Savannah, called by him Twickenham.

2. We also took upon us, tho' but a Board of Trustees, to desire Mr. Verelts to pay 30*l.* to the 2 Germans who are going over to Germany and Swizerland to bring 100 heads of that country, of whom 50 are to settle at Ebenezar and the other 50 in Carolina: but this is a nice affair, the rest of the Trustees being ignorant that only half of them were to fix in Georgia, and opposing in a former meeting the paying for those who settle in Carolina, as a misapplication of the public money, which is given by Parliament only for the use of Georgia. But it was the Government's intention that 50 of them should go to Carolina, for which reason Sir Robert Walpole put us upon asking for 1,000*l.* more than we intended. The reason why we did not wait for a Common Council to order this money was the inconvenience of keeping these people too long in England, where they would only run themselves further into debt, which at last would increase the expense of the Trust, and delay the gathering the people for Georgia. We also told them that at their desire 2 Germans and the wife of one of them should be sent at the Trustees' charge to Carolina, by a ship that goes next week, to be part of the 50 intended for that province, but this also must appear to the Trustees as if they designed for Georgia.

3. We put the finishing hand to the narrative of the progress of the colony of Georgia, and agreed that when wrote fair, the Duke of

* "Tories" struck out and "Whigs" written above,

Newcastle and Lords Commissioners of Trade should have copies, as also Mr. Horace Walpole, the Speaker and Sir Jo. Barnard.

4. There came one Pearce, a seaman belonging to Captain Burrish, to acquaint us he had sounded all the coast of Georgia from the harbour of Tybee to that of Jekyl; that both harbours would admit of 40 gun ships at spring tides, and even at neap tides he would venture to carry in ships of that size, if sounding with boats. That 10 or a dozen such ships might ride in both harbours, and what gave us much pleasure to hear, that in 24 hours, our ships in Jekyl harbour could come out into the stream or course of the Gulph of Florida where the Spanish galeons pass to return to England. We ordered him to make affidavit thereof.

5. We imprest 400*l.* to Sir Jos. Hankey.

I dined at home: and in the evening Mr. Velters Cornwall, a great friend of Col. Oglethorpe, came to offer to bring my son in at Weobly if he would desist standing at Hazlemere. I told him I would acquaint my son with it, but doubted if he could in honour accept it, being joined with Mr. Boon.

Tuesday 17.—Visited Dr. Moore, Mr. Will Southwell, Mr. Tho. Clarke, my niece Parker, Mr. Hampden, Sir Fra. Clerke, Sir Edward Dering and Col. Schutz.

Passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 18.—Went to St. James' Vestry, and visited my cousin Whorwood. Passed the evening at home.

Thursday 19.—I this day passed a deed of gift to my son of 300*l.* a year, English estate, to qualify him to stand for member of Parliament, which is to be cancelled when he is chosen.

Visited Lord Wilmington, Lord Grantham, Mr. Tuffnall, Bishop of Gloucester, Brother Percival, Lord Tirconnel, Sir Jo. Evelyn, Lord Mansell and Mr. Dalton.

This day his Majesty's orders passed for the Trustees to give direction in Georgia that the issue of the Prince of Wales should be prayed for in the colony.

Friday 20.—A Trustee Board being summoned to order an account of the progress of the Colony to be laid before one of the Secretaries of State, and the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and to appoint the day for laying the same before the House of Commons under the Corporation seal.

There met, Lord Tirconnel, president, Digby, Egmont, Lapotrè, Holland, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Shaftsbury, Smith, T. Towers, Chr. Towers, and Tracy.

We ordered that his Majesty's order for praying for the issue of the Prince of Wales should be sent to Col. Stephens by a ship that goes to-morrow for S. Carolina, directing him to see it obeyed by the Minister of Georgia.

We perused our account of the proceedings in settling the province, for the last time, and fair copies being made thereof, put the Corporation seal to one of them to lay before the House of Commons.

Spent the rest of the day at home.

Saturday 21.—Visited my sister Parker and Mr. Temple. Spent the rest of the day at home.

Sunday 22.—Prayers and sermon at home. I stirred not out this day.

Monday 23.—I went to the Georgia Office, Egmont, Lapotre, Smith, And read the abstract of the proceedings of the colony which is designed to be given the members of our Board for their instruction when the debate on the colony shall come on in Parliament.

We put the seal to 2 copies of the proceedings of the colony, to be given to the Duke of Newcastle and the Board of Trade.

Mr. Verelts paid Lieut. Delagal 20*l.* upon account of his demand for services in Georgia, to be repaid by him if on the return of his accounts from Georgia sent over to be examined by the Commissioners there, it should appear not to be due to him. He is in want and therefore the Trustee Board agreed to this at the meeting 20th inst. and we hope the next Common Council Board will confirm it.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 24.—Visited Lord Shaftsbury, Sir Jo. Bland, and Lord Carpenter. Dined and spent the evening at home.

Wednesday 25.—I went to the House of Commons to see what should be said by any member touching the Trustees of Georgia, upon the presenting our account of the progress of Georgia, and the annual printed accounts of our disbursements and receipts, and the papers Mr. Cary desired might be given therewith.

Mr. Martin, our secretary, presented these, and Mr. Cary moved the account of the progress should be printed, which the Speaker desired might be debated to-morrow. Mr. Cary also moved that the account might be taken into consideration to-morrow 3 weeks.

Mr. La Roch told the House they might do as they pleased in it, it was all one to the Trustees.

Mr. Hen. Archer came to me in the Gallery, and said he had insinuated to the Speaker, that the Trustees hoped they deserved some good notice from the House of their faithful management of their Trust, to which the Speaker replied, we should not obtain it: for we had many enemies in the House.

My opinion is that the Ministry are still unwilling the House should express a liking to the colony, because it may render it difficult for them to give it up to the Spaniards in order to facilitate a peace.

I met Mr. White this day, who protests great zeal of Georgia, and would do his best to serve it in the House, but excused his ever coming to the Board, which I desired of him. He was pleased to say if only such good men as I were there he would come, but some attended the board whom he was not inclined to sit with.

Thursday 26.—I went again to the House of Commons, expecting a day would be moved for taking the progress of the colony into consideration, but the Speaker was of opinion it was too early. Mr. Cary therefore only moved that the progress of the colony should be printed, which nobody opposed. It being dropt in debate yesterday that this day 3 weeks should be appointed to take the progress of the colony into consideration, and I finding by the almanack that our anniversary day as appointed by charter would fall on that day, I apprised our gentlemen of it, so it was agreed to name the next day or Monday after. But the Speaker, as I have said, thought it better not to move for the day till our account is printed.

After dinner I visited Mr. Vernon and my brother.

Friday 27.—Visited Lord Lovel and Mr. Cook his son, Mr. Western, and Mr. Ayers. In the evening visited my niece Parker.

Saturday 28.—Visited Sir Will. Heathcote and Lady Salisbury. Went after dinner to hear Hendel's mask of *Acis and Galatea*, with Dryden's *Ode*.

Sunday, 1 March.—Went in the morning to the King's Chapel. In the evening went to the Bishop of Oxford's Catechetical lecture, and visited cousin Le Grand, cousin Betty Southwell and Lady Rook.

Monday 2.—After dinner went to a play of Shakespeare's, *the Merchant of Venice*.

Tuesday 3.—Visited cousin Ja. Fortrey, Mr. Digby, Mr. Dawney, the clergyman, Mr. Forester, Mr. Ellis, Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, his brother the clergyman, Lord Palmerston, my niece Parker, the Bishop of Cork, Lord Tireonnel, and Bishop of Oxford.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 4.—Stayed at home the morning, and in the evening visited my sister Percival.

Thursday 5.—After dinner I went to the Royal Society.

Friday 6.—I went to the Georgia Office, where I met Mr.Christie who was come to sign the counterpart of his grant, as he did. Among many questions I put him, he answered me :

1. That he was satisfied with the alteration of the tenures and remittal of past forfeitures, and believes the inhabitants are so too.

2. That wine for export will certainly succeed ; that he had made some even of the wild grape cut down, which had as strong a body as burgundy and as fine a flavour, that the thick coat of the grape grew thinner, and if the cutting were transplanted into vineyards or gardens, the vine will every way answer still better.

3. That the silk will certainly do when the people get in the way of it, for which purpose the Italian family should be obliged to instruct them by taking more apprentices, there being enough of bastard orphans belonging to the Indian traders to apply that way.

4. That cotton may be an exportable commodity, and he had planted of it.

5. That it would be a great benefit if a way could be found to enable the people to make money of their timber.

6. That Mr. Tho. Stephens is mistaken in saying an acre will produce but 15 bushels of corn, for some acres produce 30 or 40 bushels.

7. That he is also mistaken in saying the skin trade has profited nothing. On the contrary, there is scarce a shop that has not some skins in payment, which they send to Carolina and make money of, for want of regular shipping at Savannah : but they want sufficient wealthy storekeepers to sell to the Indians such European goods as they truck to the Indians.

8. That he knows the harbours of the province, their great use, and that they will admit 40 gun ships. That they have saved several English ships.

9. That Augusta is the most flourishing town in the province.

10. That there is a considerable quantity of good land in the province.

11. That there must be some way to encourage the inhabitants to remain, and to subsist them, since they may not have negroes, which

he thought would be to give them servants, for in truth there were many very industrious people who left the colony because they could not subsist.

12. That the feeding the people from the public store whilst it was kept up was ill advised though well intended, for it made them idle.

13. That Mr. Tho. Jones sells at 200 per cent., though he has the advantage of the storehouse, which ruins other storekeepers and oppresses the people.

To which I replied if other storekeepers sold cheaper, they would find the people buy of them, and Jones kept a store to beat down the market for the people's good, and I could not conceive he made so great profit.

14. That Mr. Joncs is a severe passionate man.

15. That Noble Jones was a creature of Mr. Causton's, and idle in surveying, so that he drove many from the colony to seek for land in Carolina, being delayed by him in running out their lands till their money was spent.

16. That several left the colony, who thought to grow rich too soon.

17. That Col. Stephens is a worthy man.

18. That Bailiff Parker talks of improvements, but he knows none he has done, nor did he ever build a house.

19. That it is a mistake to think the inhabitants of Savannah have rum, it is only poisonous spirits from the Islands: but it would be profitable if they might have rum, for then their lumber would be taken off in exchange, and they would barter their rum with the Indians in exchange for the skins.

20. That no place in America is so healthy as Savannah, and if means were found and known that the inhabitants might subsist, the colony would soon fill, those gone away return, and no province flourish so.

21. That Mr. Tho. Stephens had been twice or thrice with him to witness to things he advanced, but he was so dogmatical that he knew not what to say to him.

22. That he should be ready to witness (if called upon) what good things he knew of the colony.

23. That he should go (now he had his grant) to Georgia in 6 weeks or 2 months, and intended there to end his days.

24. That a negro merchant will lend a 50 acre lot man a negro, but then he must be known to him for an industrious man, and not one in 40 are so in Georgia.

25. That he has known the Georgia bills bear a premium of 5 p. cent.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday 7.—I visited Lord Lovel and the Bishop of Cork.

Dined and past the evening at home.

Sunday 8.—Went to the chapel morning and evening.

Monday 9.—Went on summons of a Common Council and Trustee Board to the office but we only did Common Council business.

Egmont in the chair, Digby, Hales, Lapotre, Shaftsbury, Smith, T. Towers, Tirconnel, Vernon; Alderman Heathcote, Sir Will. Heathcote

1. The petition of Hans Jacob Reigensberg and another for settling 100 heads of Germans who understand the silk to be settled in Georgia

was read, and allowed, and the 30*l.* advanced by the Trustees for their passage to Germany to bring that number approved, and conditions on which they should be settled had the seal put thereto, countersigned by the secretary.

2. A letter was ordered for Mr. Verelts to write to Col. Stephens to know if certain Indian lands on the other side the brook of Ebenezar can be agreed for and purchased of the Indians there settled; if not, to lose no time in setting out 50 lots of 50 acres of good land each, near Ebenezar and bounding them, for the use of these Germans and of 50 more heads of Saltsburgers. And to obey our directions therein without consulting any other.

3. Law books for Georgia and Frederica town courts were ordered, and the lawyers of our Board desired to choose them.

4. A letter from Mr. Samuel Auspurger, dated at Bearn, 10 Feb., 1740-1, received 6 inst., to the Trustees, was read, containing that he had found his family affairs out of order, so that he could not return to his grant at Frederica, unless the Trustees would advance him 500*l.* at 5 p. cent. interest; otherwise, that we would give him leave for absence, and not require his return until the year 1744, when he hoped he should be able.

We ordered Mr. Verelts to let him know we could not lend him money: but he should have leave to be absent to the year 1734 (*sic*).

5. Agreed to send 50 heads of Saltsburgers.

6. Capt. Ja. Macpherson, formerly Capt. of 19 Rangers in Georgia, having made oath before Lt. Gov. Bull, of South Carolina, that there was due to him for his service and his men's, 240*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* which the Trustees had paid him short of his agreement with Mr. Causton, and the same being brought by Mr. Wrag for payment: the Trustees recurred to the Captain's account as stated by the Commissioners of Accounts in Georgia, and found that Causton had agreed to his demands when made some days before Lady day, 1738. But that the Captain had took the advantage of the expiration of a contract's ending at that Lady day, and of the apprehension of the Spaniards attacking Georgia, to make upon the sudden an exorbitant demand for future service: and that Causton under that necessity consented to his conditions only as far as in him lay. For these reasons they resolve not to satisfy this supra demand, but to let him take his remedy as he pleased.

7. The 20*l.* advanced Captain Delagal on the credit of his claim by the Trustees (for want of a Common Council Board) was agreed to.

8. On my proposal the Board agreed to permit the inhabitants to lease out their lots to tenants, who would reside and cultivate, for the space of 21 years: and to give them till ——— to do it in.

The liberty was before but for 5 years' term. I represented that many freeholders had lots which they never would cultivate, being shopkeepers, and perhaps unable and unskilful, who would be glad of tenants to occupy their land, and tenants would not take land and lay money out upon so short a term as 5 years.

Mr. Towers himself at last came into it, who always hitherto stood out against it, he said his apprehension they would lease it to rum merchants if they had long leases to give of their land, but this was answered by the lessees being obliged to cultivate.

1740-1

9. We ordered that with respect to 500 acre lots, the obligation the owners were laid under of cultivating 60 acres in 10 years and 50 more in 20 years, that the numbers should be reduced to 50 within each of the 10 years.

It surprised us that by the last ship arrived from Carolina, Pain Master, no letters arrived to the Trust from Georgia, except one from Robert Paterson, a freeholder of Frederica, to Mr. Verelts, dated 13 December last, containing only a line to desire him to forward an enclosed letter to Mr. Samuel Auspurger.

So many ships as have arrived of late, bringing no letters from Col. Oglethorpe or Col. Stephens, is very astonishing to us.

I dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 10.—Visited brother Percival, cousin Scots and Bishop of Cork.

Wednesday 11.—Visited Lord Orery. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday 12.—I went for a few hours to the House of Commons to hear the debate on the Seamen's bill.

Friday 13.—

Saturday 14.—Went to the Haymarket, to a music in favour of poor musicians' widows.

Sunday 15.—Prayers and sermon at home, cousin Scots dined with me. In the evening went to chapel.

Monday 16.—Went to the Georgia Office on summons of Trustees to sign deeds, &c. Egmont, president, Lapotre, Smith, Vernon, Sir Will Heathcote.

We put the seal to a deed for further extending the tenures of the inhabitants of Georgia, whereby all forfeitures past are forgiven, and the improvements required of the people are made less.

We also put the seal to a deed whereby the inhabitants are allowed to lease out their lands for 21 years, to people who will reside thereon and cultivate. Mr. Tho. Christie, being accidentally in the office, signed these deeds, which were prepared and settled by Mr. Ayers and Mr. Hen. Archer.

There came to the office Caspar Sumachi and his wife, late servants to Mr. Causton, and whose service being expired, they came away with a certificate of their good behaviour: but she made bitter complaints of bad usage, that she was stript by Mr. Causton, &c., which we afterwards understood was detaining her blankets, and that for want she was obliged to sell her clothes. They were Grison servants engaged by the Trust and made over to Mr. Tho. Causton. She said her husband was offered land, as a servant out of his time, but it was to no purpose to accept it, having no means to cultivate it or even to subsist. We told her, if her husband and she would go back, they should have both lands and means to subsist, and we would pay their passage, to which she replied she would consult her husband.

I then went to the House where by agreement with Mr. Carey, Lord Tirconel moved, that since the Trustees' account of the progress of the colony of Georgia which had been ordered by the House to be printed, was this day delivered to the members, he desired a day might be appointed to consider the state of the colony, and that it might be considered in a committee of the whole House next Friday, which Mr.

Carey seconded, and the House agreed thereto. Then Mr. Carey moved that Mr. Hewet and Mr. Crockat, merchants of S. Carolina, might be ordered to attend the House that day, as also ——— Lob and Ri. Lawley, both late of Savannah, which being ordered, Lord Tirconel moved that Captain Hugh Mackay, Captain Dempsy, Lieut. Horton and Mr. Tho. Christie might also be ordered to attend, which was accordingly done.

Dined at home, and in the evening visited Mr. Vernon and brother Percival.

Two days ago Mr. Whitefeild arrived from S. Carolina on boa rdthe "Minerva." We hope the Captain has brought letters for the Trust from Col. Stephens, we not having heard from him since 6 October last.

Mr. Smith of our Board informed us that a twelvepenny or eighteenpenny pamphlet in answer to that we gave the House this session, has been handing about to the booksellers, in manuscript, with offer to give it to any of them, if they would print it, but that hitherto they had refused to print it. We doubt not but Mr. Stephens wrote it, for the purpose is to contradict every word of our pamphlet.

Tuesday 17.—Visited Mr. Hen. Archer, Mr. Hen. Bathurst, Lord Tirconel and Bishop of Cork. Dined and spent the evening at home.

Wednesday 18.—Passed the day at home.

Thursday 19.—This being the Georgia Anniversary day there met at St. Bride's Vestry: Mr. Digby, president, Ayers, Egmont, Hales, Lapotre, Shaftsbury, Smith, Tirconel, Vernon, Anderson, Bedford, Coram, Dr. Burton.

Mr. Verelts presented an account of the Trustees' receipts and disbursements from 9 June last to this day, the balance of cash in our hands, the persons sent over, in number, 6, &c.

And then we proceeded to fill up the 2 vacant places in the Common Council, for which end we read Lord Carpenter's resignation under his seal, and elected Mr. Henry Bathurst in his room. We also elected Mr. ——— Frederick in the room of his deceased brother, but first elected them Trustees. They are both members of Parliament. We then elected my brother Percival a Trustee.

At the close of this, Mr. Bathurst came to the Vestry, as did Lord Tirconel and Sir Will Heathcote, so that they went with us to church, where we made a large appearance, being no less than 11 Common Councillors and 5 Trustees.

Dr. Bateman, son-in-law to the Bishop of Litchfield, preached a very good sermon, which when over, Mr. Digby took again the President's chair, and I moved the thanks of the Trustees might be given to Dr. Bateman and that he be desired to suffer us to print his sermon whereto he acquiesced.

After this we repaired to the Castle Tavern where there came to dine with us, Mr. Frederick, Mr. Tho. Archer, Mr. Hen. Archer, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Hen. Bathurst, Lord Carpenter, my brother Percival.

We all dined together, Lord Shaftsbury excepted, who went to meet Mr. Hooper, just arrived post from the country in order to take part to-morrow in the debate in the House upon Georgia.

I have not, I think, seen more members upon any Anniversary day than on this, for there met 16 Common Councillors, and 7 Trustees,

in all 23. Of whom 22 dined together, besides Dr. Bateman, the Reader of St. Bride's, our accomptant and secretary, which made 26.

After dinner, Mr. Crockat, a merchant of Charleston (one of the 4 evidences summoned to appear to-morrow to witness against the Trustees), came to us, whom we questioned what he was summoned for. He replied he knew not, but Mr. Stephens had been with him.

We asked him his opinion of—1. Negroes in Georgia. He said, the inhabitants should have negroes, and that at a moderate allowance, as 4 negroes to a family of 4 whites: but not as in Carolina, where there are too many, in so much that they had passed a law against introducing more into Charlestown.

2. We asked him, what number of negroes and white men in Carolina? He said in 1737 there were 22,000 negroes, and about 5,000 whites fighting men.

3. We asked him whether he thought Georgia having no negroes, did not prevent the negroes of Carolina from running to the Spaniards?

He replied, he knew of none we had stopt.

4. I said, Captain Gascoign stopt 3, and Mr. Christie two.

5. I asked him the price of a negro.

He said, one with another, 20*l*.

I told him a person who settled in Georgia had sold his 2 negroes for 42*l*. each.

He replied, here and there a particular negro might be worth that, and he has one he would not sell for 70*l*.

6. I asked him if he thought a freeholder in Georgia of 50 acres only could be credited with a negro. He said, no.

Why then (replied I) what must become of them if landholders of 500 acres should use them, and they have none?

He replied they might be overseers to the negroes of the richer men.

I said, a few might find that employment, but what must the rest do?

He replied, all the white men in Georgia might find that employment in Carolina.

I said that would depopulate Georgia.

He replied, no: for if we allowed negroes, there would a thousand come to settle there, and people who had negroes would help white men to live. That the colony would be stronger with 1,000 negroes to 1000 white men, than with 500 white men without negroes.

7. We said, negroes might cut the throats of our people, and run to the Spaniards.

He said, if negroes are well used, they never run.

We said, negroes who were thought so faithful by their Carolina masters, as to be trusted to be masters of petiaguas, and overseers of others, have run: to which he replied nothing.

8. He said the people of Carolina are not enemies to Georgia, except those who traded in skins.

I answered, we believed the planters and gentry were friends and the clamour against us is only from the persons he mentioned: but they have no cause, for they trade in the manner they desire, no interruption being given them now. Which he owned.

9. I asked him if he knew Andrew Grant, Will Sterling and another Scotsman.

He said, yes : that Grant was a shopkeeper in Savannah, but Will. Sterling and some others had cultivated their land briskly, but were forced to leave the colony for want of negroes, and had consumed a great deal of money, which he knew they brought with them : I said they spent their money extravagantly in Savannah, and lived on their servants, whose hire being expired, they were not able to engage new ones. He owned it.

10. That a man may keep 6 negroes for one white servant.

11. He owned that where there are negroes, a white man despises to work, *saying, what, will you have me a slave and work like a negro?* But he said, if such white man had negroes of his own he would work in the field with them.

12. I told him I knew of 3 white men who left Charlestown or some other part of Carolina last year, and came to Georgia to take land, complaining they could not live in Carolina by reason the negroes underwrought them.

He said, he believed they went for some other reason.

13. He said, Carolina must always drain Georgia of its inhabitants : for in Carolina they might buy land for a shilling an acre, and afterwards pay only the quit rent, which is only 4 shillings per hundred acres, whereas in Georgia they pay 20 shillings per hundred acres, viz., 4 shillings to the King for quit rent and 16 shillings to the Trustees.

14. He owned that Carolina had too many negroes, and the laws against their number were not, neither could be kept to.

I said, that would be the case in Georgia, if negroes were allowed there under limitations.

15. He said, there were several gentlemen of Carolina who had purchased tracts of land from the late proprietors, in the part of that province now Georgia, but they could not get their land confirmed to them by the Governor until a little before the erecting Georgia into a province, and when they applied for their land, his Majesty forbid the Governor to let them settle southward of the Allatahama.

I said that was prudently done to avoid giving jealousy to the Spaniards ; that other Carolina gentlemen had pretended some land even in Georgia was also theirs, by grants from the proprietors, but his Majesty having granted that land to the Trustees, it was not our concern to regard their demand.

16. He said that 40 years ago much silk was made in Carolina, but they left it because rice was more profitable.

I said, if negroes were allowed in Georgia the people would also follow rice, and not go on the silk.

The gentlemen of the Trust who are associates to Dr. Bray, did this morning order 10 guineas gratuity to Mr. Verelts who acts as their clerk.

After dinner I went to the Vocal Academy at the Crown tavern.

Friday 20.—I went this morning to the House of Commons expecting the debate upon our colony would come on as ordered by the House, but Sir John Barnard not being there on account of chusing a new Alderman of London, the compliment was paid him to put off the committee until Monday next.

In the evening I visited Lady Parker and my nieces, and gave my consent to my niece Parker's making a lease of land in Priston manor to one ———, a butcher.

Saturday 21.—Visited Mr. Temple.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday 22.—Stayed at home the whole day for a cold.

Monday 23.—Went to the Georgia Board, where met, Digby, chairman, Egmont, Jo. Frederick, Lapotre, Shaftsbury, Hen. Bathurst, Smith, Tracy, T. Towers, Vernon, president; Phil. Percival, Sir Will Heathcote.

As Trustees we swore Mr. ——— Bathurst, Lord Bathurst's second son, member of Parliament for Cicester, and Mr.——— Frederick, brother of the deceased member for Shoram in Sussex, into the Common Council. As Common Council we resolved :—

1. That all servants in the colony now out of their time, who have not taken land, shall, instead of 20 acres, be entitled to 50 upon their master's good certificate of them, and shall have a year's maintenance and tools. N.B.—This comes to about 17*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* each.

2. That all servants out of their time before Christmas 1741 shall have the same.

That the magistrates of each town court see that the land be immediately laid out for those servants who are out of their time.

2. Ordered that Mr. Crockat, merchant, be paid a debt due to Jo. Loyd of Carolina, his factor, being 99*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.* due from the Trustees, store for corn, &c., the said Crockat making appear to be his, and not Jo. Loyd's money. The commissioners of accounts in Georgia having reported it due to Jo. Loyd, but not informing us whether this Loyd is factor or servant to Crockat or not.

3. Resolved that a debt due from the public stores to Pytt and Tuckwell, and so reported by the commissioners of accounts in Georgia, be paid, 105*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

4. Ordered payment of our accomptant's and secretary's salary, each 150*l.* due midsummer 1741.

5. Ordered them a reward for their extraordinary services on occasion of the Parliament's enquiry into the progress of the colony, 50*l.* to each.

6. Ordered 1,000*l.* in sola bills, 100 bills of 5*l.* each and 500 bills of 1*l.* each, to be sent over for the service of the colony for half year commencing Lady Day, 1741.

7. Ordered and made an impress of 500 to Sir Jos. Hankey on account.

A day or two past came to the office a letter from John Pye, Recorder at Savannah, dated 30 Dec., 1740, acquainting the Trustees,

1. That he had writ to us a month before, but now wrote again, to desire we would send orders to the persons appointed by us to pay the public debts.

2. That the want of money (he means his salary) due from us to him, had distrest him, and obliged him to borrow money at 10 per cent.

3. That he had several times applied to Col. Stephens and Mr. Jones for part of his salary who replyed, we had sent them no orders, what to allow him or when his salary should commence.

4. That he does his duty as well as he can, but not so well as he could for want of our instructions.

5. That Mr. Parker and Mr. Jones, who act as one in everything, say he has power to act as Recorder only, i.e., to take down proceedings of court, &c., and if so, they can carry what cause they will, having only Mr. Fallowfeild to oppose them.

6. That he should aet with pleasure if we would send him in writing what the business of a Reeorder is, and send the eashier order to pay him.

7. That sometimes they say he must keep a clerk, but there is no occasion as he ean do the business himself.

8. That they also say he should keep a servant, but there is no oeeasion for one, but he had no land to cultivate, and these things with their maintenanee and elothing, wages, &e., would run him in debt, as was the case of others, and add to his present hardships.

That he is persuaded that we will not stop any part of his salary for not keeping a servant when Mr. Jones receives his salary tho' he has no land or any improvement.

There eame also a letter at the same time from Mr. Whitfeild, dated on board the Minerva 2 February, 1740-1 from Mr. Whitfeild to the Trustees, in whieh ship he returned from Carolina. He might as well have aequainted us with the eontents himself at his arrival last week in London, but he neither has yet been at our offiee, or visited any one gentleman of the Trust. The substanee of his letter is:—

1. That he received our letter of 11 June, 1740, and has seen our orders sent to the Magistrates of Savannah, relating to his orphan house, and found we were fearful least he should have too mueh power, and that he had aeted beyond his power.

2. That Col. Oglethhorpe's proceeding in respeet of the Millidges (orphans) was arbitrary and ineonsistent with his grant.

3. That he had acted to the best of his knowledge with a single eye to promote God's glory and the welfare of the eolony.

4. That the greatest difficulties of the orphan house were surmounted.

5. That but for the orphan house, scaree any inhabitant at all would have been left by this time, as he believes all at Savannah will confess.

6. He thanks us for excusing the persons engaged in the orphan house from eivil offiees

7. But earnestly entreated, begged and insisted that we would let him and his executors have the power of nominating their suceessors for ever, whieh was in the eopy of the first grant sent him, from which Mr. Towers and he eut off several pages : perhaps that is lost, and only a eopy of his present grant taken, and there lay the mistake : that had he suspeeted such a power had not been given him in the grant, he would not have laid out a halfpenny on the orphan house, and this is the least we can do for his laying out so many thousand pounds.

8. That the powers given the magistrates are sufficient to securc and guard against any illegal proceedings of him and his suecessors.

9. That all he proposed by weaving cotton was for the use of the eolony only, and therefore he continued the loom at the orphan house, and the magistrates were of opinion he might do this, and Col. Oglethorpe had offered a premium both for spinning and weaving.

10. That there is little likelihood of the silk eoming to anything.

11. That he feared as many others of the eolony do, that we are misinformed of the affairs of poor deserted Georgia.

12. That he should shortly publish his disbursements, and then we should see how much the colony is obliged to him.

13. That he had resigned the parsonage of Savannah and brought away the schoolmaster, Mr. Habersham.

14. That he left the finishing the church to Col. Stephens.

15. That he was come for a few months to England, and then purposed to return to America.

After the business of the Board was over, we went to the House where we expected the consideration of the colony would come on, but to our great surprise Mr. Carey moved to put it off to Thursday sennit, and Mr. Gibbons seconded him, upon which Mr. Digby moved it might be to-morrow fortnight. His reason was because he knew Mr. Hen. Archer would not be in town till then.

This was very unfortunate, for Mr. Tracy and Mr. Archer will then be in the country, as also Mr. Bathurst.

Lord Gage moved and obtained that Mr. Whitfeild should then be ordered to attend, as being the latest of any one in the colony.

I suppose Mr. Stephens had seen Mr. Whitfeild, and finding him for allowing negroes contrived this.

I learned that Mr. Stephens has wrote a book against the Trustees, which he carried to a printer, who refused to print it, on which he said he would then carry it to another.

Lord Bathurst dined with me.

Tuesday 24.—Visited Mr. Stroud, Sir Jo. Bland, and Lord Shaftsbury, who told me that Mr. Whitfeild having appealed from the Bishop of London's jurisdiction over him to the Privy Council, there was soon to be a hearing of his case; it seems Commissary Garden of Carolina had prosecuted Mr. Whitfeild for preaching in a dissenting congregation there, and Mr. Whitfeild disregarded his summons, whereupon the Commissary would have proceeded against him for contempt, and therefore Whitfeild appealed to the Privy Council.

Wednesday 25.—Staid at home the morning. Went in the evening to the music club.

Thursday 26.—Staid all day at home; detained by a cold and the east wind very severe.

Friday 27, Saturday 28, Sunday 29.—Confined at home by a cold.

Monday 30.—Went upon summons of a Common Council to the Georgia Office to consider the letters from Mr. Urlesperger of Augsburg about the Saltsburgers intended for Georgia and other matters, but we could make only a Board of Trustees. Vernon, president, Digby, Egmont, Lapotre, Smith, Tracy.

1. We read Mr. Whitfeild's letter to us, dated 2 February from on board the "Minerva," desiring he and his successors might have the power of nominating their successors for ever. And informing us that he had continued the weaver of cotton in the orphan house, design to weave only for their own use.

That we would pay the passage of Mr. Habersham's return with him to England, being 6*l*.

That we would pay the disbursement he had made for candles used on Divine service for the last month, 5*l*. He further informed us,

That he feared we were misinformed about the affairs of poor deserted Georgia.

That there is no great likelihood of the silk manufactory coming to any thing at present.

That he had now resigned the parsonage of Savannah.

That he had dropt all intentions of assisting further in building the church at Savannah, and had ordered the money remaining in his hands above what had been expended in stone, to be paid to Col. Stephens.

And that he was coming over for a few months to England, and then purposed to return again to America.

We agreed that Mr. Verelts should inform him of the late enlargement of tenures, whereby a possessor might bequeath his property by will or devise, which we thought may answer his desire.

That he may go on with his loom in the orphan house and weave his cotton.

That we would represent to the Common Council when they met that we thought it reasonable the Trust should pay Mr. Habersham's passage : as also for the candles.

2. We read Mr. Jo. Pye's letter to the Trustees, dated 30 December 1740, desiring he might be paid his salary as Recorder of Savannah, which was refused him for want of orders from us.

That we would send him instructions for performance of his duty, being told by Mr. Jones and Mr. H. Parker that he is only to act as recorder.

That to act as such he desires instructions.

That he may be excused keeping a clerk, being able to do the business himself, as also excused keeping a servant, having no lands to cultivate.

We resolved to report to the Common Council that he ought to be appointed Recorder, having hitherto acted only in the absence of Mr. Tho. Christie, but without actual appointment.

To report also that he ought to be paid his salary full from the time he began to officiate, tho' not regularly appointed.

That he ought to be informed, the Trustees never intended he should be a magistrate, which he in his letter hints to be expedient, Parker and Jones carrying everything as they will, having only Fallowfeild the other magistrate to oppose them.

And that he ought to have the pay of a clerk, tho' he keeps none, seeing he does all the business.

Two letters from Mr. Urlesperger, of Augsburg, the one in Latin to the Trustees dated 20 Feb., 1740-1, the other in French to Mr. Vernon dated 23 March following, were read, concerning the sending 50 heads of Saltsburgers which the Trustees wrote for this year. He desired to know :—

1. Who should pay for their coming down to Rotterdam ?

2. Whether they should have a year's provision at their arrival in Georgia ?

3. Whether cows, &c. would be allowed them ?

4. Whether the Trustees will pay a commissary's charges to conduct them to Rotterdam ?

5. Whether we will send that commissary with them to Georgia and make him a magistrate at Ebenezar ?

6. Whether we will procure them a convoy, during this time of war ?

7. And he concluded with desiring the Trustees would pay the building Mr. Boltzius' house at Ebenezar ; and allow Mr. Thylo, the

Saltsburg surgeon, a salary. We resolved on these heads to recommend to the Common Council as follows :

1. That as the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge were disposed to furnish 50*l.* towards the bringing down the Saltsburgers to Rotterdam, we should make it up 100*l.*

2. That we should promise them ½ year's subsistence, at the rate of 8*d.* per day for men, 6*d.* for women and 4*d.* for children above 12 years.

3. That the cows, &c., should be allowed them as formerly promised.

4. Mr. Vernon said he had already encouraged Mr. H. Newman to let Mr. Urlesperger know the Trustees would satisfy the commissary for his trouble to Rotterdam.

5. That there will be no occasion for sending the commissary to be a magistrate at Ebenezar.

6. That as to convoys, they must take the fate of other ships.

7. That it should be enquired what has been given already by the Trustees towards building Mr. Boltzius's house : and that Mr. Urlesperger should be informed, the Trustees had for encouragement to Mr. Thylo allowed him to take up a 50 acre lot.

I dined at home, and in the evening visited my sister Parker. I heard from several hands this day that the Ministry will not allow the State of Georgia to be enquired into, for the same reason as they formerly opposed it : namely, that they may not be embarrassed by a vote of approbation, with difficulties in agreeing with Spain to give up the colony upon a treaty of peace.

Tuesday, 31 March.—Went to St. James' vestry, then visited brother Percival. Dined and past the evening at home.

Wednesday, 1 April.—Visited Lord Wilmington.

In the evening went to the Music Club.

Thursday 2.—This morning Mr. Seddon brought me the memorial of the registry of my deed by which I conveyed my English estate of 300*l.* a year freehold to my son, in order to give him a qualification, and my son is to reconvey it when chose.

Visited Dr. Moore and Lady Rook, Mrs. William Southwell, cousin Betty Southwell, and Mrs. Edward Southwell.

In the evening went to the play called "The Pilgrim."

Friday 3.—Visited Sir W. Heathcote, Mr. Bathurst, Lord Lovel, Mr. Lapotre and Captain Whorwood's wife. Past the rest of the day at home. Tho. Christie dined with me, and shewed me an advantageous description of Georgia which he intended to print.

Saturday 4.—Went to St. James' Vestry. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday 5. — Communicated at chapel : went again to evening prayers.

Monday 6.—Went to the Georgia Board to a summons of Common Council, where met, Digby, Egmont, J. Frederick, Hales, Lapotre, Shaftsbury, Smith, Lord Tirconnel, Tracy, Vernon, in the chair; Sir Will Heathcote.

Read Jo. Pye's letter to the Trustees, dated 30 Dec., 1740, and resolved that his several requests be granted, viz. :—

1. That his salary as Recorder be paid him from the time he officiated in place of Mr. Tho. Christie.

That he be paid the allowance of a clerk, tho' he keeps none, seeing he does all the business.

But ordered that he be informed that his office of Recorder is only ministerial, that is to keep the records and minutes of the court, but that he is not to act as a magistrate.

2. Resolved that Mr. Hamilton, collector of quitrents in S. Carolina, be prosecuted for recovery of 200*l.* lent him by the Trustees on his bill upon his Deputy, the Deputy not complying with his draft.

3. Resolved that 600*l.* of the moneys now in the Bank be appropriated to repay moneys advanced for the support of the colony in 1739 out of the fund for building churches, and the fund for the religious uses of the colony.

N.B. The first sum was 371*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*, the last 190*l.* in all 561*l.* 15*s.*, 0*d.* and if the Trustees had at that time been possest of cash, they would not have lent these sums to the general use of supporting the colony, because appropriated : but that the building of churches, and the religious uses might not suffer, we now restored the moneys to their respective heads.

4. Resolved that any 5 of the Common Council be enabled to impress any sum or sums, not exceeding 1447*l.* 10*s.* 11½*d.*, to pay debts of the colony still standing out. The reason of this was that in summer time we find it hard to make a Common Council Board of 8.

Mr. Verelts told us he had computed all the colony's debts not yet come in, and found them amount to this sum.

5. Mr. Whitfield's letter dated 2 Feb. last to the Trustees, was read, wherein he desired (1) That the passage of Mr. Doble, schoolmaster at Highgate, who came with him to England, might be defrayed by the Trustees : amounting to 6*l.*. (2) That we would pay 5*l.* expended by him in candles for the church service the year past. (2) That we would grant him and his successors power to nominate their successors for ever in the grant of 500 acres for the Orphan House.

We granted the two first requests, and made no reply to the last, since by a late regulation of the tenures he as well as every one has power to devise : and Mr. Verelts reported that Mr. Whitfeild was satisfied therewith.

6. Upon Mr. Urlesperger's letters of the 20 Feb., 1740-1 and 30 March, 1741, desiring to know what allowance should be made by us for defraying the charges of bringing down 50 head of Saltsburgers to Rotterdam, we resolved to allow 50*l.* N.B.—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge will furnish another 50*l.* for the same purpose.

7. Resolved also that for the first six months after the Saltsburgers' arrival in Georgia, they shall be allowed as follows, the men 8*d.* a day, the women 6 pence, and the children 4 pence.

8. Mrs. Atherton, our housekeeper, being dead, we ordered her burial and apotheeary's bill should be paid for by the Trust, and that her niece be housekeeper in her place. After this, we agreed upon a motion to be made by Mr. Tracy to-morrow, declaring that 'tis the opinion of the committee that the colony of Georgia may be of great utility to this kingdom, and will be a security to our American colonies, or words to that effect, which motion is to be made whether the House proceeds on the enquiry or not, for 'tis much believed the Ministry

1741

will again put it off, which should they do as last year they did, without passing some judgement on the colony, we think would be very hard and unjust upon us.

I dined at home, and in the evening visited my sister Percival.

Tuesday 7.—This day was appointed for considering in Parliament the utility and state of Georgia, but the Ministry who had no mind from the beginning to enter into the affair, fearing a motion would follow for declaring the utility of the Province, which would render it more difficult for their giving it up to the Spaniards for facilitating a peace with Spain whenever a treaty shall be entered on, took the occasion of Mr. Whitfeild's being ordered to attend and be examined as a witness, to put off the enquiry, and directed Sir Will. Young to move the affair might be adjourned, which Mr. Jo. How by like direction seconded. Upon this Lord Gage who had been the person who moved for the examining Mr. Whitfeild, said he pretty well guessed the reason for putting off the enquiry, but to take that off, they might drop the person and go on to examine the others. He then ran out against colony, said the Trustees were men of honour and integrity, but their secretary in the Province gave them not right information: that nobody was left in the colony, which could not subsist on the present foot, and he had a letter in his hand from a person who was able to buy the whole colony, which would shew how much the Trustees were imposed on in the accounts sent them, and he desired he might read it by making it part of his speech. Mr. Gyles Earl then rose and said it was irregular to read it as part of his speech. My Lord said it was regular and appealed to the Speaker who seemed to think it was regular; but Mr. How rose again and objected to reading it, for it would force a debate which the House seemed to wish might not be.

Mr. Digby rose and answered several objections Lord Gage had made to the colony and to the Trustees' intelligence, adding he was very desirous the enquiry might go on at any rate.

And Mr. Hooper spoke exceedingly well on the same side, concluding that he was sorry an enquiry was suspended, lest it might be understood by the Spaniards as a disposition to give up the colony when demanded, which if an enquiry were suffered, and a motion that the colony was useful followed, would cut off their hopes as to that point. That as to himself he thought the colony of great utility to Great Britain, and that it had been well conducted, which he might more freely say because no Trustee. But if no enquiry were allowed, nor approbation of the Trustees' conduct, neither of the utility of the colony, he hoped for the honour of the House and for the sake of justice, Lord Gage might not be suffered to read a letter against the Trustees' conduct, he being as a party against them. Sir William Young said he was not against an enquiry, but the House understood his reason for adjourning the House this day: (he looked up at Mr. Whitfeild who sat in the gallery). If the House would proceed to-morrow or any other day he should be content.

Lord Gage replied, he found the House not inclined to enquire why 129,000*l.* had been thrown away, and that they were for giving the public money without knowing why: so he never more would trouble himself about the matter, only he should pay his share very unwillingly.

Then the Speaker put the question for adjourning, and the House agreed to it.

It is remarkable Mr. Cary, who first moved the House that an enquiry should be made, sat still and said not a word: and as remarkable that of all the Trustees of Georgia in the House there were only the following, Lord Limerick, Mr. Hucks, Sir Will. Heathcote. And of Common Councillors, Mr. Digby, Mr. Frederick, Mr. Bathurst, Lord Tirconnel, Lord Sidney Beauclerc.

'Tis plain there is no design to make an enquiry at all, because by the adjournment the witnesses who were to be examined are at liberty to go where they please, no order being made for their appearance again, or any day appointed for proceeding on the affair.

All this has been done singly to please Sir Robert Walpole, and the Trustees are left in the same condition they were last year, liable to be attacked again every session, and in the mean time to be traduced by young Stephens or any that please, who may assert the grossest calumnies and falsehoods, and demand to be believed when they assert, as Lord Gage did to the House, that the Trustees have not so good information of the state of the colony from their secretary as this pert fellow, his son receives.

Already I have heard it said, that the Trustees are very honest gentlemen, but have been guilty of some mistakes, which Sir Robert Walpole, who is their friend, desired might not be discovered, and therefore opposed an enquiry.

Wednesday 8.—I went to the Vestry which was called to assist the Justices of Peace in their passing the account of overseers of the poor as far as related to the workhouse. We were none of us edified with the management of the workhouse, and I believe in a year or two more we shall think of means to put it down, unless we can procure an act to oblige the overseers to receive directions and rules from the Vestry and to be accountable thereto: for at present the Vestry can only recommend things fit to be done, but the overseers laugh at us; the expense of the house has been this year 700*l.* more than the last.

After dinner, I went to Lincolns Inn playhouse to hear Hendel's music for the last time, he intending to go to Spa in Germany.

The Prince and Princess and best company in town were there and the house was quite full. I believe he got between 4 and 500*l.*

This day came divers letters from Georgia by the ——— which put in at Bristol, viz.,

A state of the colony subscribed on oath by 25 freeholders and under the Town Court seal of Savannah, with their opinion what will make the colony do well, dated 10 Nov., 1740.

Col. Stephens' journal from 28 Nov. to 15 Jan. last: by which I perceive his journal from 6 Oct. to 28 Nov. is lost.

A letter from Col. Stephens, dated 20 Nov., to the Trustees.

A letter from Col. Stephens to the Trustees, 27 Nov.

A letter from Col. Stephens to Verelts, 28 Nov.

A letter from Col. Stephens to Verelts, 29 Dec.

A letter from Col. Stephens to Verelts, 31 Dec.

A letter from Col. Stephens to Verelts of the same date.

A letter from Col. Stephens to Verelts, 15 Jan., 1740-1.

A letter from Tho. Hawkins to Verelts, dated 12 December, justifying his demand of the 50*l.* balance due to him on his account.

A certificate relating to Tho. Oakes, dated 30 December.

A letter from Francis Moore to the Trustees, dated 29 December. And a letter from Francis Moore to me of 30 December.

It is surprising none came from Col. Oglethorpe to the Trustees.

Thursday 9.—Staid at home all day.

Friday 10.—Went to the Georgia Office to meet Captain Mackay who goes next Tuesday to Scotland, and to consult about Scotch servants to be sent to the Darien.

I met Mr. Christie there, who told me he intended to print a 2*d.* edition of the account of the colony, and would support what he said in the first concerning gold and silver found in Georgia, by affidavits. He exprest himself in the strongest manner a friend to the colony: he owned he was for negroes when he signed the Representation, but had he then known of the proclamation issued at Augustine for tempting our negroes away, he, nor many more, would have signed it, who with himself are satisfied it would not be safe to have negroes in Georgia, till Augustine is delivered up to Great Britain.

In the evening I went to a music at Hickford's dancing room.

Saturday 11.—Visited Mr. Annesley. In the evening went to see a play house entertainment at the Haymarket.

Sunday 12.—Went to chapel, morning and evening.

Monday 13.—Went to the Georgia Office on summons of Common Council to consider of the papers lately received from Georgia, the forming presidents and assistants for the well government of the colony; and to consider of the further appropriation of the money granted this session of Parliament. Smith, Sam, both in the Trustee and Common Council chair; Robt. Ayers, Egmont, Jo. Frederick, Lapotre, Hen. Bathurst, Lord Tirconnel,, Robt. Tracy, Ja. Vernon; Adam Anderson, Phil. Percival.

1. As Trustees we read the state of the colony sent over by the Town Court, dated 10 November, 1740, signed by 25 landholders and freeholders of the northern division, many of whom had formerly signed the representation for negroes, but now were of another mind.

2. Ordered that copies thereof be made out and given to the Duke of Newcastle and the Board of Trade.

3. As Common Council, we resolved that 40 heads of Scotch Highlanders, viz., 25 men and 15 women, be engaged as servants to go to Georgia.

4. Ordered that the proposals of encouragement to cultivation recommended by the subscribers of the late State of the Colony, be referred to the committee appointed to consider of the powers to be given the intended Presidents of Georgia.

5. Ordered that the letters and papers arrived this day from Georgia be referred to the said committee.

6. Resolved that it be referred to the said committee to order embarkations, to contract for freight, &c.

7. Resolved that the several regulations of the tenures of the people in Georgia be collected together, and the seal put to the same, and then printed for the use of the colony.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 14.—Visited Lord Shaftesbury, Col. Schutz, and Sir Fra. Clerke. Went at night to the play called "The Rehearsal."

Wednesday 15.—Went to the Georgia office on summons of a committee to go upon the matters referred last Monday, and after dinner to proceed on business. Digby, Egmont, Lapotre (president), Smith, Shaftesbury, Tracy, Vernon, Burton.

1. We read the several letters lately arrived and made remarks on them.

2. Read also a letter from Mr. Boltzius to Mr. Newman, dated 29 December, 1740, wherein he acquaints him that there were in Ebenezar 64 families, containing 127 grown people and 72 big and small children.

3. That they had extended their settlements upon Ebenezar Mill river (called formerly Abercorn Creek).

4. That Hen. Bishop, the schoolmaster, is married and follows agriculture, wherefore they desire a new schoolmaster.

5. He desired the Trustees or some good friends would pay for the corn mill lately erected by his countrymen.

Read also a letter signed by Henry Bishop, late schoolmaster at Ebenezar, and Frederica his wife, to his father and mother, dated 8 January, 1740-1, acquainting them—

1. With his marriage.

2. His removing to a plantation 6 miles distant from Ebenezar, along the river Abercorn, where other plantations of the Saltsburgers run out very regularly.

We (all but Lord Shaftsbury and Mr. Smith) dined together at the Horn Tavern and there came to us Lord Tirconnel, in the chair, Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Frederick, and Mr. Ayers.

1. So that we made a Common Council, and came to several resolutions for altering the constitution of the province by appointing a President and 4 assistants to administer the civil affairs of the colony, and ascertaining their powers. Which kept us till half an hour after nine to settle. N.B. here copy the Common Council book.

We also came to divers resolutions as :—

2. That the Trustees will pay 89*l.* for the corn mill lately erected by the Saltsburgers.

3. That Coglar, the millwright, have some reward for that and other his good services.

4. That a number of men servants, not exceeding 60, be sent for the use of the people at Savannah.

5. That the Saltsburgers be wrote to, to inform the Trustees what a stamping mill for making rice merchantable will cost.

6. That 2 millstones for the corn mill be sent over to them.

Thursday 16.—Stayed at home.

Friday 17.—Stayed at home.

Lord Bathurst, his son Mr. Hen. Bathurst, and Mr. Edward Hooper dined with me.

Mr. Verelts came this day to tell me that Lieut.-Col. Cook wrote, 2 February last, to Mr. Fury, the regiment's agent, that he was tired of Georgia; that he knew not whether the regiment was designed for the the colony or the colony for the regiment: that in the way things are, the colony must come to nothing, and 4 freeholders of Frederica were

gone away that day, but he supposed would be stopped by the way and brought back. That, nevertheless, if proper measures were taken the colony would do well.

N.B. By this I perceive the Lieut.-Col. Cook is at variance with Col. Oglethorpe, which I had heard before, Governor Glen of Carolina having informed me that in the siege of Augustine, the measures Oglethorpe took were not approved of by the Lieut.-Col.

I perceive also that the Lieut-Col. is for negroes.

My son also told me that the captain of a merchant vessel lately arrived from Frederica, where he had been with provisions for the regiment, reports that Col. Oglethorpe locks himself up for a fortnight together, and will not be seen by any, and has taken to drinking.

Saturday 18, Sunday 19.—Stayed at home for a cold.

Monday 20.—A Common Council was summoned to review the minutes of the last Common Council concerning the appointment of Presidents, &c. in Georgia, and to proceed on the matters referred. Bathurst in the chair, Ayers, Digby, Egmont, Hales, Lapotre, Shaftsbury, Smith, Lord Tirconnel, Tracy, Vernon.

1. The following letters and papers arrived yesterday were referred to a committee of correspondence, viz. :—

1. An appeal of Mr. Hawkins to the Trustees in a cause between him and one Allen, dated 14 April, 1740.

2. A letter from Mr. Thomas Marriot, dated 20 January, 1740-1, to the Trustees, acquainting them that he had taken the vacant lot of Richard White in Frederica, deceased issueless, and desiring confirmation thereof. Also that Col. Oglethorpe had made him second Bailiff in room of Saml. Perkins who had resigned.

3. Duplicate of Fra. Moore and Saml. Perkins their letter against Mr. Hawkins concerning the cause between him and Jo. Allen. That in August they both surrendered their offices of 2nd Bailiff and Recorder.

4. A letter from Tho. Hawkins to Mr. Martin, of 21 Oct., 1740, complaining of their hard usage of him, and insisting to be paid 50*l.* the balance of his account, and allowance of his boat and 2 servants or he will quit the colony. Complains also of Perkins and Moore in the cause between him and Jo. Allen, and offers to surrender the magistracy. He acquaints us with the bad state of Frederica : (1) That not one man will cultivate ; (2) That Jo. Holmes Mackintosh of Darien was gone to settle in Carolina : also from Frederica, Jo. Levally junr. and family, Will Addison and family, Andrew Mitchel and family, and Jacob Faulcon and his son ; (3) That Mr. Tho. Jones makes up unjust reports of accounts between the people and Trustees referred to him for examination ; (4) That his own improvements are the greatest of any in the place.

5. A letter from Col. Oglethorpe to the Trust, 24 January, that Saml. Perkins had quitted the bailyship, and he had provisionally placed Tho. Mariot, son of Capt. Mariot. That Fra. Moore had also quitted, and indeed had business enough as his secretary without that employment, more than one man can turn his hand to. That Hawkins had also offered to quit the magistracy. That he would not accept resignations, but only put in provisional ones., which he hoped we would confirm.

6. Letter from Col. Oglethorpe to me, dated 25 January, that he had been long exceeding ill through fatigue and vexation. (2) That the Province lies exceedingly exposed. (3) That the people are in fear, and discontented, and make no improvements; that Spanish arts underhand and the scoundrelness of the ill educated people occasion the general dislike to cultivation and even raising their own provisions. (4) That they fly away, and abuse their benefactors, are full of divisions, and have forgot the situation they came into the country in. (5) That he hinders none to quit the place that satisfy the debts they owe.

7. That the fortifications are unfinished, out of repair, and of no defence if Vernon's expedition against Havannah fails.

8. That the soldiers will not work on them, nor the inhabitants though offered 12 pence a day.

9. That Mr. Mace's death has been another hindrance to his fortification, his own sickness and that of Calwell, the deputy surveyor, whom he had taught something of fortification. That the fort at Frederica is but a 4th part finished, and the town open at all angles, and half the west side unintrenched.

10. He expects a large force to visit him from the Havannah if that siege miscarries, which will be fatal, having neither cannon, engineers, fortifications, troops or provisions sufficient for defence.

11. That these ills might be prevented if it were possible to send him a number of labouring men, either Britons or Germans, sufficient to fortify one place on St. Simon's Island well. If he had funds for keeping up 2 troops of rangers, one on the main and one on the islands; presents for keeping 4 or 500 Indians continually in action against the Spaniards, which he finds by experience stands in at least 10*l.* sterling per head to them and the interpreters bringing down one hundred men with armed boats and sloops to act by water, and a year's provision to be constantly kept for the regiment in town; but he hardly hoped England would be at that expense.

12. That he failed in the siege of Augustine for want of the things he demanded of Carolina and could not obtain.

13. That he had wrote the circumstances he is in to the Ministry.

9. A letter to Mr. Vernon from Col. Oglethorpe, dated 27 January, giving him account that he would settle the dispute with Carolina about the Indian trade, but they would hear of nothing, but insisted they should have a commissary of their own within our Province, who should determine the delinquency or offences of their traders to our Indians, whereby they should not be subject to our law, but be punishable in Carolina.

10. With this, he sent to the Trustees an apology of his own transactions, entitled—"Some Transactions in Georgia and Florida in the year 1739 and 1740."

11. A letter from Patrick Houston to Mr. Verelts, dated 26 January, from Frederica, that he was settled on the lot of Captain Dunbar's sister whom he married. Professing great services to the colony, but complaining the promises we made to Dr. Houston in London in his behalf were not fulfilled, while others who had demerited were encouraged. That he never joined with the discontented party.

12. A letter from Jo. Calwell, 3rd Bailiff of Savannah, desiring to be paid for his services from the time of his arrival in Georgia in Feb., 1735-6 to the year 1739.

These, and former letters arrived 8th inst., were ordered to be referred to the committee of correspondence.

We went into committee and—

1. Read Jo. Calwell's petition for a reward of services till 1739: but deferred any resolution thereon, till Mr. Carteret and Lieut. Horton should be consulted thereon.

2. Read Mr. Tho. Hawkins' letter to Mr. Martin of 21 October, 1740 above mentioned. Read also his appeal dated 14 April, 1740, wherein he sets forth that Allen, whose suit against him was the subject of his appeal, made an unlawful demand on him, and would have murdered him but for a party of soldiers sent for to protect him.

3. Read also the case of Allen and proceedings thereon, being Fra. Moore and Saml. Perkins' account thereof, sent to the Trustees and dated 29 December, 1740.

4. Agreed that the Trustees receive no such frivolous appeals as this sent by Mr. Hawkins, being only for 8 shillings and 6 pence.

5. Agreed that the Recorder is no magistrate, as he supposes himself to be.

6. Agreed that a letter be wrote to Mr. Hawkins to blame him for not having paid the 8s. 6d. and for suffering so slight a cause to make a breach among the people and him. We adjourned further consideration of the letters.

7. As Common Council we reconsidered the resolutions taken the last Common Council day, relating to the establishment of a President and 4 assistants at Savannah, and made some alterations therein. Then having gone through it we resolved that it shall commence at Michaelmas 1742.

And some other resolutions were come to, for which, here enter the proceedings of that day.*

Tuesday 21.—Visited Lord Tirconnel, Cousin Edward Southwell, Dr. Courayer and my son, who has for some days past been ill of the new sort of sore throats, so as to be attended by Dr. Wilmot and 2 surgeons twice a day. He has been twice bled for it, and every day cut twice within the throat for it, besides every day physicked.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 22.—Visited brother Percival and Mr. Wesley.

Mr. Carteret, of Frederica, a landholder of 500 acres, who left that town in February last and embarked at Charlestown the 4th of March with letters from Col. Oglethorpe to the Ministry, and others to me, etc., visited me this morning and told me:

1. That he left Col. Oglethorpe in an ill state of health.

2. That his orders were to solicit the Government to allow the Colonel 2 troops of Rangers, and boats, to prevent the Spaniards making attempts on the colony.

3. He said the fort of Frederica is ill mounted with cannon, and can contain about 200 men in garrison: but the works making round the town are poor and unfinished.

4. That Col. Oglethorpe is quite fatigued with the affairs of the regiment, and he believes will be glad to be disbarrassed of the civil affairs.

* The rest of the page of the MS. diary is left blank for this purpose, which was not carried out.—*Ed.*

April 22

5. That Lieut.-Col. Cook and he are at odds, the Colonel being desirous of obliging him to pay to the soldiers the off reckonings weekly, as by Act of Parliament, which the Lieut.-Colonel will not do in 2 or 3 months. That the Lieut.-Colonel being scttled at St. Simon's, will not obey orders sent him from the Colonel at Frederica, and writes reflecting things against the Colonel.

6. That the Bailiffs of Frederica being mean people and quite unqualified for their offices, are contemned by the inhabitants, who want a strait hand over them.

7. That rum is as commonly drunk at Frederica as at Savannah.

8. That scarce any person had cultivated, and one great reason was the tenures by which they held their lands.

9. That he believed the alteration of those tenures (the circumstances of which I told him) would encourage the people to cultivate, and he thought them sufficient: that indeed, himself had left off on account of their straitness, and thereby lost much which he should have saved had he cultivated.

10. That any man may find subsistence if he will labour, and there were a hundred ways to live there, provision being very cheap.

11. That he left more freeholders than people pretend are there.

12. That Will Davison is very industrious, keeps an ale house, and has a lot about 6 or 7 miles out of town where he cultivates, has 20 head of cattle, servants, 2 or 3 carts, 8 horses, and his house in town is well built of brick.

13. That Perkins, the 2nd Bailiff, resigned at Moore's persuasion. That he is a passionate weak man, owes near 600*l.* to store keepers and others, and yet his wife wears silk.

14. That Moore, the late Recorder, is an ill man, ungrateful to his master Col. Oglethorpe, and would have given him a letter to bring over full of complaints against him, which he first read to him, but he told him he deserved to have his head broke for offering to make him the messenger of so much scandal contained in it, and wherein he called the Colonel a tyrant. That he fills the people's minds with discontent.

15. That Mr. Logie, Lieut. to Captain Townsend, who is come over with him, sounded the whole coast of Georgia and had presented the Admiralty with a map of it, and told him he would undertake to carry 40 gun ships into Jekyl harbour at ordinary tides.

16. That the worm is in that harbour.

17. That till Augustine is ours, the colony cannot subsist with negroes, but afterwards there will be no danger.

18. That Lieut.-Col. Cook's difference with Col. Oglethorpe is that the latter does not approve of his being a sutler and furnishing the soldiers, as Lieut.-Col. Cochran did.

19. That he had tasted of the wine sent from Savannah by Col. Stephens to Col. Oglethorpe, but it was sad stuff, and bitter, rather the juice of the stalk than of the grape.

20. That some had planted grapes, but left it off, finding the grape small and unprofitable.

21. That the people were in general idle, and he knew none had planted mulberry trees except a few in Hawkins' garden.

22. That Patrick Houston keeps his plantation of 500 acres in the

North Division, but when he went down to Frederica, the 2 servants he left to take care of it sold off his cattle and hogs and poultry unknown to him and contrary to his orders. That he takes him to be of tolerable sense, and honest.

23. That the encouragement for planting given on corn had good effect, and Houston received for his own share 75*l*. Others had done the same in proportion, but some had gone without the reward, the money not holding out.

24. That Mr. Tho. Jones and Mr. Hawkins had fallen out, the latter thinking that the other made his balance too high.

25. He commended Col. Stephens exceedingly.

26. He said the colony would flourish if the people were industrious; they were so at first but fell unaccountably off, partly on account of their tenures, partly through the ill impressions of the Scotch club.

27. That Mr. Norris does not answer the good opinion conceived of him, is of a dogged, sour temper, not being acquainted with the world, and captious, so that he is not agreeable to the Colonel nor the officers. That he is uneasy a house is not built for him, neither the servants allowed him by Col. Oglethorpe, which the estimate provided for cultivating his land.

28. That Will. Addison and family went away, much discouraged that, after his lot was given him, Col. Oglethorpe took it from him for the use of the Trust because there was good clay upon it.

29. That Levally, junr., the shoemaker, and family, who went to Port Royal in Carolina, would return to the colony, only through shame of being laughed at, finding not the work in Carolina he expected, and being only employed there in making shoes for negroes.

30. That Faulcon and son had long talked of going away before they did.

31. That none who desire to go away are refused, if they ask for a permit and first pay their debts

32. That Mariot, lately made a Bailiff by Col. Oglethorpe, is a good-natured man, and writes well, but is not above 20 years old.

33. That he knew not one fit to be a magistrate there.

34. That Benj. Mackintosh at Darien is uneasy, ever since Jo. Mackintosh More was preferred to him in the care of that town and of the Trust servants. That he makes mischief there and a few are poisoned, but the generality are otherwise.

35. That Mr. Macloud, the minister there, is as uneasy as any, and sold his cattle, persuading others to do the like, for fresh meat to Frederica and the army, and had fallen out with the Colonel because he put a stop to that practice.

36. That several had stocks of cattle, and Mrs. Hawkins sold the milk they gave at 4 pence a quart. That they had also hogs, fowl, &c., but the soldiers wantonly killed the hogs.

37. That chickens are bought at two pence. Madeira wine at 16*l*. a pipe, which is 8*l*. a hogshead, or 8 pence a quart, but the taverns sell it for 14 pence. And Indian corn is 9 pence a bushel.

38. That Mr. Parker, 1st Bailiff of Savannah, is a sensible man and has parts and resolutions enough for his office.

39. That the people admire why the best pieces of land are kept for

the Trustees' use by Col. Oglethorpe, who always makes that answer when any person desires to take fresh land.

40. He approved extremely our appointing Presidents and assistants superior to the bailiffs, but thought we should not be able to find qualified persons among the people at Frederica.

41. That Jo. Brownfield, from being a Methodist, is turned Anabaptist, by the means of a shoemaker of that persuasion, whom he entertains in his house, and is fallen out with Mr. Whitfeild. He believes also he has flung up his factorage to Pytt and Tuckwell.

42. That in Carolina they will not name Col. Oglethorpe but with rage enough to set the very dogs a barking.

43. That Captain Will Thompson, who went last year, arrived with the recruits for Col. Oglethorpe's regiment, at Carolina, 4 March, and was going southward to Frederica.

44. That all the Jews except one had left the colony, which he heard was owing to a report that the Inquisition of Portugal had been ordered not to disturb them, and they were supposed to be returning thither.

45. That Mr. Whitfeild had done much mischief to the colony, and his orphan house was not near finished, though he had taken the orphans in.

Thursday 23.—Went into the city. Visited my sister Parker. Passed the evening at home.

Friday 24.—Went to the office on summons, to a summons of a committee of correspondence, where only Mr. Smith met me. Nevertheless, there being a ship to go on Monday next in the morning to Carolina, we prepared letters to Mr. Stephens, Mr. Pye, Col. Oglethorpe, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Bolzius and Mr. Moore.

One Gray, a Scotch gentleman, attended to know our pleasure concerning the bringing 40 Scotch from the Highlands. He said it would cost us 50*l.* to engage them and clothe them, 6*d.* a day to maintain them till put on board a vessel to carry them to Gravesend, 20 shillings a head to the Captain who should carry them from Scotland thither, and 6*d.* to keep them till Captain Thompson should take them on board for Georgia. He said they could not well get them thither till July, and he would conduct them from Scotland to Georgia if we would give him a gratuity of 30*l.* That if when in Georgia he should like to stay there, we should give him a grant of 500 acres, and remit him the 30*l.* If he should chuse to come back we should pay him the money here.

I told him I would represent it to the gentlemen when we should be a Board.

Saturday 25.—Went to a committee to sign 2,000*l.* sola bills for Georgia which go on Monday, and to a committee of correspondence and embarkation: Present: Egmont, Lapotre, Smith, and Mr. Anderson.

1. We sealed the bills above mentioned, and then—

2. Agreed upon the terms for bringing 40 heads of Highlanders to Gravesend, in order to sail for Georgia in July next. Mr. Jo. Grey, a Highlander, undertook with the assistance of Captain Hugh Mackay to find proper persons, and believed he should conduct them to Georgia, in which case he was agreed with to have 30*l.*, and 10*l.* for his passage thither and returning. We also agreed on the terms and encouragements the people were to receive.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

This day the Parliament was prorogued by His Majesty in order to be dissolved next Tuesday when the writs for a new Parliament are to issue.

Sunday 26.—Went to St. James' Church in the morning and to chapel in the afternoon.

Monday 27.—This morning one Mr. Thearie, alias Terry, a Frenchman by extraction but who had been in England 16 years, came to me from Mr. Carteret recommended to be Recorder of Frederica. He had been house steward to Sir Gustavus Humes till he died and the like to the late Lord Chetwynd, and seemed to me a sober, intelligent person.

He said he had himself a mind to go over to Georgia, but hoped he might enjoy some character and stipend for his services.

I told him Mr. Carteret has given me a good account of him; that the salary of Recorder at Frederica is but 20*l.*

He replied, if he might have the pay of a servant, which is 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* more, and could be assured upon his good behaviour to be 1st Bailiff of Frederica when the present should die, that he would accept the Recordership. I said, I should approve it if other gentlemen did, and would mention it to them with pleasure.

Visited the Bishop of Litchfield.

This day Lord Percival was so much out of danger of his throat's mortifying that he was allowed to eat fish.

He also abandoned the design of standing for Haslemere.

Tuesday 28, Wednesday 29.—Stayed at home.

Thursday 30.—Went into the city to receive dividends.

In the evening went to the play called "The Gamester."

May, Friday 1.—Visited Lord Shaftesbury, Sir Jo. Bland, brother Percival and Bishop of Rochester.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday 2, Sunday 3, Monday 4.—Stayed at home for a humour in my toe which obliged me to send for a surgeon.

Tuesday 5, Wednesday 6, Thursday 7, Friday 8.—Stayed at home for the same.

Mr. Verelts came to acquaint me that Mr. Tho. Stephens shipt himself for Charlestown a little while since on board Captain Wright. We concluded he is gone to work up some mischief against the colony against next session of Parliament.

This day, which is the 4th or 5th of the Westminster poll for members of Parliament, there came a posse of voters for Admiral Vernon and Mr. Edwyn, which being observed at a distance by the head Bailiff of Westminster, who is in the interest of Lord Sundon and Sir Cha. Wager and kept the poll book, he hastily shut the book, that the poll might be ended whilst his friends had the majority, and retiring into the church, with Lord Sundon, there declared that Lord Sundon and Sir Cha. Wager had the majority and returned them accordingly: but these voters and the mob were so enraged at this hasty shutting the books, that they would not suffer Lord Sundon to go home in peace, whereupon he, apprehending danger to his person, stayed 4 hours in great perplexity in the church, the mob all the time watching to insult and do him mischief when he should come out.

At length, when the soldiers he had sent for to protect him were come, he ventured to go out at the other end of the church, and crept into Sir Jo. Cross's coach, driving a full gallop home to his house near St. James' Palace, the mob in great numbers following, hooping and hallowing, cursing and flinging stones, by which the windows were broke, plenty of dirt thrown into him, one of his footmen's skull cracked by a brickbat thrown at his head and his Lordship wounded in the hand. As soon as he passed by the Palace the Guard drew out loaded with ball and prevented the mob from pursuing him to his house in Cleveland Row with design to pull down his house.*

Miserable are the times when liberty is grown into licentiousness: Thus riotously were elections carried on a few years before Rome lost her liberty and fell under the first Triumvirate.

Sir Charles Wager very luckily was absent, being set out last Wednesday (6th inst.) with the King to conduct him to Holland. It may be wondered what could move men to set themselves so violently against Lord Sundon, who had so often represented Westminster without opposition, and is in himself a sober, virtuous and sensible man, without pride, and as Lord of the Treasury able to serve (as doubtless he had done) many particular persons, as well as the City of Westminster in general, which he showed by furthering the interest thereof in divers respects, as in procuring a bill to pave their streets, another for a bridge over the Thames, and money for several years past to repair Westminster Abbey: but the truth is, he is esteemed covetous, and the people are so distasted at the present administration, that they cannot endure any who serve in offices under it. Besides, not apprehending he should have met with any competitor in his election, he neglected to ask and secure the votes of the inhabitants.

This 8 of May, also, my son gave me a counter security for the qualification in land made over to him by lease and release for a qualification to be chosen Parliament man: which security is a promissory note to pay me 6,000*l.* in case he do not return me the estate so made over to him. Witnessed by Jo. Gilbert and Ri. Boreman, two of my footmen.

Saturday 9, Sunday 10, Monday 11.—Confined still at home by my foot.

---

* The entry in the diary relating these incidents is much corrected by erasure and interlineation by Lord Egmont. The passages indicated below, originally ran:—

"He hastily shut the book, retired into the church, and there declared that the poll might for this day end, and his friends preserve the majority they had from the beginning over Vernon and Edwin, though, as the book was to open again to-morrow, no service could accrue to Lord Sundon and Sir Charles Wager except satisfying a vanity that hitherto the latter kept ahead of the former, and he might hope that to-morrow the latter's friends might come down to put in equal numbers with those disappointed this day of voting, but these voters," etc.

And further on:

"Apprehending danger to his person, refuged himself in Covent Garden Church, under the porch of which the candidates sat, and the poll was taken, and there staid 4 hours in great perplexity," etc.

And again, further on:

"He ventured to go out at the other end of the church, and got to his coach, but had not gone far before the mob broke it down, whereupon he got into another, which whilst he was stepping into, a vile rascal broke his head with a stick, and cut his cheek so that the blood ran down. Upon this, he ordered the coach to drive as fast as it could home to his house near St. James's Palace, and we saw him pass furiously along as fast as the horses gallop, the mob in great number," etc.

Confined on same account to Monday 18th.

This day Mr. Smith and Mr. Lapotre came to my house to make a Board of Trustees, for putting in order the resolutions taken and powers given for appointing Presidents over the 2 counties of Savannah. We made some amendments thereto in virtue of the reference made by the Common Council Board to a Board of Trustees to put the resolutions in proper order.

Tuesday 19.—This day arrived from Georgia Col. Stephens' Journal from 16 January to the 23 February, 1740-1, and a letter from him to the Accomptant of same date.

Also a letter from him to Mr. Verelts, dated 15 January. He writes:

1. That Mr. Saxby, deputy collector of the quitrents, will not accept Mr. Hamerton's bill, on pretence that it would be a misapplication of His Majesty's quitrents.

2. That there is an increase of plantation of vines and mulberry trees, but not of cultivation of corn.

3. That a book of the state of Georgia and the bad progress of the colony under the Trustees' management is printing by subscription at Charlestown, promoted by the Scotch club which retired thither.

4. That the Trustees' account of the disbursements, according to their estimate, is not yet ready to send, which gives him great uneasiness.

5. That Mr. Tho. Jones and Col. Oglethorpe are at variance, and the Colonel would not so much as read the expenses made in 1740 or concern himself with that account.

6. That Mr. Tho. Hawkins is fallen out with Mr. Tho. Jones for not allowing some expenses he charged to the Trustees, and threatened to confine him.

7. That he is very impatient to know the Trustees' determination upon the encouragements required by the inhabitants of Savannah who made oath to the state of the colony in open court.

8. That the German Trustee servants have done little and are very idle, yet industrious where they have land of their own and are free, and he advised the rest should be made free.

9. That the Indians have been subsisted to this day out of the Trustee store.

10. That the Cherokees have fallen out with the French, and the Creeks with the Cherokees.

11. That some of those who ran to New York from Georgia for fear of the Spaniards, were drove back by the severe winter which made all things very dear, and they were much laughed at.

12. That one Captain Avery had proposed to the Trustees to quit Carolina, and settle in Georgia, there to erect saw mills, and build ships, provided the Trustees gave him encouragement, and bound the orphans as well as foreign children apprentices to him.

13. That Col. Oglethorpe was suspicious he did not send fair representations of the characters of the inhabitants and of proceedings at Savannah, and had sent ——— Houston to Savannah to give him private accounts thereof.

Wednesday 20.—This day I went with my family to Charlton for the summer.

May 25

Monday 25.—This day I went to town, to attend a committee appointed to put the resolution of the Common Council into form, concerning the appointment of Presidents over the two counties of Savannah and Georgia, their powers, and the public and private instructions to Col. Will. Stephens, the President of Savannah county. Present:—Ayers, president, Bathurst, Egmont, Lapotre, Smith, Ph. Percival.

We made a Trustee Board, and went through the business for which we were summoned, and ordered the powers, instructions, &c., above mentioned should be wrote fair, in order for the seal to be put to them.

Mr. Bosci, an Italian Franciscan Friar, who turned protestant about 3 years ago, attended and offered himself to go to Georgia to be minister at Savannah: he produced good testimonials of his sober behaviour since his conversion, and told us he has a wife and daughter. And though his accent in the English tongue is not very perfect, yet we should have sent him, only the gentlemen thought that having so lately been a Papist, and not changing his religion until the week after the Lady Hales died to whom he was domestic priest (which made it suspicious that he only changed for want of maintenance), he would be an improper person to send to a province so near to the Spaniards who might corrupt him, and make him a spy to them. They therefore declined to send him. We read letters and papers which arrived 2 days ago, viz.:—

1. A letter to the trustees from William Ewen, of Savannah, dated 4th December, 1740, exposing his losses by cultivation, and that Mr. Jones had refused to pay him the bounty promised on the corn he raised last harvest.

2. A duplicate of a letter from Jo. Pye, Recorder, dated 13 Nov., 1740.

3. Several affidavits relating to accounts and losses by cultivation.

4. A new remonstrance signed by 63 persons of Savannah, 22 Nov., 1740, insisting:—

On being allowed the use of negroes.

On having an absolute freehold in their lands, with power to alienate.

On being excused the payment of 20 shillings quitrent for every 200 acres of land.

On liberty to take up new lands wherever they please, after disposing of their former land.

On choosing annually their own Bailiffs.

On the Constables and Tything men being subject only to the Trustees and their magistrates.

This, they say, if not allowed, they will leave the colony. They add that the state of the colony sent over by Col. Stephens and sworn in open Court by 18 inhabitants, was not a fair representation, for that they knew of no hedge made of pomgranade growing in the colony. This remonstrance was certified on the 2 December, 1740, to be a true copy of the original, by Jo. Fallowfeild, one of our Bailiffs, and Jo. Pye, our Recorder, who also signed the same, being both of the malcontent party.

5. A remonstrance from 13 runaways to Carolina, without date, but made about the same time with the former from Savannah, being

tacked thereto. Among these are the Scotch club, Hugh Anderson, Tailfer, Douglass, Stirling, Bailly, Jenkins, and two other Scotch from Darien, John and Benjamin Mackintosh. The subject thereof is to the same effect as the former, and they affirm, that the persons who signed to the state of the colony (drawn up by Col. Stephens) on oath, were induced thereto by fear of losing their offices, or by promises of favour.

6. An account of the settlers at Skidaway, from the beginning A°. 1733 to this time, given by Will. Ewen and Tho. Mouse.

7. An extract from the Register of the deaths in Georgia, signed by Will. Smith, Register.

8. Isaac Minez Henriques' account of his improvements and produce.

All these letters, papers and representations were read, but we had not time to direct any thing about them, the settling of the matters relating to the appointment of Presidents employing us till 4 o'clock, when Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Smith, and I dined together.

Captain Horton attending to take his leave, we asked his opinion upon Captain Avery's proposal to quit Carolina and take up land in Georgia, and upon due encouragement there to follow ship building and erect saw mills.

He said Captain Avery is sufficiently skilful, and knowing, but he had not substance to follow so great an undertaking. That we might allow him his desire to make use of the Trustees' timber without incurring a difficulty where, in such case, to settle new comers, if we only gave him a narrow slip in from (for such felling) and extended it as long as he pleased backward.

He said Mr. Hawkins had wrote to him, that he would join with some others in 50*l.* each to raise a vineyard of 5 acres, and he proposed to us to advance a hundred pound for that purpose, upon good security to be repaid, or to have the vineyard to the Trustees' use if not paid. This is worth our consideration.

We read to him the representation from Savannah, and he remarked that it is falsely asserted that 9 parts in 10 of the province is bad land, for there is not above 2 thirds, and that which they call bad land or pine barren, is necessary to make part of the farms, being pasture for cattle. He said on this occasion, that 500 acres are too small a grant for a planter, for they will keep but 20 cattle: and though we may grant but 500 acres, we may lease a greater quantity.

As to the complaint in the remonstrance from Savannah that the store keeper there, being a magistrate and cashier, oppresses the inhabitants:

He said, the thing may be true, for although we had shut up the public stores, yet Mr. Jones kept a store, and whereas we had ordered that all our payments should be in money, he made our payments in goods which were not wanted by the people, which was very discouraging. Also, by having the use of our storehouse for nothing, and the use of our Trust servants, he was enabled to undersell other shops and warehouses.

He repeated to us what he formerly told us, that when he came away, the inhabitants of Frederica left it entirely to him to procure such advantages for them as would content them, saying he knew their wants, and that we had granted more than he expected.

Tuesday 26.—Returned to Charlton.

June 1, Monday.—This day a Board of Trustees met, and sealed the new constitution for Savannah, together with the instructions, public and private, to Col. Stephens constituted President.

There met only Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Lapotre, and Mr. Smith.

Stayed at Charlton till the 15th.

Monday 15.—I went to the Georgia Office to a Trustee Board summoned to order a memorial to the Treasury for receiving the 10,000*l.* granted last sessions. Egmont, president, Smith, La Roche, Lapotre.

1. Read a petition to the Treasury to be paid the above money and ordered the secretary to sign it.

2. Read a letter from Samuel Auspurger, of Frederica, now at Bearn in Swisserland, dated 1 May, 1741, in behalf of some Germans at Frederica that they might be paid for work done before Nov. 1738, and which Col. Oglethorpe refused to pay. We ordered it to be sent to the Commissioners in Georgia to make report on.

3. Orders. 500 pair of shoes to be bought for the use of the colony.

I dined with brother Percival.

Tuesday 16.—Mr. Aspinwall and Mr. Wogan, Bankers, came this morning to me, to tell me there was deficiency of their cash, so that they were broke. It was ill news for me who have 220*l.* in their hands. They shewed me a list of 2600 and odd pounds they owe to 7 or 8 persons who trusted their cash with them, and which money Mr. Aspinwall had in a course of years applied to his own use, depending on several events or pursuits of his own to be in a condition to carry on his banking business so as none should be sufferers. I told him it was very ill done to make use of other men's money trusted with him to settle and fit out his own children, nor could he tell how much it might hurt some of his creditors, particularly, that I had some moneys to be paid this midsummer, which I never failed to do the day it was due, and my honour would suffer extremely, for I depended on what he had of mine, which was 219*l.*, to pay it. They said, they would pay me that sum, and accordingly I drew on them as usual for 105*l.* and bid them put it my account. They said, this was more than the proportion they should be able to pay, which would not come to 10 shillings in the pound; however, I should have the money, and accordingly sent me it. Mr. Wogan said he only lent his name to credit Mr. Aspinwall but had no part in the management of the business he carried on, but nevertheless was sensible he must answer for all, Aspinwall having nothing: that he was worth in the whole about 4,000*l.*, but some of it is out and engaged in a manner that would take much time to bring in, and should he be prest and run upon, it would contribute to ruin him, for he could not sell his country house at Acton to any advantage, but on the contrary to great loss if he had not time to do it in. He added that the bankers in Dublin, Swift and Company, who were correspondents with Aspinwall and him, and for whom they were indeed a kind of factors, being allowed so much in the 100l. on their bills remitted to them in England, had been apprised by him of the misfortune, and that they had promised to be easy; that Mr. Drummond, the banker here, who kept their cash and whom Mr. Aspinwall had overdrawn 450*l.*, had also promised to be easy: that they owed Swift and Company above 1,000*l.* which with

mine were the largest debts, that due to General Hawley excepted, which is 750*l.*, and he desired to advise with me whether he should endeavour to make matters privately up with the creditors, or suffer a statute of bankruptcy to issue against them.

I advised the avoiding a statute, for that would cost 60*l.*, and the notoriety of the thing would bring greater discredit on them : that a statute would bring them on their oaths, to declare what they were worth, and then the creditors would oblige them to pay the last farthing, which they were able to do indeed, but then they would be set adrift to begin the world again : wherefore, I thought it better to accommodate their matters amicably, and after they had consulted all their creditors they should let me know their result, who would comply with them in their measures, and be instrumental in discouraging their taking out a statute, if it lay in my power.

I returned this day to Charlton to dinner.

Stayed at Charlton from Wednesday 17th to 20th.

This 20th June my son repaid me the 1,200*l.* I lent him out of my niece's money, and delivered up his bond.

Friday 26.—Went to town and purchased 1,100*l.* Old Annuity 4 per cents for my niece Dering, for which, at 112, I paid Mr. Abraham Edlin 1,232*l.* and 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* brokage. Returned to dinner at Charlton.

This day Mr. Verelts wrote me that Col. Oglethorpe had raised a company of Marines for the King's service in Virginia to serve on board small vessels to defend the Coast of Georgia from the Spanish galleys.

Also that Col. Stephens' journal to 4 April, 1741, was arrived, with his letter of 4th April, of which he sent me a copy.

Monday 29.—Went to town on a summons of Trustees to put the seal to our memorial to the Treasury for receiving the 10,000*l.* given us last session of Parliament. Digby, president, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Smith, my brother Percival, Mr. Lapotre, Egmont.

There came to me one Mr. Donaldson, an Irish young man lately put into orders by the Bishop, and who has good testimonials and recommendations, who exprest his disposition to go to Georgia and be minister of Savannah, and the Board approving the account I gave of him, desired Mr. Verelts to let him know that he should be appointed.

We read several papers lately arrived from Georgia, but deferred the consideration of them until the arrival of Captain Will. Thompson who is daily expected from Georgia.

I dined with the Bishop of Cork and in the evening returned to Charlton.

Thursday, 2 July.—Went to town to advise with Counsellor Annesley about a supposed encroachment on the wall of the George Inn, and to receive Mrs. Minshull's legacy to my niece Dering, viz., 25*l.*, and 1*l.* interest of Mr. Tasborow by the hands of Mr. Wright, banker in Henrietta Street. Returned to dinner at Charlton.

This month Captain Tailfer, father of Patrick Tailfer, the surgeon, came twice to see me ; he showed me the pamphlet printed at Charlestown against Col. Oglethorpe and the Trustees, wherein the surgeon had a principal hand, and left it with me to read, with leave to show it some of the Trustees. We had much discourse about it. It was sent to him to cause reprint in England, but he came to ask my advice.

I took it kindly and treated him very civilly, and told him I believed it would not sell, so that his printing it might run him out of pocket: besides, it was full of satire and personal scandal, and I believed no gentleman of honour would care to have a hand in injuring the characters of others, especially of gentlemen who had never injured him. He replied, he hated scandal, for it bordered on malice: that he had made the same judgment of the book and therefore came to me. He was a perfect stranger to me, and heard me attentively in what I said to justify the Trustees' conduct which that pamphlet reflected on, and went away much satisfied with the information I gave him, declaring, that if he had known me, and conversed with me on this subject before, he would have prevented his son concerning himself in the cause of the malcontents as he had done.

This month came news that Captain Percival was dead at Jamaica. Admiral Vernon had lately given him a 40 gun ship, and he was to have conveyed home a fleet of merchant ships from the West Indies, which had been a profitable voyage. I visited his old father and mother at Eltham who are of my own family and give the same arms. It is a great loss to them on several accounts, and he was their only son: but he has left a son now at school, and they bear it with much resignation to God's will.

Monday, August 3.—I went to town to see the progress in repairing my house in Pallmall, and returned to dinner.

Tuesday 11.—Mr. Cuff brought me down, and I purchased of him, a mathematical instrument, that magnifies a louse to 6 feet high and shews the circulation of the humour or blood in him.

Friday 14.—My brother and sister Percival, and Mrs. Forth came from London and dined with me.

I sent my son 50*l.*; 20*l.* of which to present Mr. Cooley: and 30*l.* towards printing the Genealogy of my family, which my son has with infinite pains and considerable expense composed from authentic records, historians, &c.

Tuesday 18.—Col. Schutz and his lady and daughter came and dined with us at Charlton.

Thursday 20.—I went and dined at Bromley with the Bishop of Rochester. Among other things he told me that Mr. Miller, his wife's father, was a member of the Convention Parliament which brought in King William, and that he had told him there were at that time 170 Dissenters in the House of Commons: their number is so lessened now that there are not 20.

Friday 21.—I went to London to dine with my brother Percival and returned at night. I chanced to meet the prophet Newings in the street who told me he had been up this fortnight upon new revelations, that he was yesterday with the Archbishop, who told him he found some of his words began to come out true. He said he was to be with Sir Robert Walpole to-morrow and was now going to Sir Cha. Wager.

I told him his prophecy that the King would not succeed in what he went about has proved true, but yet he told us the King would come home in triumph: that, said I, did not very well agree, but how will he come home in triumph, when unless he make haste, and steal away by the way of Hamburgh, the French, Bavarian and Cologne

1741

3 armies will take him prisoner in Hanover, their armies marching 3 several ways to enclose him ? He answered, I mistook what he had said, for that he did not tell us he would come home in triumph, but in a hurry. I replied, my wife has carefully kept what she wrote from his own mouth, last winter, and there it is, that his Majesty should come home in triumph.

5 Sept., 1741.—Capt. Horton and Mr. Verelts dined with me. They said, 130 heads of Germans were arrived 2 days ago in the river, some for Georgia, others for Carolina, besides others of the same country who go at their own expenses.

And that the report of Dunbar's illness proves false.

Thursday, 10 Sept.—I went to the Georgia office upon summons.

Sept. 11.—I called on Mr. Seddon, who told me Mr. Evans trifled with him about the payment of his annuity, and though in town would not see him, though he had wrote him a very smart letter. He advised my sending up a copy of his annuity for him to peruse, that he might resolve whether it might not be proper to proceed against him at law.

He also told me he doubted Mrs. Griffin, whom I had desired to serve in making matters up with her creditors, was a cheat and deserved not my interesting myself in her behalf.

I receive a letter from Mr. Matthew Lamb that my Lord Salisbury had agreed to sell part of his estate, and that I should in some time next November be paid off 5,500*l.* (part of the mortgage money I lent to the Earl of Salisbury), of which he gave me notice that I might consider before that time where to lay it out.

I called on Mr. Nesbit, the merchant, to get a bill of 500*l.* accepted by him. I called on Mr. Annesley at the Temple, and paid him off 175*l.*, being the year's interest of 7,000*l.* not due till 9 October next, but the money lying dead by me, and being possibly of use to him, I paid it him now.

I gave Mr. Barsham, his clerk, my accounts with my niece Dering made up to the 2nd inst., to give the Master in Chancery, in pursuance of my design to pass my accounts of trusteeship.

I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Monday, 5 October.—Georgia affairs. I went to a summons of a committee of correspondence, on occasion of divers letters and accounts arrived by Capt. Thompson from Georgia, together with Col. Stephens' journal from 13 May to 15 July.

Present : Mr. Smith, Mr. Lapotre, and I and my brother Percival. After dinner we dined together with Capt. Thompson at the Horn Tavern.

Tuesday 6.—Called on Mr. Samuel Seddon, vestry clerk of St. James's, to whom I lately sent a copy of Mr. Evans' grant of annuity to me, who this 14 Sept. last owes me 500*l.* being 2 years and half annuity. He told me he was pleased to see a covenant in said grant to pay the annuity, which sometimes is omitted in such like grants, but being inserted, makes my remedy, if obliged to sue, more easy, and renders it unnecessary for my taking Mr. Evans' bond for further security. He promised to speak roundly to Mr. Evans upon it, who has most unworthily dallied with him. I returned home to dinner at Charlton.

Monday 12.—This day Sir John Rawdon came to visit me at Charlton, and made proposals to marry my daughter Helena, which I

accepted : they had seen one another often before in London, where he came to play at cards at my wife's assembly, as also in other houses, and my daughter acquainted me that she had no objection, for I would lay no control on her inclinations. He is a young gentleman just come of age, very personable and good natured as well as sober and prudent. The family were created Baronets in 1665, and though baronets of England, lived long in Ireland, where by marriage they are distantly related to me. He came last year from his travels abroad, and gives a good account of them. His amusements are the same with my daughter's, music, and painting, &c., which will naturally make them delight in home. His estate in Ireland is about 3,500*l.* a year, and he has 12,000*l.* in money. I am to give her 7,000*l.* fortune, and he will settle 700*l.* a year rent charge, payable in England. If God pleases, this will prove when finished a happy settlement of a most deserving child.

Thursday 15.—This day I went up to town and by appointment met Sir Jo. Rawdon at Counsellor Annesley's chambers, where we without difficulty agreed the conditions of marriage : 1. He settles 2,000*l.* a year on his eldest son, subject to 700*l.* a year jointure on my daughter, rent charge payable in England. 2. the 7,000*l.* I give with her goes to younger children. 3. And because some part of the estate which is to be settled, requires Sir John's passing fine and recovery, but the same would retard the marriage till March, we agreed to enter into articles and not to wait so long, but still to pursue the recovery, which method was found sufficiently safe, because Sir John is possest of above 1,200*l.* a year and above 12,000*l.* in money, all at his own disposal, and which is liable to the performance of the articles.

Friday, 16 October, 1741.—Sir Jo. Rawdon dined with me, and supped.

Saturday, 17—He dined again with me.

I wrote divers relations letters of the intended match.

Thursday 22.—I went to town to kiss the King's hand on his arrival, and returned to dinner. Sir John Rawdon came down to dinner and stay some days with me.

I was told in town that Sir Robert Walpole is sinking in the King's favour, his Majesty having been made believe that by his interposition the Regency refused to let the English troops pass to Hanover, to assist his Majesty in forming an army for the support of the Queen of Hungary : but this is not true, for he was the only one of the Regency who declared for sending those troops. It was the Lord Chancellor who so determined the Regency, as unlawful without authority of Parliament to send the troops of the kingdom abroad. The King very pertinently asked why did they not let him know this before, and not suffer him to enter upon schemes in confidence of those regiments joining him ? I saw Sir Robert at Court, who seemed to me a little cloudy and less smiling or cheerful than usual. He came after the "levy" was over : Lord Chancellor was there and the King spoke much to him. Sir Robert has enough to do, his spirits sunk with his late sickness, and his enemies in the House of Commons said to be equal in number with the courtiers, who yet are not all his friends, the nation now 50 millions at least in debt, and 7 millions

more to be raised for the service of this year; trade in the mean time lessening, and our manufactures in a perishing condition.

The same day Sir John came down and lay at my house, with purpose to continue so to do till the marriage, if I do not go to London for the winter before it be over. I do not know a young gentleman of a more even temper, and better bred, and what I value more than all his other accomplishments or fortune, he is a sincere Christian, both in judgment and practice. He shewed his regard for my daughter by a very uncommon question, which he made both her and me, viz., whether notwithstanding the marriage settlements were agreed, there were anything in them we desired might be altered more for her advantage, if so, he desired we would let him know it: we answered, his proposals were so handsome, that we could desire nothing more.

Monday 26.—I went to town to sell some stock in order to buy wedding clothes for my daughter, and to call on the lawyer to know what he had made in the marriage writings. I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Monday 2 Nov., 1741.—I went this day to town to give Counsellor Annesley the names of my trustees in the marriage settlement, viz. my son and cousin Edward Le Grand trustees for my daughter's jointure, and my brother Percival and Sir Fra. Clerk, Bart, trustees for the younger children. The trustees appointed for the younger children by Sir Jo. Rawdon were the Earl of Granard, and Sir John's uncle, Sir Richmond Levins, Bart.

Then I went to the Georgia Office on a summons of Common Council, but not being a board, the few who met, viz., Mr. Lapotre, Mr. Smith, and myself, read the letters and accounts lately sent over.

Fryday 6.—I went up to Mr. Annesley's chambers, with my daughter and Sir John Rawdon, by appointment to sign the marriage writings and all the trustees met. Mr. Barsham, clerk to Mr. Annesley, and a writer employed by him were witnesses.

Tuesday 10.—This day Dr. Bearcroft, preacher at the Charterhouse and King's Chaplain, formerly my son's tutor, married my daughter to Sir John Rawdon, and gave me a certificate thereof signed on the back of the licence. They were married in my chapel at Charlton.

Thursday 12.—This day I gave the wedding dinner.

Friday 13.—I left Charlton for the winter.

Saturday 14.—Mr. Dawney the clergyman, Sir Jo. Evelyn, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Bophin and cousin Kane Percival, clergyman, eldest son of Dean Percival, visited me.

I also visited cousin Le Grand, my brother Percival, my daughter Percival and daughter Hanmer.

Mr. Bofine is very lately returned from his plantation at Purysburg, and among other things told me:

1. That the land in Georgia is as good as in his part of Carolina, from which he had 6 successive crops of corn without manure.

2. That there are several sorts of pine barren, and some good for cultivation.

3. That the spleen of the inhabitants of Georgia is not against the Trustees but Col. Oglethorpe.

4. That it was a great misfortune we sent so many idle people.

5. That without negroes they could not cultivate rice.

6. That having no rice, the only thing left for export is lumber, but the West Indies will not take their lumber, because Georgia is not allowed to import rum in exchange, which yet is drunk in as great quantity as if it had free aecess, on which account the people are very uneasy.

7. That the Ebenezar people express themselves entirely happy.

Sunday 15.—Jo. Doble, late schoolmaster at Highgate in Georgia, who went over about 5 years since to Georgia and returned about March, 1740-1, came to me, and offered to be my menial servant. Of the colony he told me:

1. That Mr. Tho. Jones is a very honest and just man.

2. That the people of Savannah are a wretched crew most of them, and Mr. Whitfeild told them in his farewell sermon they were the seum of the earth, and God had only sent them to prepare the way for a better set of men.

3. That Mr. Whitfeild was truly a great presser of men to labour in their ealling.

4. That the people hate Col. Stephens as thinking he misrepresents the state of the eolony to please Col. Oglethorpe whom they hate to death.

5. That one reason for hating him was his promise of eneouragement to eultivate corn, by a premium thereon, which was not paid them, but stopt to pay their debts due to the Trustees.

6. That Tailfer, Douglass, Baily, Anderson and other Scoteh runaways to Charlestown were a vain, luxurious set of persons, who herd together in a elub at Charlestown, nobody in the provinee taking notice of them but rejecting their acquaintance.

7. That the inferior sort of runaways thither are likewise despised and miserably wretched there.

8. That Will Bradley is settled there in a fine eountry house and makes a good figure, though not known to be worth a farthing, but he supposes that he runs in people's debt by pretending he has great effects in England.

9. That the people of Ebenezar are very industrious and contented.

10. That Jo. Fallowfeild is of a very middling understanding, and entirely governed by Duchée the potter and Garret the physician, both great sehemers in politics and worse believers than even Deists.

11. That Hugh Anderson's school in Carolina begins to dwindle, the inhabitants finding him negligent and turned to scribbling and politics when he should mind his sehool.

Monday 16.—I went to the Georgia Offiee upon summons, and dined with the gentlemen, after which I returned home.

Tuesday 17.—I returned the visits of Mr. Dawney, uncle to Lord Downs, Mr. Wesley, Lord Sidney Beauclerc, Mr. Beaufin, and Sir John Evelyn; visited the Earl of Granard, and brother Percival who has the gout.

Sir Jo. Rawdon and my daughter dined with me, with Mr. Blackwood. Spent the evening at home.

Wednesday 18.—Visited Mr. Hambden, Sir Fra. Clarke, Mr. Ellis, Sir Robert Brown and the Bishop of Oxford. Dined and passed the evening at home.

1741

Thursday 19.—Visited my brother Percival in the gout: and went to Court. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday 20.—I went to the Georgia Office to assist our secretary and accomptant in preparing a memorial to the King on the subject of the late petition from Savannah, of 29 Dec., 1741 (*sic*). Dined and passed the evening at home. Mr. Verelts told me that the petition to the King from those malcontents is of a later date than that above mentioned, being dated July 1741, and is attended with a protest of Bailiff Parker against Mr. Jones for having endorsed and paid a sola bill of 1*l.* without the hand of Col. Stephens thereto, a trivial incident that might have happened through inadvertency or multiplicity of business, and which no way concerned Parker, but shows the malice of his heart.

That Mr. Bofin and Sir Richard Everard had been persuaded by Captain Horton not to present it to the King as they had undertaken to do, but to present it to the Trustees.

That Mr. Bofin had obtained the place of collector at Charlestown, worth 400*l.* per annum, by the interest of Mr. Augustus Schutz.

Saturday 21.—I went to the Georgia Office on summons to attend a Trustee and Common Council. Dined and passed the evening at the new opera. My son and daughter dined and sup'd with us.

Sunday 22.—After prayers and sermon at home returned the visits of Mr. Stroud, Lord Carpenter, Mr. Duncomb, and visited my brother Percival in the gout.

Afterwards went to Court, where I was well received and complimented by the Court on my daughter's marriage. In the evening went to chapel.

Monday 23.—Visited Mr. Annesley, Mr. Tho. Towers, Mr. Hen. Archer, and Mr. Hooper. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 24.—Visited son and daughter Rawdon, Mr. Vernon, brother Percival, Lord Grantham, Lord Wilmington, Lord Bathurst, Mr. Courteney, Mr. Dickins, Sir Windham Knatchbull, cousin Edward Southwell, Mr. Tho. Clark, daughter Hanmer and Dr. Moore.

Wednesday 25.—This day I kept the fast appointed by his Majesty for a blessing on our arms, and passed the day at home except my duty at church.

Thursday 26.—Visited the Duke of Montague, cousin Betty Southwell, cousin Le Grand, brother Percival and my son-in-law Rawdon. Dined and past the evening at home.

Friday 27.—Visited Lady Salisbury. My son and daughter Rawdon dined with me. Passed the evening at home.

Saturday 28.—Went to the Georgia Office. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday 29.—Prayers and sermon at home and stirred not abroad. Mr. Bofin and daughter Percival dined with me.

Georgia affairs. Mr. Dobell came and told me that he heard Mr. Whitfeild intended to petition the King against the Trustees.

Monday 30.—Went to Court with Sir Jo. Rawdon, as did my wife with my daughter, to appear with them upon their kissing hands; the whole Court were distinguishably civil to them, especially the King to my wife, whom he came up 3 times to speak to her, as he did twice to my daughter.

My cousin Kane Percival and son and daughter Percival dined with me.

I went this morning to the Royal Society, being our anniversary day, where we elected Martin Fowks, Esq., President, in the room of Sir Hans Sloan, who resigned on account of his age and infirmities.

Tuesday, 1 December.—I visited the Earl of Shaftsbury, Sir Jo. Rawdon and my brother. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 2.—Lord Wilmington and Lord Lovel and Sir Edward Dering came to see me. Dined and past the evening at home.

Thursday 3.—Visited my brother Percival, Lord Shaftesbury, Sir Jo. Rawdon; dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday 4.—Returned the visits of Lord Lovel and Sir Edward Dering: visitcd Mr. Eyres and Mr. Hucks; went to the City to receive some dividends on stock, dined and passed the evening at home. Mr. Carlton Conron, Dr. Bearcroft, and Mr. Norris, late minister at Frederica, dined with me.

Saturday 5.—Went to the Georgia Office on summons. Dined and past the evening at home.

Sunday 6.—Prayers and sermon at home. Dined and passed the evening at home. Son and daughter Percival, daughter Hanmer and daughter Rawdon dined with me.

Monday 7.—Visited my brother Percival and Mr. La Roch, went to St. James's Vestry.

I received from Mr. Purcell his accounts for 2 years and half ending 1 November, 1740, made up to 29th of that month. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 8.—Visited Sir Tho. Hanmer, Mr. Rawdon, Sir Jo. Rawdon, Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Stroud, and Mr. Duncomb. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 9th.—Went to the Temple about my niece's affairs. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday 10.—Stayed all day at home, catching cold yesterday.

Friday 11.—The Duke of Montagu in a visit to me this day, told me that in the opinion of himself, Sir Cha. Wager, Col. Braden and General Wade, Augustine ought to be taken; that they in a committee to whom that matter had been referred had so reported to the Ministry. I replied, I was glad to hear it, and hoped he would urge the Ministry to be speedy in it, for otherwise the season would be too late: he said, his speaking to them would be no more than speaking to the wind: but he would advise that Mr. Verelts should speak to Mr. Stone, the Duke of Newcastle's secretary, to put him in mind of it.

Dined and passed the evening at home, my cold continuing.

Saturday 12.—Went to the Georgia Board, though my cold was still upon me. I dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday 13.—Stayed home all day on account of my cold.

Monday 14.—Visitcd brothcr Parker (*sic*) and Sir Fra. Clerk. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 15.—Stayed at home all day.

Wednesday 16.—Stayed at home all day.

Parliament affairs. Upon thc choice of a chairman for the Committce of Elections, the minority or patriot party carried it for Mr. Lee, against Mr. Earl, whom the Court made it a point to have

1741

rechosen. The Court party are but 238, the country party 242, and the joy of the latter was so great that they could not forbear hussas and crying "victory!" which being heard in the lobby, the crowd there hussa'd too, as did the footmen, and those in the Court of Requests, the coffee houses and the streets.

Thursday 17.—I visited cousin Ned Southwell, Mr. Bofin, Sir Edward Dering, Lord Bathurst and Mr. La Roche.

Friday 18.—Visited the Bishop of Oxford, Bishop of Gloucester, Lord Mansel, Mr. Lapotre, cousin Tho. Whorwood, Sir Will Heathcot and Mr. John Temple. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday 19.—

Sunday 20.—Prayers and sermon at home. Went to Court, dined and stayed the evening at home.

Monday 21.—Visited Mr. La Roche. Went to the Georgia Board. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 22.—This day the House of Commons sat from 10 in the morning till 5 next morning upon the Westminster Election, and voted it void by a majority of 220 anti-courtiers to 216 on the court side. They voted Lord Sundon unduly elected by 4 majority, and Sir Cha. Wager by 5. They also voted the head bailiff and high constable of Westminster into custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms for malpractices by the majority of two, and that some justices of the peace, who had been active in the abuses of that election, should some day in January appear at the Bar and be heard in their defence why they should not be censured for their irregular behaviour. They also voted that the bringing soldiers down at the time of elections is a high infringement of the liberties of the subject.

On this occasion the Prince sent a compliment at 5 in the morning in writing to my son, and a verbal one to my daughter at the same hour, for he sat up all night to await the event of the matter. This success of the minority is of great consequence many ways, and forebodes no good to Sir Robert Walpole.

Wednesday 23.—Made some visits. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday 24.—Went to the Georgia Board. Dined and passed the evening at home.

This day my son and Mr. Edwin were unanimously set up for Westminster, at a great meeting of voters.

Friday 25.—Christmas day. Communicated at home, and passed the day at home.

Saturday 26.—Went to St. James's Vestry, dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday 27.—Service at home, visited Sir Fra. Clerke and Lord Barrimore. Went to Court, and observed the King look more disturbed and serious than usual. Dined at home. Went in the evening to chapel, and afterwards visited my sister Parker.

Monday 28.—Visited Mr. Dickins, Sir Windham Knatchbull, the Bishop of Rochester, Bishop of Litchfield, and Sir Will Heathcote.

Tuesday 29.—I stayed at home all day.

Wednesday 30.—I visited the Earl of Barrimore, Mr. Gibs, Sir Will Heathcote, brother Percival, Sir Tho. Hanmer, Mr. Cook, Mr. Vaillant, Mr. Harding, Dr. Moore, and Mr. Wogan, all who promised their

Dec. 31

interest for my son. I can't find that he will meet with opposition from the Court, but it is not for want of will, but they can find none who will venture to stand. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday 31.—This morning my son and Mr. Cha. Edwin were elected members of Parliament for Westminster, without opposition from the Court, though no less than 8 persons had been desired to stand by the Court, but they every one declined. I never saw so great an appearance of substantial voters, nor so much unanimity. 'Tis judged there were no less than 5,000 present, and thousands more had come if there had been opposition.

1742.

Friday, 1 January, 1741/2.—This day beginning the New Year I went to Court, where I learnt that the Duke of Cumberland was in a great passion that my son and Mr. Edwin were elected without any opposition. Sir Robert Walpole proposed to my Lord Harrington that his son, Mr. Stanhope, should stand candidate, for that he would give half he had in the world that Percival (as he called my son) might not be chosen. But Lord Harrington replied, he would not sacrifice his son.

Several persons came to wish me joy of my son's election. I dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday 2.—I made some visits, dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday 3.—Service at home, then visited Sir Fra. Clerke. Passed the rest of the day at home.

Monday 4.—Visited Mr. La Roch. The Bishops of Rochester and Oxford, Mr. Vernon and Dr. Courayer dined with me. Passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 5.—Visited Mr. Tuffnall, cousin Ned Southwell and cousin Betty Southwell, dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 6.—Went to the Georgia Office: dined and passed the evening at home.

Thursday 7.—Called on Mr. Annesley at the Temple to forward my passing the accounts of my executorship and guardianship to my niece. Called on Mr. Lamb to expedite the payment of my money on Lord Salisbury's estate. Visited Mr. Tho. Archer and sister Parker. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Friday 9.—Visited Mr. Edwin, Lord Bathurst, Col. Schutz, brother Percival, Mr. Jo. Temple and Lord Wilmington. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday 9.—Visited Lord Gage, Mr. Pordage, General St. Hipolite and Sir John Shelley.

Sir Jo. bemoaned the bad situation of affairs, and apprehended a civil war, for if the Parliament is obstinate to have Sir Robert Walpole out, the King is no less determined not to part with him, and gave for instance, what passed a few days since, when some of the ministry beginning to differ with the rest, his Majesty sent for them all, and fairly told them that if he changed one minister he would take in an entire new set. By which he gave them to understand that they must support Sir Robert, and run his fate. Now, said Sir John, if the Parliament will give no supplies unless Sir Robert be out, and the King will not give him up, the service of the public can't be carried on, and the Parliament must be dissolved in hopes of a more complying one: but the consequence of this would be terrible, experience having shewn that such proceedings only irritate the people the more. The King, added he, may be persuaded to this as a reasonable step and not dangerous, none being suffered to speak to him by Sir Robert, who gives what colour he pleases to things, but certainly it would so improve the present discontents, that a rebellion or civil war is to be feared.

Jan. 9

I replied that a eivil war is not to be apprehended where all the nation is of one side, as is the case against Sir Robert Walpole, for we are not to judge the sense of the nation by the Court members in Parliament, who are engaged by places, pensions and expectations, to support Sir Robert, but by the great number of anti-courtiers in the House, and the universal ery without doors. Indeed, there may be a rebellion, because a few hot headed men are able to raise one, when 99 in a hundred will not stir, in hatred to the Minister on whose account alone, not the King's, such rebellion is raised. But I had too good an opinion of his Majesty's sense to imagine, that when he finds the only hindrance to the granting supplies, is his protecting Sir Robert, he would chuse to force a continuance of one man upon the nation against their grain, and to the hazard of all that is dear to him, rather than employ another more agreeable to his subjects, who no doubt when 1st Minister would serve his Majesty with as much zeal as Sir Robert has done. That the most dutiful friends to his Majesty will lose considerably their esteem for his Majesty, if they find he will not distinguish between resolution and obstinacy; and even Sir Robert's friends wish he would retire from business, and not involve his Majesty in his own troubles, by a rash resolution of keeping in the saddle; and some of them do not stick to say, that he is a bad shepherd who obstinately keeps a wolf to protect his sheep, and again, that he is a bad undertaker, who furnishes a coach to passengers, and will oblige them to be drove by a coachman who knows not how to guide the horses, but drives them upon precipices.

He replied, the comparisons are just, and he wished Sir Robert would do as Sir Cha. Wager did very lately, who in an audience he had of his Majesty begged he might quit his employment, finding age and infirmities had impaired his faculties, to which the King replied, I don't see that, and you shall serve me on; perhaps (added he) his Majesty might have returned the same answer to Sir Robert, but he has so much love of power, he will not put the King to the trial, though if he were inclined to it his creatures and dependents would not suffer him, particularly his brother Horace, to whom he owes many false steps in the administration of affairs.

He then asked me what lengths I though[t] the Parliament would go? I answered, they would certainly provide for the sea affairs, but pay no longer for Danish and Hessian troops, which have so long been kept in pay only for the defence of his Majesty's German dominions.

He said, he should not be sorry for that; not indeed, if all the Hanover dominions were gone to some other Prince, and that a true Englishman should have regard singly to the defence of his Majesty's British dominions. Talking of several great mistakes of our Administration, he instanced the suffering the King of Spain to land Spanish troops in Italy when by the Treaty of Seville they were agreed to be Swiss: the Emperor of Germany then gave our Court warning of what would follow, but we disregarded the representations from that Court, and from those of Berlin and Muscovy on that head.

He instanced likewise, the great partiality our Ministry all along shewed to France in disfavour to the Emperor, by which we now see the Austrian family ruined and the balance of Europe lost irretrievably.

He instanced likewise the great neglect of the Admiralty as to the loss of so many merchant ships, for though (said he) it is certain, that many ships were taken by their own fault in out sailing their convoy to get first to market, yet an Admiral with whom he dined said publicly before the whole company, that the Admiralty Board had not taken proper care of the merchants, and had managed so ill towards the seamen, that now we find it difficult to procure seamen to man the ships put in commission : and this occasions their laying embargoes and not suffering merchant ships to go out, which is another great detriment to our trade.

On my side, I instanced our fondness to make the Prince of Orange Statholder : that the Dutch had for several years prest our court to give attention to the ambitious views and schemes of France, and had offered to join with us to prevent them therein before it was too late, but our constant answer was, *Make the Pr. of Orange Statholder first*, which so disgusted the States that of late they forbore any intercourse with us. I also instanced our losing the opportunity of a close alliance with Muscovy when that Court several years ago prest a mutual confederacy, offering to assist us in case of an invasion with several thousand troops, in return of which we should assist them with 12 men-of-war : but our answer was that we would make no such alliance unless that Court would first settle a treaty of commerce with us : they replied, that two thirds of their trade was with England and there was no fear of its continuing, but it was the maxim of their nation to have a formal treaty of commerce with no nation, therefore they could not enter into one with us ; if, therefore, we would drop this view, they would not only assist us with the troops they proposed, but even with their whole strength when required, on condition their proposal might be accepted, and we would agree to furnish them with 12 ships. This we declined, and through our parsimony, only offered them 100,000*l.* instead of ships, which they took in great disdain, and replied, they wanted not our money, and to shew it, would if we had occasion furnish us with a million.

Yes (said Sir John) it is parsimony, or rather call it covetousness which ruins great affairs : had the King paid his father's legacy we had not lost the King of Prussia, and this puts me in mind of the old proverb, *Penny wise and pound foolish :* I remember to read in our history that his Majesty's ancestor, the Elector Palatine, King of Bohemia, lost his kingdom by covetousness, for being at war with the Emperor, his army commanded by Count Mansfeld demanded their arrears and pay before a battle ; the king, who had a great sum of money in Prague, could not find in his heart to break in upon it, and refused to satisfy them : however, they fought, but being discontented and dispirited soon gave way, and being routed, Prague fell a prey to the conqueror, and with it all the King's treasure.

So (said he) it may prove as to Hanover where the King has 5 millions in his Treasury : the refusal of paying his father's legacy, may induce the King of Prussia to take that city, which he may do in a week, and then what becomes of those millions ? This and other discourse I had with Sir John, who is a man of very good sense, but my private remark was, that in some degree he must have spoken the sense of the Duke of Newcastle, whose sister he married : especially

as the Duke is not quite well with Sir Robert, as we both knew: on which occasion I freely told him the Duke appeared to me in an unpleasant situation: being obliged by his Majesty to defend many things he could not approve, and to support a man who for 5 years had been endeavouring to remove him from his secretaryship. He smiled, and said he would talk more with me some other day.

I dined at home, and in the evening visited my daughter Percival who is ill of a rash.

Sunday 10.—Prayers at home. This day I learned that when illuminations were made on occasion of my son's election, his Majesty asked my Lord Harvey (written over "Chancellor" erased) why lights were set up: to which my Lord answered like a courtier, they were set up on the news of the Princess of Hess's being brought to bed. This is an instance that truth is not to be spoke at Court.

Mr. Verelts came to acquaint me that Mrs. Oglethorpe had prevailed on Mr. Fury to surrender into Governor Glenn's hands the narrative of the Siege of Augustine, sent over by the Assembly of Carolina to print in spite to her brother, whose reputation they proposed to blast.

I went to evening prayers and then visited my brother Percival who has a return of his gout, or else a fit of the gravel.

Monday 11.—Visited Mr. Smith, belonging to the Prince, and Mr. Bofin. Dined and past the evening at home.

Capt. Tailfer came to tell me he had seen Mr. Robert Williams, lately arrived from Georgia but last from Bristol, where he had been about 3 weeks, and that he found him speak favourably of Georgia; that he brought no petitions or prayers against the Trustees, which he said Mr. Bofin had charged himself with to present himself in person to the King, the House of Lords, and House of Commons, but that he found he had given them to Mr. Mackay: lastly, that Mr. Williams desired to wait on me. I replied, I would let him know the time.

Tuesday 12.—Went to the Temple and swore to my account of receipts and disbursements for my niece Dering.

Visited my brother Percival who still continues ill.

Wednesday 13.—Visited Mr. Tho. Clarke, of Spring Garden, cousin Will Southwell, Duke of Montagu, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Ellis, Bishop of Oxford, and brother Percival.

In the evening I went with Lord Shaftsbury and Mr. Vernon to the Lord Chancellor and Master of the Rolls and presented our yearly accounts to them as appointed by charter.

The rumour that went about some days past that a message had been sent to the Prince offering to make up his allowance of 100,000*l.* and to pay his debts if he would beg his Majesty's pardon and return to court, was this day verified to me by the Earl of Shaftsbury, to whom the prince sent Mr. Drax to acquaint him with all the passages following the message.

He said, that Wednesday last, the Earl of Cholmley came to the Bishop of Oxford, to desire he would deliver a message from his Majesty to the Prince to the following import, that if he would ask his Majesty's pardon for what was past, and return to Court, his Majesty would forget and forgive all, would add 50,000*l.* per annum to his allowance; would give him 200,000*l.* to pay his debts, and all his servants without exception should not only find a kind reception

at Court, but receive marks of his Majesty's favour as opportunity happened.

The good Bishop, who by being his Royal Highness's parish Minister, had access of course to him, without prejudice to his waiting at times on his Majesty, and who therefore was pitched on to carry this message, went accordingly that day and in a private audience laid the propositions above mentioned before the Prince. The Prince, who has a quick and lively imagination, and is remarkably good at sudden replies, asked the Bishop, whether his Majesty himself had sent him? The Bishop said, he could not say that, but he believed the message came from his Majesty; the Earl of Cholmley told him so, and the Earl would hardly have come to him in this manner, without such authority.

The Prince replied, "My Lord, if you had this not from his Majesty himself, I am at liberty to believe it only an ministerial act. But in either case it is impossible for me to comply. I have all the duty imaginable for my father, and would with the greatest satisfaction and desire throw myself at his feet, but I cannot approach him whilst Sir Robert Walpole continues about him, nor ever will. And as to his Majesty's proffer, if it be his, to pay my debts, 'tis true I am in debt, but I can find means to subsist without accepting that favour upon a condition my honour obliges me to refuse."

The Bishop, having no more to say, was retiring, when the Prince stopt him, and said, "My Lord, I know not what turn or misconstruction may be made to this verbal answer of mine when you shall carry it back, and therefore I think it best, for your justification and mine, that I set down in writing what has passed between us. Then taking up his pen, he in his own hand wrote all down, and having done, desired the Bishop to read it, asking him if he had related it truly. The Bishop replied, his Royal Highness had done it justly. "Then," said the Prince, "we will both sign it, that it may be a witness for us both hereafter, and here in this cabinet you shall see me lock it up."

After this the Prince ordered Mr. Drax to acquaint several persons with this transaction and the Earl of Shaftsbury among others.

The King was in a great passion when the Prince's answer was told him, and said, he would not part with Sir Robert Walpole for all that.

It is believed this step of his Majesty's, which is understood to proceed from Sir Robert, has effectually undone the latter, it having fixt such members among the anti-courtiers who were wavering in their conduct, upon suspicion that the Prince might be prevailed on to reconcile himself to his Majesty, whereby his servants by going over to the Court would cast the majority of the House of Commons on the Court side, whereas this full declaration of his Royal Highness against Sir Robert, assures them he will not give them up.

Thursday 14.—Stayed at home all day. Sir Jo. Shelley made me a visit of 3 hours, and our discourse ran on the bad situation our affairs are in. As he is brother in law to the Duke of Newcastle, and very well with him, I suppose he was willing to learn from me what particulars I might drop in conversation, that he might acquaint the Duke with, the Ministry being now attentive to the minutest circumstances. He said, he heard the House of Commons would fall

upon Mr. Horatio Walpole, who being Auditor of the Plantations, an office fairly not worth above 7 or 800*l.* per annum, is supposed by secret practices and a kind of force upon the Plantations to make it worth 8 or 9000*l.* per annum.

I said, I heard so to, and that I found some members who wish well to Sir Robert, his brother, very ready to give up this man, and even to vote for confiscating his estate.

He said, he was not surprised at it, he having neither the love or esteem of any man, being conceited, overbearing, excessive covetous, and never having done one good thing that is known in his life. That not contented with his several great employments, he asked and obtained 2,000*l.* per annum under pretence of keeping a table to entertain members, and by discoursing with them at such times to keep them steady to the Court, but his dinners were so scandalous that few cared to dine with him. That a member dining with him and seeming not well pleased with his entertainment, Mr. Walpole told him, he was here in England no more than plain Squire Walpole, but if he saw him in his Ambassador's function abroad, his dinners were suitable to his character: upon which the member said, "Then I will dine no more with the Squire, but with the Ambassador."

We then talked of the late message sent from Court to the Prince, and the reception the Prince gave it, which I found he knew the particulars of, and he blamed the Bishop of Oxford for not insisting with the Earl of Cholmley to have the message he was to carry in writing.

This led us into a discourse of the great misfortune it is to the kingdom that there should be this difference between the father and son, to which I agreed, but the opposers of the Court are well pleased with the Prince's refusal to return to Court unless Sir Robert Walpole be dismist, because it has fixt several members in the opposition, who were wavering on suspicion that the Prince might be prevailed on to accept conditions from his Majesty, Sir Robert Walpole having said he could get him whenever he pleased, whereby they should fall a sacrifice to the Court, being deserted by his Royal Highness: but after this plain declaration, they are sure of protection, and have now a declared head, the Heir apparent of the Crown, to range under.

He said, the King was exceedingly displeased at the Prince's answer, and fell into great passions, flinging off his wig.

I answered, I heard so too, and that he ran into the next room, where meeting the Duke of Newcastle, and not seeing him through the blindness of his rage, he flung him down: this I believe (said I) is an idle report, but you see how ready people are to make stories of the King.

He asked me what I thought the Commons would do. I replied, I hoped they would act moderately: that no doubt they would support the Navy, but I believed would not supply pay to the Danish and Hessian troops, which every body now knows have been for so many years only kept up for the service of his Majesty's foreign dominions.

He exprest himself apprehensive of a civil war: I said, there could be no civil war where all the nation is on one side, as is the case at present. There might indeed be a revolt, but if his Majesty would throw Jonas into the sea all would be calm.

1741–2

He replied, his Majesty was exceeding positive, and would not part with Sir Robert, and if the Parliament should be as positive to have Sir Robert out, what but confusion must follow! The King will be disgraced abroad and have no influence at a time when it is most necessary he should, and at home the Government will be left unprovided of support.

I said, his Majesty must look to that, it was his peculiar concern, and all lay on the removal of one man, who rather than be the cause of such confusion, ought if he were honest and loved the King or his country, to quit his post voluntarily. That to advise his Majesty to insist on his prerogative of choosing and dismissing his servants at this time, is not the part of a good subject, and it should be considered whether the prerogative ought to remain in the Crown, since the liberties of the people have been extended: that 'tis a solecism in our constitution to leave the same powers in the Crown which it had when more absolute, now that the subject has grown more powerful, for there will be eternal differences subsisting between the Crown and people. The king will say, "I won't or I will do this, and I insist on my prerogative," but the Parliament will say, "Sir, you have the prerogative indeed, but 'tis an abuse of your prerogative, and if insisted on, this matter in question will ruin us; therefore, if you are obstinate we will distress you, you shall have no supplies; you are ill advised, and we will know who advised you so!"

He said, the King must think it hard to be forced from his prerogative, and thinks the question is brought to this point, whether he or the Prince shall place servants about him.

I replied, the question was not about placing, but displacing: if Sir Robert were out, his Majesty would still have the power of naming his successor. That whether it be the Prince or the Parliament and nation, all complain that our affairs are brought to the brink of ruin, and all know who had the management of them: what they want is a change of measures, and they do not think the minister who had the conduct of all hitherto is proper to conduct them on. That it amazed me the Lord Chancellor, Duke of Newcastle, Lord Wilmington and others in so high employment about his Majesty, do not advise his Majesty to dismiss Sir Robert. Sir John replied, men's ambition for power increases with the time they are in employment, and besides, his Majesty had given them to understand that if one goes out, they all shall.

I said, if his Majesty had said so to me, I would have replied, "Sir, you know my zeal for your real service, and 'tis this zeal makes me expose the truth to you. Sir Robert Walpole is no longer able to carry on your business, and I who am sensible of this, should not perform my duty if I concealed it. I think you hazard your affairs by continuing him, and though I have your Majesty's commands to assist in his support, yet my duty obliges me to disobey them in this point." If (said I) those Lords would speak at this honest rate, it is likely the King would yield to their sound advice, and possibly by such good service both to the King and the public, they might be thought worthy to continue in their respective employments; at least they would satisfy the world that they had honour and conscience, and would escape the misfortune of being crushed by a wrong endeavour to support a falling house.

Friday 15. — Visited Sir Fra. Clerke, my brother Percival, the Speaker, Earl of Ailsford, Bishop of Litchfield, Bishop of Rochester, Governor Glen, Cousin Le Grand and Dr. Moore. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday 16.—Stayed at home all day. The Bishop of Rochester, Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, Mr. Gibbs, the architect, Mr. Smith, of Dean Street, and Mr. Bofin visited me.

Mr. Smith told me that, last Thursday, my Lord President had been with the Prince, but he knew not what passed; it was doubtless on the same errant as the Bishop of Oxford had been sent.

He further told me he heard that 6 of the House of Commons who usually voted for Sir Robert Walpole had been with him since the Prince's refusal of complying with the message carried by the Bishop of Oxford, to tell Sir Robert they could no longer vote with him: I said, I had not heard it, but that 5 of Sir Robert's members had been with my Lord Carteret to tell him they would give no more votes with Sir Robert.

Mr. Bofin came to ask my advice whether he should comply with a request made him by Mr. Norris, our late Minister in Georgia, which was, that he would subscribe a certificate in his favour, who intended to lay a memorial before the Incorporate Society wherein he complained much against General Oglethorpe's treatment of him. He added that he had advised with a friend on this said request, whose opinion was that he might give the certificate desired, "and, indeed," (said he) "I am inclined to do it, knowing nothing amiss of him, and that Col. Stephens has done it."

I asked him if he did not know of the crime laid to Mr. Norris' charge of getting his maid with child, and then tempting her to swear it to another man. He replied he heard such report, but he did not believe it, neither was it credited in Georgia. But, said I, what if I should shew you affidavits of it? I should, said he, be glad to see them: upon which I carried him up to my study, and recurring to my books, shewed him 3 or 4. Then I told him, how sorry I was to be instrumental in the hurt of any man, and wished the whole affair were buried in oblivion, but since he desired my advice, which was contrary to his purpose, I could not avoid letting him know what I knew, in justification of my opinion, especially as he desired to see the depositions. That if I was in his case, I would not hazard my reputation by certifying to a man's good behaviour, when there was so good evidence against it, and the utmost I could do by it, would be what I do by a servant who leaves me and desires a certificate, namely, to certify the good and the bad I knew of him. I left him to consider with himself upon the matter.

We then talked of Colony matters, and I found him now of opinion that it would endanger the Colony to have negroes.

At parting, he desired me to write favourably of him to General Oglethorpe, with whom he desired to live in friendship. I told him I would, and if I he would be against negroes in Georgia, the General would soon be his friend.

Sunday 17.—Prayers at home: then visited my brother Percival who is very little better. They cannot yet fix his gout and bring it down to his foot.

1741–2

Then went to Court, where I was not so well received as I used to be before my son was elected member for Westminster. However, I paid my duty and was seen, and having nothing to ask or desire of the Court, am not at all concerned how they look on me.

Sir Jo. Rawdon and my daughter dined with me. In the evening my son came : I asked him if the report was true that Lord President Wilmington had been with a second message to the Prince. He said, he had been this morning at his Court and that the report was groundless.

I asked him if it was true that the Opposition in Parliament intend to-morrow to move for a secret Committee of Enquiry. He answered, he knew nothing of it, but it was talked something might fall out to make it a late day.

After him came my cousin Ned Southwell, to ask me whether I had heard that Lord Wilmington had last Thursday waited on the Prince by his Majesty's order. I said, I had heard it but did not believe it any more than another report that Sir Robert Walpole himself had been to see his Royal Highness, and was very ill received.

He replied, the foreign ministers had been informed concerning the first, together with the particulars of the message, and success thereof, viz., that Lord President told his Royal Highness, his Majesty desired him to consider his conduct would ruin his affairs ; that if he would return to his duty, he would receive him with open arms, having not yet worn off the father ; that in that case his servants should be well received and even preferred, even Mr. Littleton. That he must embrace this offer immediately, or it would be too late, and he must expect the consequences of his refusal. That upon this the Prince had acquiesced to his Majesty's pleasure and reconciled himself, and now it is talked that there is to be a coalition of parties and the chiefs of the Opposition taken in, the Duke of Arguile excepted.

I replied, I did not believe one word of it, for it would render the Prince so pitiful in men's eyes, that he never more would find a Party to support him, and he would put it into Sir Robert Walpole's power to use him when deserted, as he pleased.

He said Sir Robert had given the King a list of 17 members majority on the Court side upon the opening the session to-morrow.

I answered, I doubted if there could so many appear, there being no less than 5 who I knew to be sick, besides some who I heard would not come up, and others who are expected to desert the Court since the recess. That on the other hand, I knew of no member in the Opposition gained over by the Court since Mr. Rutherford's acceptance to be a Captain of Invalids. That I had heard, indeed, Lord Jo. Murray was suspected, and Lord Ross had been sent for up from Scotland to influence his son Mr. Cha. Ross, but Mr. Ross had a very good estate independent of his father.

He said, he heard the Duke of Newcastle does not see Sir Robert Walpole except at the Council Board or Cabinet Council, and is fallen out with him, which I had likewise heard, but at this time many reports went about spread by the different parties to humour and fortify their own sides, but in the end I did believe the Opposition would get the better, for they had the nation on their side, and the people were much heated, of which I gave him the instance of Sir Will.

Courtney, Kt. of the shire for Devonshire, who was mobbed in Exeter for not being up at Parliament to attend to his duty, and I had heard of another member who was served the same.

He said, it was reported this day, that the French were marching troops to the frontiers of Flanders, and it is supposed to be done at the instance of our Court, in order to frighten the Dutch and bring them into our measures. I replied, I could not believe that, for our measures are or ought to be to restrain the power of France, and what we have wanted, has been to engage the Dutch to enter into a proper alliance with us for that end, which is so contrary to the interest of France, that it cannot be supposed that she would take a step at our desire to hurt herself; but if she marched troops, as I verily believed she would, it must be to take Luxemburg or other towns on presumption that the Dutch will not oppose her.

I told him that this morning, General St. Hipolite acquainted me at Court, he had received a letter from his son at Turin, dated the 3rd instant N.S., informing him, that it was confidently reported there, the Venetians had come to a resolution to declare against the Spaniards, and join their troops to those of the King of Sardinia, in order to stop their carcer in Italy, which had put them to a great nonplus, for that if a second embarkation of their troops were hindered, those of the first embarkation must perish. He added that this was the effect of English guineas.

Monday 18.—Visited brother Percival and Sir Jo. Shelley. Talking with Sir John freely about the Duke of Newcastle, his brother in law, he said he had been at odds with Sir Robert Walpole, but had in appearance made up with him again, it being his Majesty's pleasure. That he should admire the Duke would continue in public affairs, but that he knew him ambitious of employment, and that he was deeply in debt, although his estate was 32,000*l.* a year, and had 9,000*l.* by his Secretary of State's place; and 10,000*l.* more for secret service, which he employed in pensioning Justices of Peace and gentry in the country to support a popular interest for him, which he was very fond of. He believed most of his money went in this vanity, which had run him so in debt that he is now selling 12,000*l.* per annum. In the mean time, 'tis a shame to see how his duns pester him. His great fault is delaying public business through negligence and forgetfulness.

This day my son was introduced into the House and took his seat. The persons who introduced him were Sir Robert Grosvenor and Sir Nathaniel Curson, both persons of great estate in Westminster.

The same day the Duke of Cumberland told a friend of mine, that the Court were sure of Mr. Edwin, and did hope to get my son also. They must have a mean opinion of him to think so, and be hard prest to say they hope so.

Tuesday 19.—I visited Col. Cecil, Mr. Oglethorpe's great friend, who among other things told me that he was sorry to hear that my son goes about saying Mr. Oglethorpe paid him 800*l.*, to quit his pursuit of the Hazlemere election. I replied, I could not believe he had that indiscretion, but it must have been reported by his enemies: he said, he had it from Hazlemere folks. I said, I was against my son's standing there, and had endeavoured to prejudice him in his design in favour

1741–2

of Oglethorpe: he replied, he knew it, but it was very unlucky, for it cost Mr. Oglethorpe 1,200*l.*, and 900*l.* of it more than it needed have done if my son had not molested him.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 20.—Visited Mr. Bofin, brother Percival, Lord Shaftesbury, daughter Rawdon, Sir Fra. Clerke, Mr. Rawdon, and Sir Tho. Hanmer. After dinner Capt. Tailfer came, and acquainted me that Robert Williams said to him 2 days ago he was going to a merchant in the City who was acquainted with the Prince, to desire him to shew the Prince the petitions and papers he brought attested copies of from America. The Captain asked him for what end, the Prince had nothing to do in the affairs of Georgia: besides, a petition to the King was not proper to be given to the Prince, and if he gave it to the King, there must be pleading of Counsel, which cost money. Williams replied, the Prince should see them, but as to money to fee Counsel, he would not spend a shilling. I told the Captain that Williams had said he would give himself no trouble, and if he now resolved to do it, it could be only to spread what mischief he could. The Captain said, he had two affidavits to show made by two of his boatmen, that Oglethorpe imprisoned them because they would not swear what he ordered them to do against said Williams. He further said that Williams intended to go to Bristol as to-morrow, but had put it off, on pretence of business, for a fortnight. I told him, Williams is but in bad circumstances: he replied, he believed it true, for a person has lately broke 800*l.* in his debt.

In the evening I went with Sir Jo. Roydon (*sic*). to our Music Club.

Thursday 21.—This morning Mr. Verelts came to acquaint me that he yesterday saw Robert Williams and had quite reconciled him to the Trustees, by telling him that the Trustees had it in consideration to give a bounty on lumber, to facilitate the export thereof to the Islands: upon which Williams said he desired no more, and it would go a great way in peopling the colony, wherein himself would have a great hand: that after the new besieging Augustine, the Trustees might consider whether it were best to continue the bounty on lumber or allow of negroes.

Mr. Verelts also told me he had seen Mr. Bowler, the surgeon, and made him the proposition of being physician to the colony at 50*l.* salary, to reside in Savannah, and be one of the magistrates at 44*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* more salary, including servants. Upon which Mr. Bowler exprest himself thankful to the Trustees, and desired time till Tuesday to give his answer.

He also told me, that through the misrepresentations of the late Scotch Minister at Darien, Mr. Macloud, now settled in Carolina, the Scotch Society at Edinburgh had resolved to send or pay for no minister at that place.

This day, upon a division whether a committee of 21 members should be appointed to examine into public transactions, the minority lost the question by 250 against 253. They sat till one in the morning.

Friday 22.—I went to St. George's Hospital at Hide Park Corner, where a committee went through the gratuities to be given their servants.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday 23.—Visited Mr. Western, my cousin Le Gendre and brother Percival who was so well recovered as to go abroad.

After dinner went to a committee of the St. George's Hospital, to consider of methods to recover Sir Jo. James's legacy.

Sunday 24.—Church service at home: Went to Court. After dinner visited daughter Rawdon, who was indisposed.

At Court, my Cousin, Mary Dering, who is dresser to the Princesses, and hears all (as well as sees most of) what passes within the Palace, told me she did not believe the late message carried to the Prince by the Bishop of Oxford, was from the King, or even yet imparted to his Majesty, but that it was a contrivance of Sir Robert Walpole to bring the father and son together, and to that end endeavoured to persuade the Prince to write a submissive letter to the King, which Sir Robert would so work with, as to make a reconciliation by shewing his Majesty the desperateness of his affairs without it, there being near 17 members of Parliament under his Royal Highness's influence: she said this was her private opinion, for nobody who knew the King's temper would dare to carry back such answer as the Prince gave, which yet must have been done if the King had really sent the message, and she must have been witness to the passionate resentments of his Majesty on the slight and refusal of his message, which would have appeared thereon; but observing nothing like that, she believed care had been taken to conceal from him the whole transaction. Moreover, the Bishop of Oxford had been at Court since, and it was observed that though the Lord of the Bedchamber whispered the King twice that the Bishop was there, his Majesty would take no notice of him, though he spoke to two other Bishops who stood by him, which coldness it was unlikely would been shewn him, had his Majesty employed him on that errant which he so readily accepted.

Then she told me the whole of the message consisted only of a demand that his Royal Highness should write the King a submissive letter, on which condition his Majesty would add 50,000*l.* to his annual allowance; but there was nothing said of paying his debts, or admitting his servants to appear at Court, at least the Bishop of Oxford says his message was no more. I perceived she was willing to save his Majesty's honour by persuading me he would not risk a repulse from his son.

Monday 25.—Stayed all day at home.

Tuesday 26.—Visited my Cousin Southwell, and Cousin Le Grand. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 27.—Visited Sir Fra. Clerke, my brother Percival and Lord Bathurst. In the evening went to the Playhouse to see "Love makes a Man, or the Fop's fortune."

Thursday 28.—Visited daughter Rawdon, Lord Shaftsbury, Sir Tho. Hanmer and Lord Carpenter: after dinner, went to the Royal Society and then to the Vocal Club.

The President of the Royal Society told me that the tall Swede now shewn for a sight about town was at the meeting this day was sennit and upon measure they found him 7 foot 4 inches 3 quarters high, but the heel of his shoe 1 inch ¼ was to be abated. That his strength was not equal to his stature; on the contrary, he appeared feeble and not willing to stand long.

1741–2

This day the House of Commons sat from morning till one the next morning upon the election of Chippenham, and the Opposition carried a question in favour of the sitting members against the Court by one vote, 236 against 235. 'Tis believed the sitting members will keep their seat.

Friday 29.—I visited Mr. Duncomb, Lord Granard and Cousin Ned Southwell. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday 30.—Visited daughter Rawdon, who miscarried last night, Captain Bates, Mr. Rawdon, and Sir Edward Dering. After dinner, went to a committee of St. George's Hospital held at Lancaster coffee house, where we agreed to meet a committee from Bedlam Hospital at the Devil Tavern next Thursday evening to consider jointly how to obtain the benefit of Sir Jo. James's legacy.

Sunday 31.—Went to Court, and after dinner to chapel.

Monday, 1 February.—Spent the morning at home. After dinner visited daughter Rawdon, and Mr. Vernon.

Mr. Vernon told me that it is expected as soon as the Malt Bill passes, that Sir Robert Walpole will go into the House of Lords, he being now making his peace with the heads of the Country party, that he may fall easily from his post of first Minister. That Lord Wilmington has been much prest to take on him the office of First Lord of the Treasury, which it is promised him shall be made easy to him, by making Mr. Dodington Chancellor of the Exchequer. He believes Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Mr. Pulteney and Sir Jo. Hynd Cotton will be made Peers. He also heard that 2 great leaders of the Opposition, or Country party, had declared against making Lord Carteret head of the Treasury or Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Tuesday 2.—Went this morning to the Georgia Office where we did business. Brought Dr. Hales home to dinner. In the evening Mr. Smith of the Prince's Court came to tell me that the House of Commons had just carried the election of Chippenham in favour of the sitting members, Sir Edward Thomas and Mr. Bainton Rolf, by a majority of 241 against 225, so much does Sir Robert Walpole's party lose ground. This majority of 16 of the country side had been 19, but 3 were shut out. We may now look on Sir Robert as lost. On the choice of a chairman of Committees of Election (16 December) the Country party were 242 to 238 : 6 majority ; on the Westminster Election they were 220 to 216 : 4 majority ; afterwards with strong endeavours, the Court warded off the appointment of a secret committee by 3 majority ; but this day we see the Country party carried the election by 16.

I heard this day that the agreement for removing Sir Robert was near concluded.

Wednesday 3.—I visited Dr. Moore, and Mr. Tho. Clark. This day the King went to the Parliament House and passed the Malt Bill, after which he desired the Parliament to adjourn till the 18th inst., which every body knows is to give time to the new Ministry to adjust the respective employments they are to act in, for his Majesty has agreed to dismiss Sir Robert Walpole, whose patent to be created Earl of Orford is passing.

Thursday 4.—Visited Lord Wilmington, Lord Bathurst, Sir Will Heathcote, and brother Percival.

Lord Wilmington told me his Majesty was pleased to tell him he

should be first Lord of the Treasury, which he accepted with reluctance, but his Majesty would have it so.

That Sir Robert Walpole said he quitted the Administration unwillingly, but his friends prevailed on him, being all for his doing it.

That he did not yet know what other changes were to be, neither would Sir Robert be out, nor himself in place, till the recess is over, Sir Robert being necessary to be continued in the Treasury to leave things there in order.

He complained that Sir Robert had been very faulty in preferring low insignificant persons instead of men of fortune or character: and (which I noted) said he believed the Place Bill would not pass the Lords. This made me apprehend that all Ministers covet power and dependents alike, or that there is some composition making with his Majesty by the chiefs of the Opposition; but the nation will expect not only a change of persons but of measures, and that they may receive some benefit from the change, as well as the new ministers.

Lord Bathurst's opinion was, that there must be an entire new change and care be taken that Sir Robert Walpole do not play the cards behind the curtain. I replied, he was right, for if any of Sir Robert's friends remained, they would influence the King to hearken to him, and watch an opportunity to recall him: but as to his secret influencing the King, the new Ministry would soon discern it: for if his Majesty should obstinately refuse to follow the unanimous advice they gave him, they might be assured Sir Robert had been with him.

He was also of opinion that Sir Robert ought to be prosecuted by Parliament.

In the evening I went to a committee of Bedlam and St. George's Hospital appointed to meet at the Devil Tavern, where we agreed that Mr. Tayler should draw up a state of our case to take the Attorney General's opinion upon, and that we would jointly bear the expense of the suit for recovery of Sir Jo. James' Legacy.

Friday 5.—Visited Mr. August Schutz, Sir Fra. Clerke and daughter Rawdon.

Capt. Bates, Mr. Rawdon, and Mr. Condron dined with me.

I went in the evening to the Temple about business.

Saturday 6.—Visited Mr. Wesley, Sir Will. Heathcote, Sir Fra. Clerke and Mr. Augustus Schutz, dined and passed the evening at home.

We learned that Sir Robert Walpole had been every day with the King and at the Treasury, filling up all the vacant places with his creatures, and granting what he could for life; that besides making him Earl of Orford, he had his Majesty's promise of a pension of 4,000*l.* on the Excise, and his bastard daughter to take place as a Countess. The City and Parliament are outrageous at this. And that Sir Robert had a prodigious levy on Thursday.

Sunday 7.—Prayers and sermon at home. In the evening visited brother Percival who has again the gout.

Monday 8.—This morning Sir Robert Walpole kissed hands at Court for being created Earl of Orford, and his bastard daughter did the same on having a patent passed to her, to take place as an Earl's daughter, which cannot please the female sex.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

1741–2

Lord Shaftesbury came, and informed me that Lord Wilmington is hand in hand with the Duke of Arguile, and that he was an hour and half with the King before he could win him off from proroguing the Parliament, which Sir Robert Walpole had influenced the King to resolve.

Tuesday 9.—Stayed all day at home.

Lord Lovel came to see me. I believe he is in some pain for his place of Postmaster General. He hoped not many would be turned out, but that all the Whigs in the opposition would unite with the Court Whigs, which would sink the Tory and Jacobite party to nothing. He said, Sir Robert Walpole's great fault was preferring mean scoundrels, by choice, to men of family and honour and fortune, who would stand by him in his present adversity, whereas he now finds the others desert him. He blamed his procuring his bastard daughter to take place as an Earl's daughter, and his thoughts of a pension of 4,000*l.* on the Excise. He hoped no violent schemes were laying, such as a Bill for Triennial Parliaments, which he said he should oppose, neither did he like a Place Bill, for he thought the Crown rather wanted more power in the House of Commons than had too much.

I said, it was not likely a new Ministry more than the old would be in earnest for either of those Bills, all ministers liking ease and power, but the country would expect some popular things to be done, or they would say the Ministry deserted them and only took care of themselves. He owned the Lords were falling off, particularly the Duke of Dorset and Duke of St. Albans. He added, that it was suspected the Earl of Islay, although he pretends much zeal for the Court, played false in causing such a strange pack of Scotch Lords to be elected this Parliament, and so many Commoners who have deserted Sir Robert, and particularly in rejecting several from being chosen because they declared they would not depend on him though they would on Sir Robert: that the Duke of Dorset is a creature of Lord Wilmington and always hated him. I said, it could not fail but the Lords would fall off, because he that paid their pensions must have them, and so would the Commons too, having lost their head, and I heard the Opposition would be at the next meeting (Thursday sennit) 50 majority. He replied, he believed it.

I wondered to find a creature of Sir Robert's so open, and though he came to pump me, knowing I freely discoursed with all sides, and had nothing to get or lose by this change, was as open to him. I said, the great meeting that is to be next Friday, of Lords and Commons in the Opposition, would consist of Tories as well as Whigs, they being firmly united: that the Duke of Arguile's plan is to extinguish party names, and lay the foundation of government so large or broad, that all who have opposed the Court may find their account in it, and a lasting peace at home be fixt for 20 years to come. That his Grace desired it might be known he had been several times offered by the Court to make his own conditions, but he had refused them, and would accept nothing till the plan he laid down was fixt: that Lord Carteret is not at all pleased with the views of his party, but Lord Wilmington was entirely linked with the Duke and his scheme.

My Lord Lovel said the Duke's plan was good if it could be executed, but they who were not provided for in it, would in a little time

endcavour to form a new party, but the mischief was that very few Courtiers had reputation enough to head it, Sir Robert having filled the House with insignificant tools. That Lord Carteret was resolved not to be the second in business and act under another, but though a very considerable man as to capacity and parts and experience, yet had no followers.

My Lord Wilmington is about 65 years old, strong made, but of late much troubled with the stone. His stature is something more than of the middle sort and he is not corpulent though full fleshed. He is proud, though affable to those who visit him, and is rare of his speech, but then positive. He maintains no debates in the House of Peers, but never swerved from voting as the Ministry would have him, being very servile to his Majesty's inclinations. He has no great genius, but cannot want experience, having formerly been Speaker of the House of Commons, and for many years President of the Council, which post he executes notably well. He is extremely covetous, and formal in business, was never married, but has children unlawfully begotten, which he stifles the knowledge of as much as in him lies. He has no ambition, and has told me the true interest of England was to have no chief minister, but that every great office should be immediately dependent on the King and answer for itself. He also is for making the basis of the Government so broad, that many interests may be taken into it, but I believe he will be for leaving the King's power as great as he can contribute to make it.

Wednesday 10.—Sir Fra. Clerke told me this day that having occasion to call at the Treasury, the clerks told him, that although a report went about that Sir Robert Walpole had desisted from his purpose to enjoy the 4,000*l.* pension offered him by his Majesty, he had not yet resolved to quit it.

I stayed at home all day, having a cold.

Thursday 11.—Stayed at home all day for a cold.

This morning Lord Wilmington kissed the King's hand on being appointed first Lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Sands on being made Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Cha. Wager resigned his post of First Lord of the Admiralty.

The pension of 4,000*l.* per annum on the Post Office (not the Excise, as first said) proves to be in the name of the Lord Cholmley, but believed to Sir Robert Walpole's use.

Friday 12.—Visited Lord Wilmington, Mr. Sands, brother Percival, Mr. Dodington and Lord Bathurst. Lord Bathurst told me Lord Carteret would kiss hands to-day for Secretary of State, and Sir Jo. Rushout and Mr. Gibbon to-morrow or next day for to be Lords of the Treasury: that Mr. Waller was offered also to be one, but he refused until the whole Party were agreed and satisfied in the measures to be pursued. That they had not been consulted in the nomination of Mr. Sands to be Chancellor of the Exchequer and his kissing hands without communicating it to them. But at the great meeting of them to-day at the Fountain Tavern, the budget would be opened to satisfy their party. That he should be there and then would acquaint me with what passed. That the King told Sir Cha. Wager, he must be out, which short expression did not please him.

I afterwards went to Court.

1741–2

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Whilst I was at court Lord Harrington waited to deliver the seal of Secretary of State to Lord Carteret, being appointed Lord President of the Council in the room of Lord Wilmington.

Saturday 13. — I visited Lord Carteret to compliment him on his being made Secretary of State, and passed half an hour with him alone, with much satisfaction and freedom, for he told me he spoke not as a Minister but private man.

That he found some of the Country party were dissatisfied that he has accepted his office, without acquainting them previously with it, but he had the advice of Mr. Pulteney and other friends, otherwise he would not have done it. But upon consideration they would find it was a prudent act, and considering his Majesty's temper, absolutely necessary, for it would have been impossible to have made the intended changes, if all at once a number of gentlemen whom Sir Robert Walpole had possessed his Majesty with an ill opinion of, had offered to force themselves upon him before the aspersions cast on them were removed, and this could not be done but by degrees, and by some few new persons received by him, who would set their characters in a fairer light. That this would be his business to do, and he hoped my son would understand that he did not come in for a screen to Sir Robert Walpole, or that Sir Robert should have private access to his Majesty, and play still the game behind the curtain.

I told him that I thought his Lordship spoke reason, and since what he had done was with the concurrence of Mr. Pulteney, my son would approve it, for he had a perfect and rivetted opinion of him. He replied, he had a very good opinion of my son, and thought him considerable, were it only for serving for so great a city as Westminster. That he intended to visit and discourse him, and should be desirous of showing the respect he had both for him and me.

I said, he had now an opportunity of answering the wishes of the nation that men of virtue and learning were preferred in the church, for as he was a man of letters himself, he certainly would value that character too well to prefer unworthy and insignificant illiterate persons, for that would lessen his own. He replied, he should certainly do so, and it was Sir Robert Walpole's fault to prefer mean, contemptible persons to others of family and fortune more deserving, merely because the latter would not be equally subservient to his measures. We parted with his saying that he hoped the new ministry would act so as [to] leave no party to oppose them, which Sir Robert would not have, he found, had he done well, but new measures are necessary as well as new persons.

Sunday 14.—Church service at home. Then visited Mrs. Le Grand and brother Percival. Passed the rest of the day at home.

It was this day reported that the making Lord Carteret Secretary of State was entirely without the privity of Lord Wilmington and the Duke of Dorset, and that they had offered to lay down their posts, but his Majesty would not permit them. That what had been done was by contrivance of the Lord Chancellor and Duke of Newcastle, and that the Country party are more jealous and uneasy than ever of being imposed on.

Monday 15.—I visited Mr. Smith of the Prince's court, the Bishop of Oxford, Sir Jo. Shelley, Sir Jo. Evelyn, and Sir John Temple. Then went to Court which was pretty much crowded. I saw there Lord Carteret, Lord Wilmington, Mr. Sandys, the Duke of Newcastle, and Duke of Dorset, who went into the King's Closet and were with him I believe an hour, and no doubt debated the future changes.

I met Mr. Sandys as he went up the stairs, and asked him if it was true that Lord Wilmington had been out of humour? He said, yes, but the matter was settled: so I found the report of yesterday true as I related under yesterday.

At my return home, Lord Shaftsbury came to see me, and said the party looked on Mr. Sandys and Lord Carteret as betrayers of them: that we should find, as soon as the Parliament had granted the money, Lord Carteret would get it dissolved, in order to procure another more pliable to the Court than is the present. That if he did not, himself would find the Country party still too strong for the Court, for Lord Wilmington, who is attached to the Duke of Arguile and the Duke of Dorset, would secure as many members to their way of thinking as Lord Carteret and Sandys would carry off to theirs. Besides, a good many, lately of the Court party when Sir Robert Walpole was in, would now join in Arguile's plan, and he would have 250 in his way of thinking. That Sir Robert Walpole still manages the game behind the curtain, as may be seen by the employments given since his retirement, being all to his friends. That there was no remedy but for the Country party immediately to push at Lord Carteret as they did at Sir Robert, though Mr. Pulteney should support them, whose conduct in this affair is very blameable, and in his passion has said he will go immediately into the House of Lords.

I told him what past in conversation between Lord Carteret and me the other day, and said I could not help thinking he talked reason, when he argued that it was impossible for the Country party to succeed unless there were some about his Majesty to set him right in the characters of gentlemen against whom Sir Robert Walpole had poisoned his ear, but this must be done gradually, and the Party must allow time for it, which, said Lord Carteret, it will be my business and Mr. Sandys to do, and so every gentleman who was inclined for a post would be taken in.

Lord Shaftsbury replied, that had a fair appearance, but at the bottom Lord Carteret meant to be chief minister, and would prove as bad as Sir Robert. That his character is known to be a false man, and he might represent gentlemen in such light to the King as to bring into employment none but his own creatures.

I owned he undertook a heavy load, in offering himself to be the giver of characters to his Majesty, for every person disappointed in his view of a place, would lay it to his charge as misrepresented, and he would necessarily raise against himself a formidable party, though he flattered himself otherwise, when he told me that he would do what was right, and then no party could hurt him.

I was informed by another person, after his Lordship left me, that the Duke of Newcastle had prevailed with his Majesty, not to countenance the Tory Party in the least, but to continue as many of Sir Robert Walpole's friends in post as possible, and particularly, that

1741–2

Sir Will Young and Mr. Earl should hold their places on. That the Country party are so inflamed at this, that they, when they meet, design immediately to impeach Sir Robert, and also to remove the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Hen. Pelham too, if they can, whose intention at bottom is to procure Sir Robert's return to business.

I foresee much distraction.

The Duke of Arguile was approached by his Majesty to restore him to all his places, but he refused to give any answer,

Tuesday 16.—Visited Cousin Ned Southwell and Lady Rook. This day the remainder of the Lords of the Treasury kissed hands, so that now, that Board is filled with 5 entire new men, viz.:—

Lord Wilmington, Mr. Sandys, Mr. Gibbon, Sir Jo. Rushout, and Maj. Compton, in the room of Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Sundon, Mr. Earle, Mr. Treby, Mr. Clutterbuck, who have each lost by their removal 1,600*l.* per annum salary, besides the giving away of places for collecting the revenues of the Crown, the nomination of all Escheators in every county, and the leasing out the Crown lands. This day also the Marquis of Twedale kissed hand to be made Secretary for Scotland, an office of State revived. He is a great friend with Lord Carteret, a fine and bold speaker in public, very learned in the Civil Law, and above all, esteemed an honest and virtuous man.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

The Bishop of Oxford came to discourse me upon the intended meetings of the inhabitants of the Westminster parishes, upon a project of petitioning the Parliament to take from the select vestries the nomination of their members, and place it in the inhabitants at large. He desired I would speak to my son to prevent, what in him lies, any reflections on the select vestries as the reason for putting them down, because it would be both unjust with respect to the present vestries, but might prejudice himself in the opinion of the number of Lords and higher gentry who now compose part of the vestries.

I replied that probably the parishes would shew him their respective petitions before they concluded them, and I would speak to him, as his Lordship desired and was most reasonable, but he knew my son was elected by the commonalty, not the gentry, and he would find himself compelled to act very cautiously for fear of disobliging them.

I heard this evening the Lords of the Treasury have dismissed Mr. Leg, Lord Dartmouth's son, from being one of their secretaries, and appointed Mr. Ord, a member of Parliament, in his room.

That Sir John Norris has refused to be a Lord of the Admiralty because not offered to be at the head of it.

Wednesday 17.—Visited Mr. Guibbon and Sir Jo. Rushout to compliment them on their promotions to the Treasury.

Went to the Temple about business.

At my return, went to the Prince's Court, who this morning, with the Princess, went to wait on the King, all the long subsisting difference being made up, to the content of the chiefs of the anti-courtiers, and the Duke of Arguile restored to all his places. Lord Cobham, also, to have General Wills' regiment, Lord Chesterfield and Lord Gower to be provided for as soon as there shall be proper vacancies for them. Mr. Pulteney was the person who negotiated the whole between the King, the Prince, and the Opposition. I had, during the difference,

never gone to the Prince's Court, but both he and the Princess received me well, and I saw there multitudes of Sir Robert Walpole's creatures, one of whom told me they was now a stronger body of united Whigs than ever was known. I saw also divers of the Tory party there.

This evening there were above 100 Lords and Members of the House of Commons met at Mr. Dodington's, to whom the Duke of Arguile declared that his Majesty had offered to restore him to his former posts, his regiment, the mastership of the Ordinance, and chief command of the Army, but that he was resolved not to accept them unless it was agreeable to the members of both Houses now met together: that his intention was to restore affairs upon so broad a bottom, that the nation might be satisfied, and every person qualified to serve his country, without distinction of parties, should have the opportunity of doing it, by being preferred to such stations as suited their desires. Upon this, all present declared their satisfaction in his Grace's generous plan, and desired he would accept his Majesty's proposal to restore him to his employments, and as a testimony of their satisfaction said they would all wait on his Grace to-morrow to Court when he kissed his Majesty's hand. There were many of the Tory party present.

Mr. Pulteney took that opportunity to tell the assembly, that there was no intention to drop prosecution of Sir Robert and others for their evil behaviour; on the contrary, there should be strict enquiry made into all malversations, and he would himself move for a secret committee for that purpose.

This day Governor Glen told me, that on Saturday he dined and passed the evening alone with Lord Wilmington, who was so heavy and pensive that he could not think the reason of it, but feared himself might have some way or other disobliged him, but he next day knew the reason of it: for that night Lord Wilmington went to the King and told him boldly, "Sir, I am come to declare to your Majesty that I am of no further use to you, and to surrender what I hold of you." Upon this the King (the tears coming into his eyes) replied, "What, my Lord, will you desert me too? What is your reason?" My Lord replied, that he found his Majesty so resolved to narrow his bottom, and withstand the voice of his people, that he saw his very crown in danger, and if he did not satisfy them by extending the foundation on which his Government must stand, by not confining his favours to a party but bestowing them on worthy men without distinction of names, he would be undone.

He further told me that Mr. Pulteney had been several times in private with the King, and went backward and forward with messages between his Majesty and the Prince, in order to prevail on him to come to his Majesty's Court.

Thursday 18.—Stayed at home for my cold. This day, the Duke of Arguile, attended by above 100 Lords and Commons, among whom were the chiefs of the Tory party, Sir Watkyn Williams Wynn, Sir Jo. Cotton, &c., waited on the King, whose rooms had not been seen from the beginning of his reign so crowded.

This morning also the Princess of Wales, for the first time, waited on his Majesty and in the open drawing room kissed his Majesty's hand, with tears trickling down her cheeks, which set my wife and many other ladies a-crying.

Friday 19.—This day stayed at home for my cold.

It appeared this day that the old Courtiers and their party in the House of Commons were resolved to stick together and keep up their strength : for in the committee that sat this night till one o'clock in the morning, upon the Colchester election, Hen. Pelham, Sir Will. Young, Mr. Winnington, &c. battled it in favour of the sitting members who were Sir Robert Walpole's friends, and though the return of the sitting members was proved very scandalous, yet they divided the House : but lost it by a majority of 47 on the other side, so that the committee voted it an undue return.

Saturday 20.—Stayed at home for my cold.

My Lord Bathurst came this evening, and acquainted us that the day the Duke of Arguile had refused to return his Majesty an answer to his offer of restoring him to his employments, Sir Watkyn Williams Wynn, with a considerable number of other Parliament men, repaired to his Grace, and exposed to him that unless matters were in a further way of settlement, they should all break to pieces next Thursday when the Parliament were to meet ; that when the question about the Army should come on, he and the rest were determined to oppose continuing the same number unless his Grace were at the head of it, and therefore they prest him hard to accept his Majesty's offer to restore him to his posts. To this the Duke replied, that he was resolved not to accept, unless he could secure his friends to be taken into employment, to whom he stood engaged. They then exposed to him that even those friends would consent to his acceptance, and not insist on his engagements to them. Then said the Duke, let there be a meeting of them all at Mr. Dodington's to-morrow, and I will then know their sentiments, and if all the party present approve it I will accept, otherwise not. Accordingly, on Wednesday, there was a numerous meeting, as I have noted under Wednesday last, where the affair was concluded unanimously ; and the next morning the Duke attended by them went to Court and kissed the King's hand.

My Lord added that no conditions were made for the Prince, so that he remains at his Majesty's pleasure whether he shall have his debts paid and the 50,000*l.* augmentation of his annual allowance.

He said, he was in the House of Lords last Thursday when Sir Robert Walpole was introduced as Earl of Orford, and presented his patent : and he observed not one Lord to rise or take him by the hand (as always done on such occasions by friends or any who are not enemies and who are near a Lord at his introduction). But after he had taken the oaths, he immediately retired without taking his seat, and drove to Richmond. He looked very pale in the House.

Sunday 21.—Stayed at home all day for my cold.

Monday 22.—The Bishop of Rochester, Sir Jo. Evelyn, Sir George Savile and Mr. Sandys, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, visited me. The latter told me that the King was long before he would hearken to employing him. That the whole party were till very lately in a disposition to break to pieces, through the too eager desire of many to get places, but now they were all friends again. That he was not asked to be at Mr. Dodington's meeting Wednesday last, neither was the Duke of Arguile nor Mr. Pulteney there. That there had been great divisions among them for a while upon Lord Gower's motion

that the Duke of Arguile should go to Court, but at length the Assembly yielded to it, only some said they would go but once, others not at all: but the greater number agreed to attend the Duke of following day. He, I found, is not fond of the Duke. I told him the nation would expect some popular bills, or it would be said all the turn given to affairs was only to get places: that I was not for altering the Septennial Act and reducing Parliaments to 3 years, but I was much for a bill to limit the number of placemen in the House, as also to lay a heavier penalty on corrupt returning officers.

He replied, popular bills must pass: that he doubted himself concerning the expediency of repealing the Septennial Act, and had always exprest himself cautiously on that point when debated in the House. That he hoped a Place bill would pass both Houses, but it must be so modelled as to make it acceptable to the Lords, and that by not excluding too many officers of the Crown. He thought no soldier should be admitted below the rank of a Colonel, neither any Commissioner of the Navy or Victualling Office, but all the Lords of the Treasury and Admiralty and Board of Trade, and the 4 Tellers of the Exchequer, the Officers of the King's Household, &c. That a bill is preparing by the lawyers, for more effectually punishing corrupt returning officers.

Tuesday 23.—Stayed at home for my cold. Lord Shaftsbury, Bishop of Rochester, Cousin Scot, Capt. Bates, Dr. Courayer and Mr. Verelts came to see me. There was much joy that the Dutch had in spite of the Fr. Ambassador's endeavours, agreed to the 3rd augmentation of troops and to fit out a fleet of 25 men of war: and that they had recalled their ambassador at Paris for presuming to draw up of his own head a sketch of a neutrality proposed to them by France.

The report of the town was this day, that the Duke of Arguile is speedily to go to Holland, and from thence to Berlin, to propose to the King of Prussia a match of one of his daughters with the Duke of Cumberland, on whom his Majesty would settle the Electorate of Hanover, and that the Prince had consented thereto.

That the Parliament will grant 600,000*l.* to the King to make up the deficiencies of his Civil List, and 400,000*l.* to the Prince to pay his debts and make up the loss he has sustained by his Majesty's not having allowed him 100,000*l.* per annum, which was the sum his Majesty himself had when Prince.

Wednesday 24.—Stayed at home for my cold. Lord Shaftsbury, Lord Bathurst, my brother Percival, Mr. Vernon and his son, and Mr. Tuffnall came to see me.

Mr. Vernon told me that the Admiral his brother is to have the vacant flag.

In the afternoon Mr. Temple visited me, and said his brother, Lord Palmerston, was on Monday to see Sir Robert Walpole (now Earl of Orford) at Richmond and found him going to hunt. "You see," said Sir Robert, "I hunt whilst others hunt me."

Thursday 25.—Stayed at home for my cold.

Mr. Smith, of the Prince's Court, and Mr. Lapotre came to see me. He said Mr. Tracy of our Board went to Richmond to see the Earl of Orford, and found in the outward room only three young sparks reading a bawdy book, which scandalized him much, being Sunday.

1741–2

'Tis certain that virtue, nor the appearance of it, has ever been found under that Lord's roof.

Friday 26.—I went out for the first time and dined with my son Rawdon.

The report of the town is that England will send 16,000 men to assist the Hollanders in case they should be attacked by France or Prussia, and that 8,000 will embark as soon as things can be got ready. That the Queen of Hungary has promised the Dutch, that if they will garrison and defend the Barrier towns in Flanders, she will have 30,000 men in the field to join their troops who by this third augmentation will also have 30,000 for the field besides their garrisons well manned.

That besides the bad situation Holland is in, as enclosed between France and Prussia, which alone were sufficient to alarm her, they have discovered a secret agreement made between France, Spain and Prussia to make Don Carlos, Duke of Brabant, and give Guelderland to the King of Prussia. The States were also informed that Mareschal Maillebois had sent a party of 120 men with engineers to reconnoitre their country and take drafts of their fortifications. These things concurring hastened the States to resolve on their third augmentation, to the great mortification of Monsieur Fenelon, the French Ambassador. The States proceeded further, and forbid the bankers at Amsterdam from remitting money for the use of the French Army in Germany, which must greatly distress those troops, who are already in a perishing condition for want of money, clothes, &c.

This day, upon a motion to hear the Bosney petition at the Bar of the House, it was carried against Sir Robert Walpole's friends (who appear resolute to continue a party) by a majority of 47, viz., 172 against 125. This majority of 47 enemies to Sir Robert Walpole is the very number (as the Speaker told me) which Sir Robert imagined he should have on his side at the opening of the Parliament.

Saturday 27.—I dined with my brother Percival to-day. In the morning I visited Mr. Will. Pulteney, the Speaker and Mr. Jo. Temple.

The Speaker told me he apprehended smart work and long days next week, for they talked of moving for a secret committee to enquire into mismanagements. He commended the good aspect of affairs abroad, from the Dutch resolving on the third augmentation, and the King of Sardinia's resolving to assist the Queen of Hungary in defence of her Italian Dominions, whom he extolled for a wise and courageous Prince. He hoped measures would be taken to oblige France (out of prudence) to content herself within moderate bounds, but exprest his dread of a general war, from the great expence this nation must run into, which now is 50 millions in debt, and the Dutch as much.

Sunday 28.—Prayers at home.

Mr. Pulteney came to see me, to whom I made proper compliments on the principal share he had in this change of ministry.

He told me that enquiries should go on into mismanagements.

That he persuaded the Tories to come to Court, and let them know that their not having employments immediately ought to be no reason for standing out, for after a time, such as were desirous of them should be taken notice of. Accordingly they came, and the King was surprised to see such a number of new faces, gentlemen and Lords of great property and interest in their countries, but exprest himself

troubled that (as he had heard) some of them said they would come but that once, to which Mr. Pulteney replied, it was not for want of respect to his Majesty, but for fear of being troublesome to him in applying for employments. I told him, it was observed, that a great many were dissatisfied that some had got employments before the rest, but I thought there could have been no change of Ministry without it.

He said, they were beginning to be satisfied, and if not, as long as the new ministry supported the public affairs, and did things in the best manner, they should not value the uneasiness of such as would be dissatisfied of employments.

He told me it was intended enquiries should go on, but possibly some are more violent in that matter than is fit.

We had a good deal more discourse of foreign affairs, as that the Dutch have sent for our 12,000 men which we are obliged to help them with when demanded : that we have hopes of gaining the King of Prussia, it being certain he and France are not quite well together. That things begin to have a good aspect abroad, and the King of Sardinia has declared for the Queen of Hungary. That the forces of the Queen of Hungary, the Dutch and we in Flanders will be near 50,000 men, which will oblige France to draw a like number into Flanders, and if the King of Prussia be gained, the French army in Germany will be reduced to retire into some town for safety.

Monday, 1 March, 1741-2.—This morning I visited Lord Wilmington, Lord Bathurst, Sir Will Heathcote and the Duke of Arguile, who was not at home. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 2.—Stayed at home all day. Mr. Smith, of the Prince's Court, acquainted me that during all this illness of the Prince, the King has not sent once to know how he does, neither has seen the Prince's children.

This day the House of Commons ended their hearing of the merchants' complaints, which Mr. Glover, one of their body and their manager, summed up in a remarkable good speech of 2 hours long. Sir John Barnard then made some motions, in one of which he inserted that the nation had been dishonoured by the neglect of convoys and cruisers, or to that effect, which words Mr. Hen. Pelham opposed, as too general, so did some others of the Walpolian Party, but the motion was carried without a division, after Mr. Pulteney spoke on the occasion, who said, though he would not have made that motion, yet being made, he did not see how any gentleman could vote against it, because it was true. In the debate, which lasted till 9 o'clock, many personal things were said reflecting on Mr. Winington, Mr. Dodington, and Sir Robert Walpole, which Mr. Pulteney blamed in his speech, and he spoke so much of moderation in their debates, that his Party shewed themselves uneasy, which he observing, changed his manner of speech, and gave them content by letting them understand he was for pursuing an enquiry into the mismanagements of the late Ministry.

Wednesday 3.—Went to the Georgia Board. In the afternoon visited Cousin Celia Scot, and my daughter Percival.

Thursday 4.—This day news came that the King of Prussia had defeated the Austrian Army. And that Admiral Haddock is on his return to England, melancholy distracted. Sir John Norris laid down

1741–2

this day his post of Admiral of the Fleet or Union Flag, being the highest next to Lord High Admiral. He was offered to continue and be a Lord of the Admiralty, but would not accept it unless made the first Lord of the Admiralty, which is intended for another. He was likewise displeased that one of his sons, a sea captain, was lately broke by the Admiralty for neglect of duty. After dinner, I visited my brother Percival.

Friday 5.—Visited Cousin Ned Southwell and Col. Cecil, and afterwards called on Mr. Verelts. Dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday 6.—I visited Mr. Gybbon, Earl of Shaftsbury, Sir Jo. Rawdon, Mr. Grimes, Sir Edward Dering, Sir John Evelyn and Lord Bathurst. After dinner I visited Sir Jo. Shelley.

The Earl of Shaftsbury told me that the Country party, suspecting Mr. Pulteney wanted zeal to prosecute Sir Robert and others in place for malversation, a number of them went in a body to him to let him know they should not be satisfied unless he went brisker on, to which he replied, he intended it.

Sir Jo. Shelley likewise told me that Mr. Pulteney had said he would second prosecutions but would not begin them, and that he would be none of the secret committee. Sir John further told me that upon a letter from the Duke of Newcastle to Sir John Norris to go to the Mediterranean Sea and balk the command of Admiral Haddocks' fleet, Sir Jo. went on Thursday to his Majesty and had a private audience, wherein he told him, he was ready to obey his Majesty's commands and go, but it depended on two conditions, viz., that he should be created a Peer, and be put at the head of the Admiralty Board. The King replied, he would consider of it: whereupon Sir John immediately said, "Sir, if there are requests that require time to resolve, I desire leave to resign my commission," as he accordingly did. A procedure condemned as too cavalier.

Talking of the Earl of Wilmington's love of money, he said that he sent to a clerk to be informed how he contrived to get some estate he had returned to him in London out of the country for 3 pence in the pound. He gave me another instance, that when Lord Carlton was made President of the Council, his salary was 5,000*l.* per annum; after whose death, Lord Wilmington representing that to be too much, his successor had but 4,000*l.* But when himself came to be Lord President, he applied for and obtained 5,000*l.*; alleging he knew no reason why he should not have as much as my Lord Carlton. Then speaking of his being made a Lord, Sir Jo. said, he refused it for 3 days, having no mind for it, but the then Ministry forced it upon him, to prevent him becoming first Minister himself.

Talking of the late creation of Mr. Fox and Mr. Bromley to be Lords, he said it was a sudden thing, and owing to a request the Countess of Yarmouth made his Majesty to give her 30,000*l.* The King, who likes not to part with such sums for his pleasures, replied, he could not give it her. Upon this she fell into a passion of tears and said he did not love her, she was miserable and would not go with him to Hanover. The King struck with this, said if she could find some other way to get it, he should like it: to which she answered, would he give her the making of some Lords? He replied, yes, if they were men without objection, and she should consult Sir Robert Walpole upon it.

Accordingly, Sir Robert was made acquainted with his Majesty's pleasure, who sent for Mr. Fox and Mr. Bromley, and opening the matter to them, bid them wait on the Countess, and with her they settled the sum : but how much they paid, he did not know. Mr. Fox is the son of Sir Stephen Fox, once a footman : and Mr. Bromley, the grandson of a pedlar in Barbadoes, but both were at this time useful speakers for the Court in Parliament. Sir John added that it cost this Lord Romney's father 5,000*l.* only to be made a Lord.

I heard this day for certain, and on good authority, that Mr. Horace Walpole had been privately to ask his Majesty for a vacant living in his gift : this shews the King's inclinations still lean to Sir Robert Walpole.

Sunday 7.—I went to church, and afterwards to Court. In the evening to chapel and afterwards to the Coffee house.

Monday 8.—I went to the Georgia Board.

I heard this day that the list of new Lords of the Admiralty being shewn to his Majesty, he scratched out Sir John Hind Cotton's name, and put in Sir Hen. Lyddel, who is a friend to the Earl of Orford. That this has so exasperated those who are said to be for the *broad bottom* that 'tis apprehended the Duke of Argyle will quit, and that a resolution is taken forthwith to impeach the Earl of Orford, which Mr. Fazackerly and another eminent lawyer have the looking over. Dined and passed the evening at home.

His Majesty had consented to employ Sir Jo. Cotton, the Earl of Granard and Lord Limerick and Mr. Waller, but they demurred to accept unless more of their party were taken in, which angered the King.

Tuesday 9.—Visited Dr. Bareeroft at the Charter House, and went to Bartlet Buildings to the Society of Christian Knowledge. This day, Lord Limerick moved in the House of Commons for a Committee of enquiry into the conduct of affairs at home and abroad for 20 years past, when to the surprise of all, the motion was rejected by the Walpolian party, by a majority of 2 : 244 against 242.

Wednesday 10.—This morning my daughter fell in labour at 10 minutes after 4 o'clock, and before 5 was brought to bed of a son. And this day the Duke of Argyle waited on his Majesty and surrendered his late employments, on which the Duke of Montague immediately kissed hands for the Ordinance restored to him, and the Earl of Hertford was restored to his regiment of Blue Guards and made Governor of Guernsea instead of Minorca.

The Admiralty was also settled by his Majesty this day, viz., the Earl of Winchelsea, Admiral Cavendish, Lord Archibald Hamilton, Jo. Cockburn, Esq., Lord Baltimore, Dr. George Lee and . . . [Jo. Morley] Trevor, Esq., but was doubted if Lee would accept. The new Ministry had given his Majesty another list, but he rejected Lord Limerick, Lord Granard and Sir Jo. Hind Cotton. The Country party are much exasperated at this, looking upon the new Ministry as betrayers of them : and it is certain the Walpolians are much elevated.

My brother and sister Percival and Miss Donellan dined with me, and afterwards I went to the Musick Club. The Duke in his audience told the King that he had resolved to serve his Majesty in hopes that

1741–2

he would have gone upon a broad bottom, and that he was ready to go abroad in obedience to his commands but not to be a cypher and do nothing. The King replied, he embarrassed his affairs, and upon the Duke surrendering, sent immediately in his hearing for the Duke of Montague to restore him to the Ordinance, for which he kissed hands again that day.

Thursday 11.—I went to the Georgia Office with Mr. Lapotre and Mr. Smith to see the seal put to 2,000*l.* sola bills, the petition to Parliament and the change of tenures. This day, the Earl of Staires, who came yesterday to town, was offered the command of the Army, or to go Ambassador abroad ; 'tis said, he refused both, but this may be only report.

There was this night a meeting of the Country party at the Fountain Tavern. They were 184 members, and no Peer among them. They resolved to further the several popular bills, viz., the Pension and Place bills, &c. I heard this day, that only Lord Winchelsea and Lord Baltimore had kissed hands for the Admiralty: and that the Duke of Bridgwater has sent to Dr. Lee, that if he accepted to be one of that Board, he would never choose him again into Parliament: the report was too early.

Friday 12.—I visited Lord Shaftsbury, Sir Jo. Rawdon, Sir Fra. Clerke, Lord Grandison, and Mr. Mason, his son-in-law : Capt. Horton, Lady Rook, and Cousin Le Grand.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Saturday 13.—Lord Shaftsbury, Sir Will Heathcote, Mr. Hen. Archer and I waited on Lord Wilmington and the Speaker to shew them our petition to Parliament.

Dined and passed the evening at home.

Sunday 14.—After service at home, I went to Court, and carried the sword before his Majesty to Chapel. The new Lords of the Admiralty (as many as are in town) kissed his Majesty's hand. They were the Earl of Winchelsea, Lord Archibald Hamilton, Lord Baltimore, Admiral Cavendish, Dr. Lee (chairman of the Committee of Elections) and, I believe, Jo. Morley Trevor, Esq., member for Lewis in Sussex. The 7th, Mr. Cockburn, is not yet arrived from Scotland.

Capt. Horton, Capt. Thompson, and Dr. Barecroft dined with me. Went in the evening to the Coffee house.

Monday 15.—This morning Lord Shaftsbury, Sir Will. Heathcote, Mr. Hen. Archer, and I waited on Mr. Sandys with our petition, and desired him to obtain his Majesty's consent, which he promised. And accordingly, Mr. Hume Campbell presented it, and Mr. Digby seconded it, but to our astonishment, when the question was put to refer it to the Committee of Supply and the Speaker had given it for the Ayes, Sir John Cotton cried, the Noes had it, and dividing the House, the Noes who stayed in were 194, but the Ayes who went out only 181, so the petition being lost, the colony is lost with it, it being impossible to carry it on without money.

After this, I went to Lord Baltimore to wish him joy on his being made a Lord Commissioner to the Admiralty : he desired me to speak to Mr. Temple to support his election for the County of Surrey, for which he must be re-elected on account of having accepted an employment. I did so, and he promised.

Dined at home, and in the evening visited my daughter Rawdon, and Mr. Vernon.

This day Mr. Pulteney went to the House for the first time since his illness and his daughter's death: he began to be suspected of the Country party, but has assured them that he will still have a Committee of Enquiry and promote popular bills.

The Prince has also assured my Lord Gower that he will adhere to them: so that it will behove Lord Carteret to look to himself, who though not for restoring Sir Robert Walpole to the Ministry, is suspected of an intention to let him escape without enquiry.

Tuesday 16.—I visited Col. Cecil, and acquainted him with Lord Baltimore's desire that he would influence General Oglethorpe's friends in Surrey to vote for him. The Colonel replied, he would not promise; if he did it, it would be at my request; but he had reason to be displeased in behalf of General Oglethorpe, that when my son and Mr. Boon stood for Hazlemere, Lord Baltimore in public company offered to lay a wager that they would carry it against General Oglethorpe. After dinner, I went to my son Rawdon's and Lord Shaftsbury.

Mr. Pulteney presented his bill for better regulating the returns of sheriffs and other officers for elections of members to Parliament.

Mr. Sandys also about this time presented his bill for restraining the number of placemen in the House.

And Mr. Cary, his bill to prevent pensioners sitting in the House; but by a great mistake it will be of little use in preventing the corruption of the members, for if the Court please to give them a sum of money for voting on particulars occasions, there is no clause to hinder it.

Wednesday 17.—Attended a summons to Georgia.

After dinner, visited Mrs. Scot, Dr. Moore, and daughter Percival.

My son came in whilst I was there from the House (9 o'clock) and said the Country party had carried a question relating to an election against the Walpolians by 39 majority, which has revived their spirits, Pulteney, Sandys, &c. of the new Ministry voting on their side.

Thursday 18.—This being the Georgia Anniversary day, the Trustees met as usual at St. Bride's Church, where Dr. Best gave them a sermon. They elected 3 new Common Councillors, and one Trustee, and dined together.

At night went to Vocal Music Society.

Friday 19.—Lord Shaftsbury, Mr. Digby, Mr. Tho. Archer, and Sir Will. Heathcote and I waited on my Lord Carteret to discourse him on Georgia, but he was not at home. Mr. Verelts saw him afterwards at the House of Lords and he appointed our coming to him on Monday. He had before discoursed Mr. Pulteney and Mr. Sandys upon it, and they agreed there is a means to recover Georgia with the House, and that it ought to be tried.

Visited the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Seaton and Sir Geo. Savile, where being taken with a faltering in my speech proceeding from a great cold, I went home, and Dr. Wilmot being sent for prescribed me a blister on my back and a purge of hira pickra and a blister on my head because of a singing in my head.

1742

Sunday 21.—Dr. Wilmot, imagining I have a goutish humour about me, put drawing plaisters on my feet to draw the humour down to my feet, but without effect, in the mean time the blister did me good, but removed not my dozyness, which I was much given to from the time I was seized.

I perceive my hand in writing is less steady than usual.*

Monday 22.—Continued ill.

The Prince and Princess came to wait on his Majesty from Kew. The King sent for her into his closet and desired her to influence the Prince to command his servants to vote against the enquiry into Sir Robert Walpole's conduct. She begged the King to excuse her because she had made it a rule never to speak to him upon public affairs. But, said the King, you can carry a message; she said she would obey him in that. The King, impatient to know the success of his message, sent that evening to the Prince to know it, who replied, he could not obey his Majesty in ordering his servants to vote any way, having left them to their liberty and given his word to them.

Tuesday 23.—This day Lord Limerick renewed his motion for a secret committee to enquire into Sir Robert Walpole's conduct for 10 years past, which was carried by 7 voices, 254 against 247. Mr. Pulteney gave great satisfaction to his Party in the speech he made. for he said that though he was not forward for an enquiry into the late Minister's bad administration, because of an expression he had used several years ago, viz., that he would pursue him to destruction, (which yet he only meant of his ministerial influence, not of his person) yet the nation would not be satisfied without an enquiry, and that it would be of good example and a terror to future Ministers to keep them to their duty.

After this, there was no division on a motion that the committee should be by ballot, nor on another to support his Majesty's engagements to the Queen of Hungary.

Wednesday 24.—Continued ill of my intermitting fever.

Thursday 25.—Continued ill.

The Country party entertain a more favourable opinion of Mr. Pulteney and Mr. Sandys since Tuesday last when the motion for a secret committee was made. On which occasion Mr. Sandys declared he was always for enquiries into Ministers' conduct, and should expect it, if in his station he did anything amiss, to be called to account for it.

I heard this day that the new Ministry and Mr. Pultency resolve to quit and withdraw from Court in case the ballot (that is the list of Committees delivered by them to the members to be chosen) should not prevail, for Mr. Hen. Pelham has distributed a different list, wherein he has put divers of Sir Robert Walpole's fast friends, whereas Mr. Pulteney's list has excluded every one of them.

His Majesty having promised the Earl of Orford to save him, this makes the friends of the latter so resolutely adhere together, knowing they thereby recommend themselves to the King. And the new Court party, seeing this, think it will be to no purpose to continue in employment, if the King will underhand support the Earl of Orford's party against them. Should they quit, great confusion must follow,

* As is very evident in the handwriting of the diary itself at this point.—*Ed.*

for the nation will grow outrageous. But if they use the methods of the late first minister, they will soon get a majority in the House.

Friday 26.—I began to mend at night by the often repeated doses of the jesuits bark.

This day the Lords rejected the Pension bill by a great majority, and Lord Carteret voted with the majority. The bill only prevented pensioning members of the House of Commons, yet the Lords would not consent thereto, being resolved to support the honour of receiving pensions because themselves most of them are pensioned. Thus Lord Carteret has begun to show himself a true minister.

Saturday 27.—Still confined.

Lady Bathurst informed us this day that when Mr. Pulteney waited on the Prince, he told him he should insist on procuring employments for Lord Bathurst, Lord Gower, Lord Carlile, Lord Westmorland, Lord Cobham and Sir Jo. Hynd Cotton, which Mr. Pulteney promised.

Sunday 28.—Still confined. Mr. Tho. Clark assured me this day that there are divers letters in town, copies of Cardinal Fleurie's letter to the States General, that he looked on England as included in the neutrality of Hanover, which if true explains why Admiral Haddock suffered the Spaniards to land in Italy.

Monday 20. Tuesday 30.—Still confined.

Wednesday 31.—Still confined.

Saturday, 3 April, 1742.—Still confined.

Saturday 10.—Still confined.

Sunday 11.—Took the air for the first time.

Friday 23.—My son passed back to me the English estate I gave him for a qualification.

Saturday 24.—I continued to mend, and the following week made several visits.

Thursday 29.—This evening his Majesty granted an augmentation during pleasure to the Prince's allowance of 50,000*l.* so that he now is to receive 100,000*l.* per annum, but I hear nothing of paying his debts.

Saturday, 1 May.—Began to return visits.

Wednesday 5.—Went to the Evening Society of Music.

Thursday 13.—The secret committee made this day a report to the House which contained discoveries of money paid to bribe elections, but because Mr. Paxton refused to give any account of 90,000*l.* by him disposed of, pretending he would not answer to questions that might injure himself, for which refusal he is now in Newgate, the House was moved for a bill to excuse persons who shall be examined by the committee from undergoing any damage by their discovery, and the question was carried by 257 against 223. All Sir Robert Walpole's party opposed it. Afterwards the House was moved to adjourn the call of the House to a further day and carried by 228 against 221.

Friday 14.—Went to the Georgia office, this being the day for hearing the counsel of Tho. Stephens against the Trustees, but the House put it off to Tuesday, 15 June.

Saturday 15.—Went to St. James' Vestry, where it was agreed to petition the Parliament to be heard by counsel against the Committee's report upon the vestry of our parish, and the chief who were present engaged to subscribe towards paying the charge.

Sunday 16.—Prayers at home.

1742

Monday 17.—Breakfasted at Chelsea.

Tuesday 18.—Breakfasted at Marabone.

Thursday 20.—This day I gave Mr. Hoar and Arnold my note to answer for 100*l.* my daughter Hanmer is to have a letter of credit for abroad she is going next week by invitation from the Princess of Orange to Holland.

Tuesday, 2 June.—I went to Foxhall Garden.

Sunday 6, Whitsuntide.—In the evening I went to Charlton to remain there till I go to Tunbridge.

Sunday 13.—Communicated at Charlton Church.

Saturday 19.—My daughter Rawdon wrote that she sailed from Chester the 5th inst. and arrived at Dublin the 8th; her letter was dated the 12th and this day we received it.

She also wrote that my son was expected the 12th at Cork from Bristol.

Wednesday 23.—I went to town to bring away my niece Dering's papers and my accounts as guardian and executor allowed by the Master of Chancery. The passing her accounts cost 110*l.*

Thursday 24.—I went with my family to Tunbridge.

On which day the House of Commons came to a resolution in their Committee that the petition of Thomas Stephens contains false, scandalous and malicious charges tending to asperse the characters of the Trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America.

7 July, 1742.—I resigned my office of Common Councillor of Georgia, partly by reason of my ill health and partly from observing the ill behaviour of the Ministry and Parliament with respect to the colony.

23 July.—My son and daughter Percival returned from Ireland.

Aug. 3.—This day I returned from Tunbridge to Charlton.

Tuesday 10.—I went to town on business and lay a night. I called on Mr. Tho. Barsham who told me the Master of the Rolls had passed the Master in Chancery's report for passing my niece Dering's accounts in Chancery. Whereby the allowance for her expenses is settled. I dined with my brother Percival.

I called upon Mr. Samuel Seddon and directed him to sue Mr. Evans for the arrear of annuity due to me, being, the 14 of next September, 700*l.*

Wednesday 11.—Returned to Charlton to dinner.

Thursday 19.—It was confirmed to us that my daughter Rawdon would lie in in England, but Sir John wrote me he would bring her over after she should be brought to bed in January next. I returned the Duke of Montagu's visit.

Saturday 21.—My Cousin Fortrey came to pass the remainder of the summer with us.

Mr. Verelts came to dine with me and brought with him the following papers.

Col. Stephens' journal from 4 Feb., 1741-2 to 20 March.

Col. Stephens' letter to him of 20 March, 1741/2, received 21 June, 1742; his letter to him of 4 May, 1742; his journal from 2 May to 8 June, 1742; his letter to him of 9 June, 1742, received 2 Aug. Another of his letters to him of the same date and received 2 Aug., 1742.

He shewed me also a letter from Mr. Causton to him, and another paper containing his thoughts how to advance the colony.

Also a letter from Mr. Clerk, Deputy Governor of New York, to the Trustees, aequainting us that he was on a grand scheme to unite in one treaty of friendship all the Indians within his Majesty's provinces in Ameriea, which he had made good progress in, and which, when effected, would entirely seeure the British interest from any dangers apprehended from the French : but for this end it would be necessary the other provinees should eontribute a sum for presents to the Indians whereby to engage them to this desired union, they being a kind of Swiss who side with those who give them most, wherein the French of Messasippi are very generous to them, knowing the importance of it. That New York had eonstantly presented them, yearly, to the value of 400*l.* sterling, and General Oglethorpe had sent him 100*l.* which he hoped the Trustees would allow of, and he hoped S. Carolina would also contribute.

He shewed me also a letter from Col. Oglethorpe to the Trustees to the same effect.

He shewed me also a letter from Mr. Orton, our Minister at Savannah, giving account of his good sueeess in bringing back several Methodists to our Church, and that he had undertaken a school for want of a sehoolmaster, and had wrote to his brother in England to come over and assist him therein.

With these letters came publie accounts and divers other papers.

He told me that Col. Stephens had removed Jo. Fallowfeild from being Bailiff and had made Fra. Moore, of Frederiea, the late Reeorder, his eorrespondent to send the accounts for the south county of Georgia in room of Bailiff Hawkins.

Monday 23.—Capt. Tailfer eame to dine with me, and told me Lieut.-Col. Cook, of Oglethorpe's regiment, was arrived from Georgia, and would accuse Col. Oglethorpe of defrauding his regiment by making them pay for the provisions the Government sent them over gratis.

Friday, 3 September.—I went to town to new make my will and gave the heads to Mr. Tho. Barsham.

I visited the Lord Wilmington and Lord Bathurst and Cousin Le Grand. Lay in town.

Saturday, 4 Sept.—Visited Sir Fra. Clerke, and returned to Charlton to dinner.

Monday, 6 Sept.—We reeeived news from Charlestown that about the 22 June last the Spaniards invaded Georgia, and divers subsequent letters aequainted us that they landed 3,000 men, that Col. Oglethorpe had abandoned Cumberland Island and Fort William in order to defend Frederica.

Tuesday, 21 Sept.—Mr. Vernon and Mr. Verelts dined with me at Charlton. Their business was to persuade me to revoke my resignation of Common Counceillor to Georgia, but all they could obtain of me was that they might, if they thought it advantageous to the Trust, defer communicating my resignation to the rest of the members till the next eleetion in Mareh next.

Saturday, 25 Sept.—This day my son came down from London to see me but returned to dine in town.

Sunday, 26 Sept.—I went to London on account of my wife's great headache, to consult Dr. Wilmot.

Monday, 27 Sept.—I went to Court at Kensington and was well received by the King.

Tuesday, 28 Sept.—I dined with my cousin Betty Southwell and went in the evening to the play at Drury Lane house called "Love's Last Shift."

Wednesday, 29 Sept.—I dined with my brother Percival.

Thursday, 30 Sept.—I dined with Sir John Bland.

Friday, Oct. 1.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Monday 10.—I went to town to be bled, and dined with my son Percival.

Tuesday 11.—I returned to Charlton to dinner.

Wednesday 27.—I went with my family to London for the winter.

Saturday 30.—It being the King's birthday, I made clothes and went to Court.

Sunday 31.—Went to St. James' Church in the morning, and to the King's Chapel in the afternoon.

Sunday, 7 Nov.—I went to the King's Court and carried the sword, afterwards I went to the Prince of Wales' Court. My son and daughter Percival and my grandchildren dined with me. I spent the evening at home.

Monday, 8 Nov.—My cousin Le Grand, cousin Betty Southwell, brother and sister Percival and Miss Donellan dined with me. I passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 10.—This being the fast day appointed by his Majesty to be kept, the Bishop of Oxford gave a suitable sermon to a very crowded church.

Thursday 11.—I went to the Royal Society, and then to the Vocal Club.

Sunday 14.—Lady Margaret Cecil and my son and daughter Percival and my grandchildren dined with me. I went in the the evening to chapel.

Tuesday 16.—This day the Parliament met and this was the first day of the session when his Majesty made a speech, which the Country party opposed the addressing the King with thanks for it, but they lost their point by 109, the Court party being 259 against 150. However, the debate was maintained from 3 a'clock till ten at night and ran chiefly on the hire of the Hanover troops.

In the House of Lords there was no division but they all concurred in addressing.

Wednesday 17.—Mr. Tuffnall and his lady and Mr. Vernon dined with us.

Friday 19.—This being the Princess of Wales' birthday I went to her Court, where there was a greater number of people and more fine clothes than I ever saw before.

Sunday 28.—Prayers and sermon at home, I having been some days confined to my house by a cold.

Wednesday, 1 Dec., 1742.—This day the Lord Strange made a motion in the House of Commons for reviving the secret committee against the late Sir Robert Walpole, now Earl of Orford, but the Court Party opposed the motion and carried their point by a majority of

67, being 235 against 168. It will be thought strange that the new Ministry, who last year were so furious for a seeret eommittee, should this year oppose it, but I believe they were drove to it by the enmity sprung up between them and their old friends with whom they aeted, whieh friends are enraged that the others got the first into plaee and left the others in the lureh, who suddenly turning against the ministry obliged these last to fling themselves on the proteetion of those members called Sir Robert Walpole's friends, who doubtless made their bargain that Sir Robert should not be hurt. But Mr. Sandys, Chaneellor of the Exchequer, told his friends at a meeting the night before at his house, that this motion, which it was known was to be made, must be opposed, for otherwise the King would dismiss the Ministry.

Friday, 3 Dec.—This day the Lord Barrington moved in the House of Commons for a new pension bill and was seeonded by Sir Watkyn Williams Wynn, but the Court party opposed it and were a majority of 25, viz., 221 against 196. So it seems the new Ministry are above regarding the resentment of their old friends and the elamours of the people by their opposing those popular bills which miscarried last year, and which themselves then shewed themselves so eager to obtain.

Monday, 6 Dec.—This day a debate held till 8 at night in the House of Commons upon the Army, whieh the Country party were for redueing, which being so absurd a thought, and proceeding from a peevish resolution to give the new Ministry all the trouble possible whatever should be the consequenee, there was a majority of no less than 120 against the reduetion. The motion made by the Court was for the payment of the 16,000 troops in Flanders, whieh they carried by 280 against 160.

Then payment for the Guards and Garrisons was moved for by the Court, which was earried by 267 against 153.

Friday 10.—This day the Seeretary of War moved in the Committee of Supply for continuing the hire of the Hanover Troops, for which the Ayes were 260, the Noes 193 : difference 67.

Monday 11.—This day the Chairman of the Committee of Supply reported the Committee's resolution that the hire of the Hanover troops should be continued, when an objection being made to the paying for their levy money, they having been raised before there was any thought of taking them into English pay and at that time for the service of Hanover, it was put to the question whether their levy money should be paid for by Great Britain, but the Court earried it that they should by a majority of 57.

Saturday 18. — Visited Lord Carteret who exprest obligations to me for my son's voting for the Hanover troops and their levy money : to which I replied it was my son's genuine way of thinking to support the War and the general interest of Europe, but that in popular matters he would still go with the Opposition.

Visited Mr. Tuffnal, brother Percival and Lord Grantham. In the evening I met Mr. Elde, a Master in Chancery, at my cousin Le Grand's house by appointment and swore to my answer in Chaneery before him. Whereby I aeknowledged myself willing to submit to the Court in what they should order with respect to my cousin Edward Le Grand's being made tenant in tail to his estate, which his father had made uncertain by a settlement subsequent to his marriage articles. All the

1742

parties concerned did the same, namely, his brother William and his sister Miss Le Grand.

Sunday 19.—Prayers at home. Went afterwards to the King and the Prince's Court. I met Mr. Knight at Court, who desired me to use my interest that his father, formerly Cashier to the South Sea, may at the next General Court of that company be forgiven the 190,000*l.* demand they have upon him in virtue of the Act of Parliament which condemned him to pay that sum. He said that in that case he will return home to England, otherwise not. That before he withdrew himself in 1720, he delivered up to the Company all the money and bonds in his hands as Cashier, amounting to above 200,000*l.*, but by reason of his flight (which was to save the reputation of the then Ministry who promised he should speedily be recalled) the Parliament forfeited that sum to the Company, which was not public money but his own property, though he had no hand in the corruption of that time and was only a servant to the Company. He added that in consideration of his suffering so many years wrongfully in his reputation, and being so long banished from his relations and native country, he hoped the Company might be induced to compassionate his case.

I answered that if he would send me a list of the Proprietors, I would speak to such as I knew and do him what service I could.

Saturday 25.—Christmas day; prayers and communion at home.

Tuesday 28.—The Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Wilmot and Dr. Courayer dined with me.

1743.

Saturday, 1 January 1742/3.—This day my daughter Rawdon was delivered in Dublin of a daughter.

Sunday 2.—Went to St. James' Church, and in the evening to St. James's Chapel: then visited my brother Percival who had been indisposed for 2 days past.

Tuesday 4.—Went to a meeting of the Trustees of King Street Chapel, where met, the Bishop of Oxford, our Rector, Lord Palmerston, Lord Sundon, Lord Cha. Cavendish, Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, Justice Ludby, the churchwarden and myself. None absent but Mr. Montagu. We passed the year's accounts of the Chapel and school and ordered other small matters.

Thursday 6.—Went to the play called "The Siege of Damascus."

Friday 7.—Visited Sir Jo. Evelyn and Sir John Shelley, dined and stayed the evening at home.

The folly of Col. Pierson who, dying last week at York, left it in his will that his body should lie in state forty days before interred, occasioned a discourse at the Coffee house upon the odd humours of dying persons with respect to their burials, and a gentleman of Ireland gave an instance in the late Archbishop King of Dublin, who ordered his grave to be dug 12 feet deep and his body put in perpendicular, his head downmost. Talking of the danger we were in of the Pretender's coming in at the latter end of Queen Anne's reign, a gentleman said that the Earl Marshal (who is now in the service of Spain, having made his escape out of Scotland at the Preston Rebellion) had the boldness to offer in her Majesty's Privy Council, to proclaim the King, as he called the Pretender, in London at the head of his regiment, which had he done, there were 300 reformed officers and others ready to fall upon him at the head of others they had practiced and cut him to pieces.

When the Chief Justice's place of the Common Pleas was last vacant, there were two that put in for it, Judge Denton and Sir John Willes, Attorney General. Denton exposed his long service, to which Sir Robert Walpole replied: "I confess it, but you don't whore; Willes must have it." "I did not know," answered Denton, "that whoring is a necessary qualification for a Chief Justice," and going his way made no scruple to relate the story. Willes accordingly got it, who does not care who knows his attachment to women. An acquaintance of his told him, he heard that one of his maids was delivered of a bastard. "What is that to me?" said Willes. "Aye, but," said the other, "'tis reported you are the father." "Then what is that to you," replied the other.

Thursday 13.—Mr. Newins, the former prophet, dined with me today and averred that England will be invaded before next Christmas. He came up to town on purpose to acquaint the Ministry with it.

Saturday 15.—I visited Admiral Vernon to compliment him on his return from the West Indies, and discoursing on the difference arisen there between him and General Wentworth, he said he had given his true character long ago, that he had neither experience, or judgment, nor steadiness (but was tenacious of his own opinion, believing, mistaking pride for wisdom).* That he never would assist at Councils

* The sentence within brackets has been struck out.

of War. And the sending 500 men to assist Oglethorpe in the defence of Georgia was in obedience to the Government's command, had not Wentworth's consent, but was, however, insisted on by the Council of War.

The Admiral shewed me a neat map of the Bay of Honduras and the Island Ratton situated therein, whereon he has settled 250 soldiers to maintain possession, being invited so to do by the Mosquetto Indians who are at eternal variance with the Spaniards. Thc Island, he told me, is as big as thc Isle of Wight, and excellent land, with good water and a good harbour for shipping, and the air so excellent that persons in bad state of heatlh used to come thither to recover of it from several parts of Mexico, and other Spanish settlements. It is so situated as to secure to Great Britain all the private trade carried on by Jamaica and our other Islands with Mexico, Jucatan, &c., and, if we please, to interrupt the return of the Spanish galleons.*

He told me that he should be glad an enquiry were made into his and General Wentworth's conduct, but that it did not become him to press it, because it would fall hard upon Wentworth, and it would look as if he desired it to prejudice him who would not be able to stand it. That, therefore, he would wait a while before he took his seat in the House, and go to Ipswich, where he would take the opinion of his constituents, and that he was not yet resolved which of the 3 places he is chosen for to abide by. He said, the Ministry received him civilly and he spoke his mind freely to them; he was offered to be made a Knight of Bath, but he declined it. The City of London presented him with his freedom of the city in a gold box, accompanied with a handsome compliment.

Sunday 23. — Went to the King's Chapel and carried the sword before him.

Wednesday 26.—Went to a Vestry at St. James' and afterwards to the Prince's Court.

Sunday, 13 Feb.—This day my daughter Rawdon is 25 years old.

March 30.—This day, after a long confinement by the new epidemical fever and cold, I was well enough recovered to venture abroad.

Good Friday, 1 April.—This day Sir Jo. Rawdon and my daughter arrived in London from Ireland, where he went last summer to settle accounts with his guardian, Dr. Cob, Archbishop of Dublin, his father-in-law, and to set leases of part of his estate.

Sunday 24.—I carried the sword before the King to chapel.

Wednesday 27.—This day the King set out for Hanover.

Monday, 2 May.—I dined with my son Rawdon.

Last post several letters from Ireland gave an account of a most unhappy affair that lately passed in Dublin. Robert Rochfort, Baron Bellfield of that kingdom, who some years ago married a daughter of Richard Viscount Molesworth for love, she being very handsome though no fortune, and used her in the tenderest manner, was privately informed that she cohabited unlawfully with his younger brother. Upon which he put the question to her, and she with consummate impudence owned the fact, adding that her last child was by him, and that she had no pleasure with any man like that she had with him.

* See page 280 *infra* for a passage inadvertently omitted from its true place here, before the next paragraph.

My Lord thereupon locked her up in the garret, and in his rage took a charged pistol with him with intention to find out his brother and shoot him, but that very night he went on board a ship and sailed for England, where he now lies concealed if not fled abroad. My Lord Bellfield then went to the Lord Molesworth, and telling him his unfortunate case, asked his advice what he should do ? My Lord replied, he might do what he pleased ; that having committed such a crime as incest and confest it, he should have no concern about, and the rather because she was only his bastard by his wife before he married her. My Lord Bellfield resolving to be divorced, is now prosecuting her as an adulteress, and we are told that when separated, she will be transported to the West Indies as a vagabond.

Friday 13.—Went to Charlton, there to stay till I go to Tunbridge.

Thursday 19.—Sir Jo. Rawdon and my daughter came down for some days to us.

Friday 27.—I went to town and sold 1,350 old 4 per cent. annuities of my niece Dering's stock to Tho. Hickman at 114⅜, which yielded 1544*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, in order lay out 1,500*l.* of the money in mortgage on the Earl of Salisbury's estate, where the interest at 4 per cent. for 100*l.* is better for my niece Dering's advantage than 4 per cent for 114⅜ in the stock, especially as the Government when they every 2 years pay off this stock in settled times only at 100*l.*, which is 114⅜ only by the premium thereon. My lawyer, Counsellor Tho. Barsham, gave me encouragement to hope the Chancery would agree thereto, and accordingly, the Master of the Rolls has referred it to a Master in Chancery to consider of the security of the mortgage ; and I sold it this day, the stock being high, and subject to a fall in case of any bad news from abroad, and that the money may be ready when all things are agreed, which may happen before my return from Tunbridge, where my health obliges me to go next week.

I sold at the same time 150*l.* of said stock, my own money, at same price.

Saturday 28.—Sir Jo. Rawdon and my daughter returned to town.

Monday, 6 June, 1743. I signed a deed whereby I acknowledged that 1,000*l.* and 1331*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.* (in all 2331*l.* 15*s.* 2½*d.*) part of 2,500*l.* now in my name in mortgage on the Earl of Salisbury's estate, is my niece Dering's money, which by leave of Chancery I have placed there. The deed is dated 18 June, 1743, and the money assigned for her use to Sir Jo. Rawdon and my brother Phil. Percival made trustees. Sir Jo. Rawdon has the deed in keeping.

Monday 13.—I went to town to sign a declaration that the 1,500*l.* now in my name, as well as the 1,000*l.* on mortgage on the Earl of Salisbury's estate, is the property of my niece Dering, for which purpose I sold out of my niece's 4 per cent. annuities 27 May, 1743, 1,350*l.* stock, which yielded at 114⅜—1544*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, but deducting the commission money for selling, viz., 1*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, yielded only 1542*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* ; which money as far as 1,500*l.* replaces in the mortgage the like sum belonging to Sir John Rawdon which I this day paid him, being the remainder of his wife's fortune, for which he gave me receipt in full, Mr. Tho. Barsham being witness.

But there being some odd stock wanting to complete the sum of 1752*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, being called the balance of Mrs. Mary Dering's account

ordered by Chancery to be laid out in 4 per cent. annuities, with accumulation of the interest, and there being but 1,530*l.* in that stock, which cost, at 115½, only 1,732*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, the remaining sums to be laid out is 18*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, besides 1*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* brokage, which 18*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* purchased this day 15*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, so that the whole of my niece's stock is 1515*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* in 4 per cent old South Sea Annuities.

Tuesday 14.—I went with my family to Tunbridge Wells being advised thereto for perfect recovery of my health.

13 July, 1743.—I returned to London sooner than I intended on account of a severe headache which seized her (Lady Egmont) at Tunbridge.†

Wednesday, 3 August.—My wife was so well recovered of her hysterick, nervous headache and fever (God be praised!) as to come to Charlton, but she has still some fever on her and some relic of her headache. It had held her for above 30 days past, and we were in some pain for her life.

This day Sir Jo. Rawdon and my daughter Rawdon and their daughter came down to pass their time with us till their house lately taken in Essex is fitted up to receive them.

Before I came down I gave direction to draw a bill in Chancery against Mr. Evans for payment of his great arrear of annuity.

Monday 29.—It was confidently asserted to me this day, that upon the Earl of Wilmington's death the Earl of Bath applied to his Majesty to succeed him in the office of first Lord of the Treasury, as also have the blue garter, both vacant by that Lord's death, but he succeeded not, for Mr. Hen. Pelham is appointed to that office, and who shall have the garter is not yet known, probably the Prince Royal of Denmark, if his marriage with Princess Louisa takes place.

If the Earl of Bath did so apply, what becomes of his assertions that he never would take a place ?

Wednesday 31.—This day (God be praised!) my wife appears to be thoroughly recovered.

Friday, 2 Sept.—I went to town to consider with Mr. Seddon about Mr. Michell's proposal in behalf of Mr. Evans, for altering my annuity into an interest for the principal purchase money, payable when his father, the Lord Carbery, shall die, which if I do not consent to, he writes I can never expect to be paid my annuity, and Mr. Evans with his family will be ruined, for my annuity is 200*l.* for our joint lives, to be paid for 1,200*l.* which I gave him, but if I accept his proposal, 1,200*l.* will yield at 4 per cent. but 48*l.* a year, and by addition of 900*l.* (which Mr. Evans is in arrear to me on the 14th instant) to the original purchase money, which together makes 2,100*l.*, the interest to be received will be but 84*l.*, so that I shall be a loser of 116*l.* a year whilst Mr. Evans and I live ; but as it will expose, distress and perhaps undo the gentleman, if I proceed in my intended lawsuit (for there are other creditors in the same manner as I am, who if I do not comply may also stand out), I determined with Mr. Seddon that he should write to Mr. Michell to explain his proposal, which is something ambiguous, as also to let him see the draft of the security intended to be given for the interest and principal to be paid at Lord Carbery's death, till

† A blank of nearly a whole page follows.

when I could make no answer. After which it will be necessary to see how far Mr. Evans is secure of any more estate to fall to him when his father dies and how much.

This Mr. Ri. Michell writes me that he is the greatest creditor of Mr. Evans and that the latter had assured him he had discovered to him faithfully the whole of his affairs; but Mr. Seddon, who knows this Michell, says he is a rogue though very rich, a solicitor lately called to the Bar, and committed by the Lord Chancellor for being concerned in marrying a woman of fortune to a man that had nothing.

This day my brother and sister Percival and old Capt. Tailfer dined with me at Charlton.

Saturday 3. — There is an ugly report that has been assured to me for truth, that the English officers of our army, now abroad with his Majesty, are dissatisfied at the partiality shewn to the Hanoverian troops, as that when the army were in great want of bread, there was given to the English but two days' subsistence, when the Hanoverians had four given them, and when his Majesty was one day at dinner with his officers, a soldier happening to fire his gun within hearing, his Majesty sent out General Honywood to know the meaning of it, and who it was. The General went, and returning, said he could not find who was the man, but supposed it was an accident The King thereupon sent out one of his Hanover officers, who returning, said it was an English soldier who accidentally let off his piece, on which the King said, his English soldiers were under no discipline. The Duke of Marlborough also was so displeased at the preference shewn to a Hanover General that it had like to have caused a quarrel, for when he came to his quarters, he found that officer in them, who told the Duke that his Majesty had assigned them to him. The Duke made this short reply, "Sir, I have but few words for you, if you insist on it, *Present and give fire.*" Upon which the General prudently left the lodgings, and very prudent it was, for otherwise it would have engaged the King in the quarrel, and whichever way he determined it would have created ill blood; but had the Duke and the officer fought, God only knows what ill consequences might have attended it, both with respect to the conjunct army, and the resentment here at home.

I have it certainly affirmed from divers hands, and Mr. Blackwood confirmed it to me from my Lady Bath's own mouth, that my Lord Bath wrote to the King for the place of First Lord of the Treasury upon Lord Wilmington's death,who returned for answer, that he had promised it to Mr. Hen. Pelham, who now enjoys it. My Lord had told Mr. Pelham that he would ask it, who replied, the King had promised it to him. This refusal has put my Lord Bath out of humour, who left the town, and being asked by Mr. Blackwood why he would go, being one of the Regents, he replied he would not lose a day's shooting for all the Regencies in the world. My Lady Bath told Mr. Blackwood, that Mr. Sandys, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had offered to her husband, that if he quitted the Court, he would fling up his employment and do so too. Perhaps he finds he is not equal to it, as is the general voice, and believes he will not be able to stand his ground against the malecontents in case Lord Bath should join them again, but his Lordship's popularity is gone, and 'tis doubtful

1743

whether they will heartily fight under him after his desertion of them. If he goes off, his pretext will be that Sir Robert Walpole plays behind the curtain, and all affairs are to be under the management of his friends.

What has been said above of the English officers' uneasiness, is confirmed by the last accounts arrived from thence, which tell us that on the 24th of last month the Earl of Stair resigned his command in the army to the King, begging he would accept of his reasons for so doing in writing; which his Majesty next day accepted, and has appointed my Lord Dunmore and the Generals Honeywood and Campbell to sign all orders and warrants and to manage the army under the Duke of Cumberland whom the King has appointed to be Field Marshal. My Lord Stair quitted the army the 27th August to return to England. I had heard before that he was disatisfied that his Majesty debated his intentions only in presence of his Hanover officers, without calling his Lordship to council, who found all that was left to him was to obey the directions whereto the Hanover Generals had concurred.

Monday, 17 Oct.—I came with my family from Charlton to town for the winter.

Tuesday 18.—Dined with my brother Percival.

Friday, 28.—My brother Percival and sister, and Dr. Donellan, her son, with General Oglethorpe and Dr. Wilmot dined with us.

On the 19th of this month died Mr. Michael Dahl, a Swede, 90 years old. He was the most eminent face painter in England at the time of his death and when Sir Godfrey Kneller died expected to be courted to succeed him as Principal Painter to the King: but places at Court are not given away unasked for; besides, he refused to draw the Duke of Cumberland when 2 years old, desiring the Lord who was sent to ask it, to tell his Majesty that not having had the honour to paint him or his Royal Consort, he was unwilling to begin with a child. The King took it so ill that he immediately gave the vacant place to Mr. Jervis, a far inferior artist. Mr. Dahl had the mortification to be told that in the sale of the Earl of Oxford's pictures (he died about 2 years ago), that a picture of his was sold for 39 shillings, for which the Earl had paid 30 guineas, which greatly discomposed him, as may well be thought. He had a son who died lately, so his daughter, now living, inherits about 10,000*l.* which her father left. He coloured well and soft, and gave an agreeable air to his heads. Mr. Hyssing, a Swede now residing in Leicester Fields, is the only disciple, at least, he is the best painter he ever made. Whose drapery and hands are beautiful.

Thursday, November 10. — Visited Mr. Tuffnall, the Bishop of Oxford.

Went in the evening to the Royal Society, where the Bishop of Cork's letter to me about a heathen temple in Ireland was read, and his learned discourse therein commended.

Friday 11.—Visited Mr. Eyres, Sir Jo. Rushout, Sir Fra. Clerke, Mr. August Schutz and Lord Carpenter. Passed the evening at home.

Saturday 12.—Visited my tenant Captain Crofts.

Passed the evening at home.

Sunday 13.—Mr. Cox read prayers to us at home.

Passed the evening at home.

Monday 14.—I went to Charlton to bring up some papers and returned to dinner.

This morning the Princess of Wales was delivered of a son.

Tuesday 15.—I visited Colonel Schutz, Mr. Horange, the Earl of Grantham and Lord Bathurst.

At seven this evening the King, returned from Hanover, passed through Pall Mall to St. James's House ; upon which the whole street was speedily lighted up to escape the mob's breaking the windows, as they did those of the Earl of Staire, Lady Archibald Hamilton's and some others who were not quick enough in giving that demonstration of their joy. For it is to be noted that on such occasions there is a mob hired to shout "Long live King George!" and they, exceeding their commission, do a great deal of mischief. I remember it was the same in Queen Anne's reign. The tallow chandlers and glaziers find their account in it and excite them on to this scandalous practice.

Passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 16.—I went to Court and kissed the King's hand ; then to the Prince's Court in Leicester Fields where there was a great crowd. Passed the evening at home.

Thursday 17.—I passed lease and release of my English freehold estate to be a qualification in case of a new election for member of Parliament to which Darius Latter, my butler, and George Lewis who writes for me, were witnesses. At the same time my son gave me his note to restore me the estate when demanded, on forfeiture of 6,000*l.* to which the same persons were witnesses.

Paid my compliments to Lord Carteret on his return to England, and passed the evening at home.

Friday 18.—Visited the Speaker, and Bishop of Salisbury.

Saturday 19.—Visited brother Percival, Mr. Vernon, and Lady Rook.

Sunday 20.—Prayers at home. In the evening went to chapel.

Monday 21.—Visited the Speaker, Mr. Hill, of the Custom House, and the Bishop of Rochester and Dr. Delany. In the evening visited my brother Percival who is again confined by the gout.

Tuesday 22.—I went to Court being the King's birthday ; all the rooms were full of company, and several magnificent suits.

Spent the evening at home.

Wednesday 23.—Stayed at home most of the morning, visited Mr. Edward Southwell. In the evening visited my brother Percival.

Thursday 24.—Passed the day at home.

Friday 25.—Visited the Earl of Shaftsbury, Mr. Vernon, Lord Carpenter and Sir Fra. Clerke.

Passed the evening at home.

Saturday 26. Visited my cousin Le Grand, Mr. Southwell and his lady, and cousin Lieutenant John Moore. Passed the evening at home.

Sunday 27.—Service at home. In the evening visited my brother Percival.

I was informed this day that last Friday the Privy Council sat four hours, and it was thought to be upon the removals that have been

1743

talked of, but it seems it was upon the late Treaty of Worms, which the King is urgent with the Lord High Chancellor to put the seal to, but he refused so to do. By that treaty the Queen of Hungary makes over to the King of Sardinia all her title to the redemption of Final which was formerly mortgaged to the Genoese, and now in her possession; and the King of Sardinia has stipulated that England shall assist in making him master of it and guarantee the same, he paying the mortgage money; but he insists on having the place in the good fortified condition the Genoese received it, who having as soon as in possession destroyed the fortifications, are unwilling to restore them, or pay the King of Sardinia consideration for the damage. I do not hear who were in Council on the Lord Chancellor's side; they were in number nine and the four who were for his obliging the King therein were Lord Carteret, Earl of Winchelsea, Duke of Bolton and Marquis of Twedale. At length, such alterations being made as the Lord Chancellor insisted on, he put the seals thereto.

Monday 28. I visited Sir John Shelley. Passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 29.—Stayed at home all day.

Wednesday 30.—Visited my brother Percival and Lord Bathurst. Passed the evening at home.

Thursday, 1 December.—Visited Mr. La Potre. This day came an account from Ireland that the cause between the Earl of Anglesea and Mr. Annesley is decided by the jury in favour of the latter, who thereby recovers his estate and the titles of Baron Altham and Viscount Valentia from his unworthy uncle, who had sold him to the West Indies. We expect the trial in print, being taken down in shorthand by persons on both sides.

This day his Majesty opened the session by a good speech from the throne, the address of thanks for which was opposed by the Country party who held the debate for 4 hours. At length it was carried by the Court party who were, besides the Tellers, 278 and the others but 149. The pretence for opposing was that they saw by the King's speech that it was expected they should approve the Treaty of Worms which they knew nothing of, and they feared the Hanover troops would be asked to be continued in our pay.

I spent the evening at home.

Friday 2.—I visited my brother Percival and spent the evening at home.

Saturday 3.—I visited Mr. Tuffnall and Mr. La Roch. Who told me the Lord Chancellor did indeed put the seals to the Treaty of Worms, but there was a separate article by which we obliged ourselves to assist the King of Sardinia in possessing himself by force of Final, which occasioned that division in the Council on Friday last. To this my Lord Chancellor refused to put the seals, the Queen of Hungary having declared, that she had no right to oblige the Genoese to give it up, it having been absolutely sold without liberty of redemption. Spent the evening at home.

Sunday 4.—Service at home. In the evening visited my brother Percival who is still confined by the gout. Went to the King's chapel in the evening.

Monday 5.—Went to a meeting of the Trustees of Georgia. Spent the evening at home.

Tuesday 6.—Stayed at home all day.

Wednesday 7.—Stayed at home all day. This day the Party of the Opposition in the House of Commons surprised the Court Party by a motion made by Mr. Waller to address his Majesty to disband his Hanover Troops that are in English pay. It was judged a very premature proceeding, and the motion was rejected by a majority of 50 on the Court side, viz., 231 against 181. There spoke on both sides 43 members, a greater number than was ever known, and as the subject naturally fell upon the Hanover Troops, against whom there has a popular cry been raised, as if his Majesty had been partial to them, and that they behaved cowardly, the Lord Cha. Hay and Major-General Campbell justified them; the instances given against them by Captain Ross and Captain Strickland, who were in our army at the battle of Dettinghen, appeared to the House very frivolous. The debate was warm, and Mr. Pitt was called to order by the Speaker for reflecting suggestions on the King. The House did not rise till 9 a'clock.

Thursday 8.—I visited cousin Ned Southwell, Captain John Moore, Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, Mr. Sergt. Dickins, Mr. Gnybon, Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Ellis and my son. Spent the evening at home.

Friday 9.—I visited Mr. Hambden, Sir Francis Clerke and my brother Percival.

Dined with my son-in-law Rawdon. Spent the evening at home.

This day the Earl of Sandwich made the same motion in the House of Lords that Mr. Waller made Wednesday last in the House of Commons, viz.: to address the King to dismiss his Hanover troops that are in the English pay. But the Court side rejected the motion by 71 Lords against 38. The debate was warm, and my Lord Carteret defied any Lord to give one instance of partiality shewn to the Hanover troops, declaring upon his honour he knew of none, and though the Duke of Marlburow who had resigned his employments on that account, was in the House, and heard his Lordship, yet he made no reply to him.

This day also I learned that yesterday my Lord Gower in a private audience of his Majesty resigned his place of Lord Privy Seal, which was immediately given to the Earl of Cholmley, whereby the nation has lost the service of a man of honour and character, for one who has neither, only that he is a good orator.

That Mr. Sandys kissed his Majesty's hand for the Office of Cofferer and a peerage, being created Baron of Ombersley in Worcestershire.

That Mr. Henry Pelham was made Chancellor of the Exchequer in Mr. Sandys' place, and Mr. Winnington, who was Cofferer, was made Paymaster of the Army in Mr. Pelham's place. That my Lord Cobham gave up his command of the 1st troop of Guards.

Saturday 10.—Stayed all day at home.

This day died Mrs. Eliz. Haywood, a whore in her youth, a bawd in her elder years, and a writer of lewd novels, wherein she succeeded tolerably well. By the use of these several means she had amassed, 'tis said, near 10,000*l*.

1743

Sunday 11.—I went not to church, neither had we prayers at home, my wife continuing so very ill.

In the evening visited my brother Percival.

Monday 12.—I went to change a 200*l.* bank bill into smaller notes at Mr. Hoar's, who gave me two of his notes for 75*l.* and 30*l.* and two bank notes for 30*l.* and 20*l.* and 50*l.* in money (*sic*).

Visited Counsellor Annesley and Counsellor Mills.

Dined at my son Percival's and spent the evening at home.

Tuesday 13.—I visited Sir Jo. Evelyn, Sir Jo. Shelley, the Bishop of Oxford, my cousin Mary Dering, and Lady Rook: spent the evening at home.

Wednesday 14.—I visited Mr. Tuffnall and brother Percival. Spent the evening at home.

Thursday 15.—I visited cousin Will Southwell, and cousin Le Grand, and Mr. Samuel Sandys on his being created Baron Sandys. Spent the evening at home.

This day the Country party made a motion in the House of Commons to address the King to enter into no treaties for carrying on the War, or supporting the Queen of Hungary, but upon equal terms with the Allies, as had been done before, but the motion contained so many hard expressions that the Court rejected it by a majority of 79, viz., 209 against 130.

Friday 16.—Visited Mr. Duncomb, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Rawdon and my brother Percival.

Saturday 17.—Visited Lord Mansell, Mr. Blackwood, Mr. Lapotre, and Dr. Moore. My cousin Captain John Moore, Mr. Blackwood's 2 sons and daughter dined with me, as did Sir Jo. Rawdon, my daughter Rawdon, my daughter Hanmer and Dr. Courayer. Spent the evening at home.

Sunday 18.—Prayers and communion at home. In the evening visited Mr. Vernon and my brother Percival.

Yesterday the Lord Carteret received a letter from an anonymous, with another enclosed for the Speaker (which my Lord Carteret sent to him) importing that the writer was one of 300 who had entered into an engagement to murder every member of Parliament who should vote for taking again the Hanover troops into pay.

One day last week Mr. Tryon, who married my Lady Mary Ferrers, cut both his arms below the elbows with design to bleed to death: Dr. Monro, the mad doctor, was immediately upon the news of it sent down to him in Surrey, and stopt the bleeding, but 'tis said, that if he lives he will lose the use of his arms. The cause is attributed to the inconveniences he had brought him under by gaming.

Yesterday at 12 oclock my eldest grandson John Percival had the smallpox break out upon him, after voiding in the morning a live red worm a quarter of a yard long.

Monday 19.—I went to a meeting of the Trustees of Georgia. Passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 20.—Went only to the Coffee house. Passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 21.—

Thursday 22.—Visited General Oglethorpe: then went to the King's Court, and then to the Coffee house. Spent the evening at home.

Friday 23.—Visited my cousin Le Grand and cousin Betty Southwell. Spent the evening at home.

Saturday 24.—Stayed all day at home.

Sunday 25. Christmas day.—All day at home.

Monday 26.—Went to St. James' Vestry. Spent the rest of the day at home.

This day my wife mended by means of a vomit of "hipicuana," which for the time increased her headache: but she voided an incredible quantity of tough "fleghm."

Tuesday 27.—I went to Court, and the King spoke to me twice, which he has not done once, I believe, these 2 years past.

In the evening I visited Sir Fra. Clerke and paid him his half year's annuity due this Christmas 1743.

Visited also my daughter Rawdon, who is in danger of miscarrying.

This morning my wife went abroad for the first time this month.

Wednesday 28.—I visited Lord Lovel, Dr. Mortimer, Mr. Eyre, Mr. Knight, Sir Jo. Rushout, Counsellor Annesley and Counsellor Mills. Mr. Annesley I could not see, being ill, yet, though 82 years old, and attacked by the palsy, 'tis believed he will recover.

Spent the evening at home.

Thursday 29.—I visited Sir Will Heathcote, and my brother Pereival. Passed the evening at home.

Friday 30.—

Saturday 31.—I visited Dr. Moore, and cousin Ned Southwell. In the evening visited my daughter Rawdon.

---

*The following passage, inadvertently omitted, should be read in its proper place at * on p.* 271.

Friday, 21 [Jan. 1742-3.]—Admiral Vernon returned my visit, and told me he had been half an hour in audience with the King, to whom he said that his Majesty's security lay in being master of the sea, and that when he ceased so to be, his land army could not preserve him, at which words, he said, the King gathered himself up, and seemed not pleased, answering that soldiers were necessary. I was resolved, said the Admiral, to take that opportunity of letting the King know what no Ministry will tell him, for they flatter the King in his passions.

1744.

Sunday, 1 Jan., 1743–4.—Prayers at home. I dined with my daughter Rawdon and spent the evening at home. This day was my niece Rawdon's birthday, being entered on the 2 year of her age.

Monday 2.—Stayed the day at home.

Tuesday 3.—Went to a meeting of the Trustees of King Street Chapel and School to pass the annual accounts. Passed the rest of the day at home.

Wednesday 4.—Visited my daughter Rawdon and the Earl of Shaftsbury. In the evening visited my brother Percival.

Thursday 5.—Visited Sir Jo. Shelly and Lord Bathurst.

1. Sir John informed me that it is now public and well known, that there is a break between the Lord Carteret and the Pelham family, which he owned was from ambition who should have the principal lead in the Cabinet, which was very ingenuous from a man who is married to the Duke of Newcastle's sister.

2 He told me the Tories and discontented Whigs had offered the service to Harry Pelham, and to serve under him, but he declined it.

3. That the King said the other day to the Duke of Newcastle, that my Lord Carteret was a Minister to his own heart, for he was a man of sense and understood Foreign Affairs, which was taken by the Duke of Newcastle as a reproach on himself.

4. That my Lord Carteret had told the Lord Chancellor that if he did not obey his Majesty's commands in 2 hours, he had another person ready to supply his Lordship's place. The occasion of this was my Lord Chancellor's refusing to put the seals to the separate Article in the Treaty of Worms of last year, in favour of the King of Sardinia with respect to guaranteeing his possession of Final, a part of the Genoese territory.

In the evening I visited my brother Percival.

Friday 6.—I spent the day at home, only went for half an hour to the Coffee House. This day the breach between Lord Carteret and the Pelham family was confirmed to me, and that the Duke of Newcastle and Harry Pelham intended to lay down, but I believe the wants of the Duke and the other's love of money will prevent both of them from taking that resolution.

Lord Carteret speaks of Harry Pelham in very contemptible terms; he said he was only a chief clerk to Sir Robert Walpole, "and why he should expect to be more under me, I can't imagine: he did his drudgery and he shall do mine."

Saturday 7.—I stayed at home all day.

Sunday 8.—Prayers at home. Afterwards I went to the King's and Prince's Courts. In the evening visited my daughter Rawdon.

Monday 9.—I spent all day at home.

The Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Courayer, and my brother and sister Percival dined with me.

Tuesday 10.—Only went in the evening to see my daughter Roydon (*sic*).

Wednesday 11.—Visited my brother Percival and Sir Francis Clerke. Passed the evening at home.

This day there was a grand debate in the House of Commons, being in the Committee of Supply, upon a motion made by the Chancellor of Exchequer for furnishing 21,300 men for the service abroad. The Opposition were against sending any troops at all abroad, but they supported that matter very ill, and several of their party went over to the Court side on this occasion, so that on the division the motion was carried by 277 against 165 : difference, 112. There were in the House, with the Chairman and the 2 Tellers, 444. After this the Committee went on and voted 11,000 Marines, and 19,000 odd hundred for the home service. My son answered Mr. Waller, and was highly complimented thereon by the Speaker, Mr. Winnington, Mr. Fox of the Treasury, Mr. Pelham, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Dudley Rider, Attorney General.

Thursday 12.—I visited my son and cousin Ned Southwell. I went in the evening to the Royal Society and proposed Dr. Robert Clayton, Bishop of Cork, to be a Fellow, who was immediately balloted for and elected. The Duke of Marlburow and the Marquis of Lauehmachie of France were at the same time chosen. I then paid to Mr. Hawksbee, Clerk of the Society, 2 guineas entrance money and 20 guineas more for being elected a member, which is the appointed charge, in behalf of the Bishop, which sum was paid to me on this account by Knox and Craghend, merchants, by his Lordship's order.

After this I went to the Vocal Club at the Crown Tavern, and from thence to my daughter Hanmer's, who had music at her house.

Friday 13.—I visited my daughter Rawdon and brother Percival.

Saturday 14.—Stayed all day at home.

Sunday 15.—Prayers at home, and in the evening, I went to chapel. Mr. Cuff, the Optician, dined with me, and shewed me the use of the new improvement he has made of his magnifying glasses and instruments. He brought us some polyp's and worms on which they feed. The nature of this insect is to propagate from itself by its young ones protuberating out of their sides, sometimes one, other times 2 at a time, which in a few days fall off and become as entire polyp's as that which breeds them, and multiply others the same way. Their food is a little red worm of some inches long and broad as the finest human hair which they seize with 6 or 7 long arms growing out of the head like pliable horns, and then suck its blood, after which they take it all by degrees into their bodies, though greatly thicker and longer than their own, and when digested exclude the excrement at their mouths and arms, but more at their mouths. It may easily be imagined that when the worm is in the body, this insect swells extremely, and becomes sluggish in shape like a chrysalis of the moth or silkworm, though infinitely less. I saw one of these young polyp's while attached to its parent fix itself to the worm and suck it at the same the other was sucking it, and Mr. Cuff said they are more eager at their prey. They were taken out of the Thames, as were the worms. They are no bigger than the smallest and youngest gnat.

Monday 16.—I went to a meeting of the Trustees of Georgia. Passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 17.—Visited Lord Bathurst, Sir Will. Heathcote and Sir Jo. Shelly.

Passed the evening at home.

1743–4

Wednesday 18.—Only went to the Coffee House.

This day the grand question whether the Hanoverian Troops should be again taken into pay was warmly debated from eleven a'clock till past eleven at night, when upon the question, the Court party carried it that they should by a majority of 45 ; 271 against 226. Mr. Stanley, member for St. Albans, and grandson or grand nephew to Sir Hans Sloan, the King's Physician, a young man and good scholar, had the oversight to mention the King in a debate contrary to rule of Parliament, saying, the King had a partiality for his Electoral Troops, for which he was called to order.

Thursday 19.—This day, upon the report from yesterday's Committee concerning taking the 16,000 Hanoverians again into pay, the Country party debated the matter over again, but the Court carried it to agree with the Committee by a greater majority than the night before, even by 88.

I visited at Mr. Hunter's, but he was gone to the House before 9 o'clock.

In the evening, I went to a Concert of Music at the little Playhouse in the Haymarket.

Friday 20.—This being the Prince of Wales' birthday, I went to both Courts and everyone of the Royal family asked me how my wife did, I answered, worse than ever. In the evening, visited my daughter Rawdon who is still confined to her house.

Saturday 21.—Visited cousin Ned Southwell and Dr. Moore. In the evening went to the Opera.

Sunday 22.—Prayers at home. Went in the evening to the Coffee house.

Monday 23.—I went to a meeting of the Trustees of Georgia. Passed the evening at home.

Tuesday 24.—Passed the day at home.

Wednesday 25.—Passed the day at home.

Thursday 26.—Passed the day at home.

Friday 27.—Passed the day at home.

Saturday 28.—This morning died the Lord Mansell, a good natured youth of 24 years of age. He caught his illness, which was a spotted fever, yesterday sennit at Charlton, by sitting that frosty night three hours in Mr. Blackwood's garden to gaze on the comet. On Monday he came back to town ill, and his distemper increasing died raving. Mrs. Jones, his mistress, says he told her he had made a will some time ago, which for the sake of his sister Miss Blackwood, we hope he did, because he used to say he would leave her considerably.

Sunday 29.—Prayers at home. Stayed at home all day.

Monday 31.—Stayed all day at home.

Saturday, 4 Feb.—Stayed at home all day.

We had a consultation of three Physicians, Dr. Wilmot, Dr. Shaw, and Dr. Lee, upon my wife's miserable and dangerous headache, which has been upon her for 8 months past and seems to grow worse and worse for any medicines given her. God grant of his mercy that she may be relieved by the scaton in her neck they have ordered! which was performed by Mr. Hawkins this day, and is the last thing they can think of to do her good. Dr. Wilmot fears a bone is growing in her head and that the end may be an inflammation in her brain; they call

it nervous; be it what it will, she is on the rack, but bears it with great resignation to God's will, wishing to die if it be his pleasure.

Sunday 5.—Prayers at home. I stirred not abroad; it being necessary to raise a sweat in my wife, we borrowed of Mr. Gilleon a Porcupine Bezoar stone, which did it in some degree and my wife was easier.

Monday 6.—Stayed at home all day except a short visit to my daughter Rawdon.

My wife continued much easier of her headache all the day, but it returned towards night and she did not fall asleep till 6 a'clock in the morning.

Shrove Tuesday 7.—Stayed at home all day.

Ash Wednesday 8.—Visited my daughter Rawdon and the Earl of Shaftsbury who could not see me being fallen ill of the small pox. My wife began to mend of her headache by use of the Porcupine Bezoar stone, which made her sweat plentifully.

Thursday 9.—My wife sweat well again last night and had more sleep, blessed be God, notwithstanding the seaton in her neck.

I visited Sir Edward Dering, General St. Ipolite, Mr. Best and Mr. Tuffnall.

Sir Jo. Rawdon and my daughter and Mr. Gilleon, the merchant, who lent me the Bezoar stone, and Dr. Courayer dined with me.

Friday 10.—I visited my brother Percival, and cousin Le Grand, and in the evening went to Mr. Hendel's Opera called "Semele."

Saturday 11.—Went to the Georgia Board.

I signed a memorial of the annuity deed passed to me by Mr. Evans in 1732 to be registered in Ireland. Which memorial was witnessed by my lawyer, Mr. Samuel Seddon, and Mr. Trussler, a witness to Mr. Evans' deed, who was this night to swear to his hand before a judge.

Sunday 12.—The coming of the French fleet, consisting of 21 men-of-war, besides tenders, sloops, &c., and their advancing to the back of the Goodwin Sands, their chasing our men-of-war that were convoying our merchants or on the cruise and obliging one of our ships to lower his flag, whereby they denied the British empire over our own seas, their sending for all the pilots at Calais and Dunkirk that are acquainted with the coast, their having several thousand troops on board, and 40,000 muskets, spare arms, puts it out of doubt that they design an invasion, especially if it be true that the Pretender's eldest son is on board. The Admiralty hereupon, with incredible dispatch, fitted out 16 ships of the line, besides others of 50 and 40 and 20 guns, 2 fire ships and 2 sloops, in all 31 sail, and Sir Jo. Norris received orders from his Majesty to pursue the French, and act with them at discretion.

Monday 13.—News came from General Guest, who commands the troops in Scotland, that there were several uncommon meetings, the meaning of which he could not find out, and soon after it was reported that 10,000 of that people had risen.

'Tis said the Pretender's son is actually on board, with a paper he calls a protest, importing that he is come only to relieve the English dominions from the oppressions they lie under. Believe this who will: so said the Prince of Orange when he came in 1688, but nevertheless he accepted the Crown.

1743–4

This morning arrived an express from Sir Jo. Norris at 2 a'clock, that he was actually under sail, and all the fleet eager to fight the French, that he was well manned and thoroughly equipped.

And this day came an express that the French were come down before Deal, upon which regiments were ordered into Kent. And lest they should intend to come up the river, the Admiralty ordered all the buoys to be removed that they might know the channel, but run aground if they attempted it.

The Government also ordered a double guard into the Tower, and all lodgers therein to remove. Also, that all the troops within 20 miles of London should without delay march up hither, where we cannot have 7,000 in ten days' time.

At night, we were told that the French were retired into Dunkirk and were safe in the Bason there, having past through a new canal made for such purposes, the old one being still impracticable by reason of the stakes drove to spoil it when Queen Anne agreed it should be demolished. Capt. Durell acquainted the Government of the making this canal a year ago, but no notice was taken of it.

Lord Bollinbrook also wrote over half a year ago that the French designed to invade us, and there was another person who waited on Lord Carteret more lately, who would not believe it, and used him roughly, saying, there were several had been with him telling the same lie.

Tuesday 14, Valentine's day.—I visited Lady Londonderry and Mr. Grimes, her husband, my sister Percival and brother, Sir Tho. Hanmer, and dined with my daughter Rawdon, with several other of her relations, upon particular invitation, this being her birthday.

This day it was currently reported that a fleet of 16 French men-of-war lay before Torbay, a fleet distinct from the Brest fleet who are retreated to Dunkirk Road.

Wednesday 15.—This day I visited Sir Tho. Hanmer and Mr. Augustus Schutz, who told me that the fleet seen off of Torbay is supposed to be part of their fleet that was at the back of the Goodwin Sands. That Sir Jo. Norris was ordered to pursue and attack them. It is now currently reported that there is a rising in Staffordshire of the colliers, and another in Bromagham in Warwickshire. And two in Scotland, one of them headed by the Mackdonalds; the other, consisting of 1500, had been prevailed on to lay down their arms.

Some of the French, when at the back of the Downs, landed in Sussex and bought cattle, for which they paid guineas, and behaved civilly.

This day the King sent a message to both Houses to acquaint them that the Pretender's son is in France, and the French intend an invasion, whereupon the House of Lords voted *nem. contradicente* to address his Majesty that they will stand by him, but the Earl of Chesterfield proposed to add thereto a desire that his Majesty would enquire why our fleet under Sir Jo. Norris was not more speedily ready for setting out; his meaning was to embarrass the ministry, but Lord Lonsdale, who is of the same Party, replied it was not fit to add questions to an address expressing their loyalty especially at such a time as this, so the motion was dropt, and the Lords sent a message to the Commons to join with them in their address. The Commons were not so decent when the Address was moved for in their House: for the Opposition moved that

before they should address, enquiry ought to be made how it came to pass that our fleet was not ready: but this was over ruled by a very great majority on the loyal side, for the Opposition would have a question upon it, which the zealous men on the Government side interpret to be done with design to shew the French what numbers in the House they might depend on. There were 287 against 123. The difference thereof is 164, besides the Tellers on both sides. Numbers of the Opposition went over to the Court on this occasion, but not the chief leaders, who spoke with passion to inflame the House: Mr. Pitt railed according to his usual manner, and Sir Fra. Dashwood ran a parallel between the present and King James's reign.

'Tis talked the Habeas Corpus Act will be suspended, which the Opposition hope will be moved for, that they may inflame the minds of the people, but it may be necessary, for the King is full master of the French plan, and undoubtedly knows of several here at home who are engaged in it: besides, it has always been suspended in times of invasion.

On this occasion the merchants of London, who are eager for a war with France, made an offer to the Admiralty of 1500 seamen, all voluntiers, but they were thanked and told they had no want of them, Sir Jo. Norris having wrote word that he had his full compliment all to 78, which were nothing in so great a fleet.

The Dutch taking the alarm sent word they had 12 men-of-war and 6,000 troops ready to send us, and this night General Wentworth set out for Holland to hasten their coming.

'Tis said this design of the French was concerted by Card. Tencin and the King of France alone, none of that Court being consulted or acquainted with it. At night I went to the opera of "Semele."

Thursday 16.—No fresh news this day, except that the Duke of Newcastle had news this day at 10 a'clock that Sir John Norris was in sight of 10 French men-of-war.

My Lord Morton told me he had a letter from Scotland taking no notice of any rising in Scotland.

I visited cousin Ned Southwell and cousin Betty Southwell.

Friday 17.—No news this day of any signification except that his Majesty has been ill for a week past, occasioned by putting on a new suit of clothes, which gave him a cold that first shewed itself by a pain in his side, then by a pain in his hip. However, though feverish, this day he received the Loyal Address of the Lords and Commons, and made a gracious reply thereto, but as soon as it was over went to bed.

Saturday 18.—This day the King received the City of London's Address which is very loyal, and I'm told he knighted Alderman Wesley, present Lord Mayor, Serjeant Urling the Recorder, the 2 Sheriffs, Alderman Willimot, and Alderman Lambert. My Lord Mayor was attended by a great number of aldermen and citizens.

The day I was assured that Sir Jo. Norris was returned to Portsmouth without coming up to the French Fleet.

Sunday 19.—Prayers at home: then went to the King's Court where his Majesty asked very kindly after my wife's health, as did the Princesses. I spoke to the Duke of Grafton to desire my son-in-law Rawdon might be made a gentleman Pensioner, who very obligingly told me he would set his name down for remembrance, but he had

1743–4

promised not to exceed the limited number, and two other gentlemen were first to be served to whom he was engaged. The news at Court was that Sir Jo. Norris was returned to the Downs, and the French seen near Spithead.

Monday 20.—Sir Jo. Norris and his fleet well in the Downs. The French by the last accounts near St. Hellens, only 4 of their ships in the road of Boulogn. This day came an account to Mr. Hyam, an eminent Quaker and Trader in the City, that Admiral Mathews had sunk 8 men-of-war who were endeavouring to come out of Toulon, and forced the rest back into the harbour.

Tuesday 21.—The above news concerning Admiral Mathews is not credited. It is still said that the French intended to come up the Thames and excite a rising in London. This the Ministry give out and that the 1st of March next was to be the day.

I visited Mr. Duncomb, brother Percival, Mr. Lapotre, and my cousin Le Grand. Passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 22.—This day it was known that Admiral Norris was sailed from the Downs towards Dunkirk, and that part of the French fleet was seen very lately upon the coast of Sussex.

Thursday 23.—Stayed at home all the day. No fresh news, except that the French fleet lie off of Rye in Sussex to the number of 17 sail, and that the Pretender's son was seen at Calais, followed by a crowd of spectators.

Friday 24.—This morning his Majesty said at his Levee that Admiral Mathews had burnt 3 and sunk 2 French ships who endeavoured to come out of Toulon and drove the rest into that harbour back again.

This day also his Majesty communicated letters he had received from Mr. Thompson, his Resident at Paris, telling him that he had asked of Monsr. Amelot the reason why the Pretender's son was allowed to come to France, and why a French fleet hovered upon our coast; that a week passed after before he could obtain an answer, which was that treaties ought mutually to be kept, but the English having broke their part, all treaties between England and France were suspended till reparation were made. Mr. Thompson with difficulty obtained this answer in writing, which now he sent.

Upon this, the House came to a resolution to address his Majesty to increase his forces as he thought necessary for the defence of his kingdoms, assuring him that they would raise money to pay for them. Account came also this day that Sir Jo. Norris lay at Dunkirk between the transports there and the French fleet in their road, so that the transports could not come out, on board which there are to embark 12,000 men in order to invade us.

The merchants of London sent to know when they should wait on his Majesty with an address and at the same time intimated that they had 6 millions to lend him, and 6 more if there were occasion. The King appointed them to come on Monday next.

This day Col. Cecyl had a guard of soldiers set on his house, and his papers ordered to be seized. Lord Orford affirms him to be the Pretender's Secretary of State. Orders are also sent to Scotland to take up the Earl of Wemys' son, and 'tis said, some others will be seized, to the number of 15.

The Earl of Perth wrote also to Court that his brother was landed with divers French officers in Scotland.

At night came an express from Sir Jo. Norris to Court, that he was off of Rye with 20 men-of-war, besides smaller vessels, and within 5 leagues of 14 French ships, which he did not doubt giving a good account of.

And at 10 o'clock my Lady Deloraine wrote me from Court that since she came home from the Oratorio (where I was and sat by her) she heard that Sir Jo. Norris had met with the French fleet and made great havoc amongst them. But underneath she wrote "Apocryphal."

Saturday 25.—I visited the Countess of Delorain to thank her for her news last night, and then went to Court, where the University of Cambridge presented a Loyal Address to his Majesty. There I was informed that Sir Jo. Norris was within 3 leagues of the French, who would not be able to depart from the place where they lay near Dungenness in 20 hours, having suffered by the storm so as to lose some of their rigging and masts.

Sunday 26.—Prayers at home: then went to Court: the King went not to chapel, but afterwards came into the drawing room.

The news of this morning was that Sir John Norris had anchored near the French fleet near Dungeness, but could not fall on them, the tide failing him before he could get within gunshot, and his large ships drawing more water than their ships, which were smaller. That it was then upon nightfall, wherefore he anchored, expecting to fight them in the morning, but in the night having put out their lights, they, as soon as the tide flowed, stole away. And he followed them in the morning, though uncertain what route they took. That he had left Admiral Sir Cha. Hardy with 6 of his smallest ships near the Downs. to prevent the transports at Dunkirk from coming on our coast and landing the troops they had on board, which are to the number of 12,000 men, and that the high storm of Friday and Saturday last had disabled the *Victory*, the ship wherein Sir Jo. Norris was (who went on board the King George) and another also of his ships. And that the same storm had sunk all our ships in the Downs, and among the rest, 4 of our transports with victuals for Admiral Mathew's Fleet, who is in great want of provisions.

That Admiral Mathews had forced the French and Spanish fleet, who were come out of Toulon, to re-enter their harbour with the loss of 5 of their ships, 3 sunk and 2 burnt, but that the news wants confirmation.

That 6,000 Dutch troops were shipped for England.

That more regiments are ordered into Kent and Sussex to oppose the French landing, and a Proclamation was ordered for removing the Papists 10 miles out of London, and seizing their arms and horses.

Monday 27.—This morning at 5 a'clock the Earl of Barrimore was taken in his bed, and soldiers set on his house, also Dr. Jebb, a physician supposed to be a popish priest, and orders given to take up Mr. Carrol, a papist of good estate in Sussex, but he was absented a month ago, said for debt. This morning the merchants of London went up with their address to his Majesty in a procession of 90 coaches with their arms on them, most of which had 2 or more gentlemen

1743–4

in them. They are said among them all to be worth 12 millions. The University of Oxford also presented an Address. This day Col. Cecyl, who lately had a guard set on him, was sent to the Tower on a charge of high treason, and Dr. Beaufort was taken up by a messenger.

We are informed that Sir Jo. Norris is returned to the Downs, without meeting with the French fleet. Several Popish priests have secreted themselves, and amongst the rest one Sharp, against whom there is a warrant to take him up. He was formerly a minister of our Church.

This day we have an account of 1700 persons rose up in Worcestershire, mostly makers of nails; they commit much mischief, plundering houses, &c. They began this as soon as the regiments quartered in that country were marched up to London.

A warrant is out to take up Mr. Cart, the nonjuring minister who was in the Preston Rebellion, but he has fled his lodgings.

Tuesday 28.—This day a Frenchman, captain in Neugent's regiment in France, was taken up.

The Earl of Barrimore, after examination before the Privy Council, was this day continued in his own house in custody of an officer and soldiers, and Mr. Hen. Pelham acquainted the House of Commons that he was arrested on suspicion of high treason, whereupon the House voted an Address of thanks to his Majesty for seizing him and that the Habeas Corpus Act should be suspended for 2 months, which they passed an Act for, and read it twice. There was no division upon it or long debate, neither did any other oppose it but Sir Jo. Cotton, Lord Strange and Sir Jo. Philips, who complained that a member of their House ought not thus to be seized before a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act by Parliament.

Wednesday 29.—Nothing certain this day concerning Admiral Mathews, only that he had fought the combined fleet at Toulon, but who had the better is yet unknown.

The Ministry tell their friends that 15,000 French troops are embarked at Dunkirk to invade us, and are to be augmented to 30,000, for which more transports are preparing. The Ministry are greatly alarmed though they do not shew it publicly for fear of sinking the public credit.

General Wade, who is to command the English troops in Flanders, is at present hindered from embarking by sickness. He goes very unwillingly.

This day the House of Commons passed the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act and 'tis expected the King will go to-morrow to the House to pass it.

In this distraction of public affairs, I have ordered to be made 6 carbines with bayonets, 6 pair of pistols and 6 iron basket hilted swords, with belts, cartouch boxes, &c., to be made out of hand to arm my servants, whom I intend to mount my coach horses; my son has ordered the same, and Sir John Rawdon my son-in-law the same; who intend to head them in a little corps to assist in defending this City in case the French should land and approach it. This day the London Clergy, the Bishop of London at their head, addrest his Majesty.

This same day, there was an opposition made to the third reading and passing the Act for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, but the Court carried it by 170 against 80.

This day half of the guard of soldiers on the Earl of Barrimore were drawn off.

Thursday, March 1.—This day the son of Admiral Mathews was sent to from the Court, to acquaint his Majesty with the contents of a letter which his mother received from an agent of her husband's residing at Toulon ; which letter acquainted her that when the French and Spanish fleet came out of that harbour, a sharp battle ensued, wherein the combined fleet having the wind, worsted Matthews, and having shot down the masts of his ship, obliged him to retreat with his men on board another ship and set fire to his own. That on the 2nd day the enemy had again the better, as also part of the 3rd, but then the wind shifting favourably for Mathews, he entirely routed them. That there never was a sharper fight upon the seas. Other accounts tell us that though Mathews got the better, he lost 14 ships in the 3 days' engagement, and this was wrote to Gideon, the Jew from Marseilles, and other accounts say Mathews was defeated.

This day General Pulteney and General Skelton were ordered to go to Ostend and bring over 10,000 of the English troops now in Flanders as soon as ever they hear of the invasion from France being so near made as that they shall have embarked all their troops.

The above account of Admiral Mathews defeating the combined fleet is confirmed by other accounts this day.

And now we are told that the French fleet that we imagined disperst none knew where, lie now near the Isle of Wight, supposed so to do for to draw our fleet away from defending our East coast, that the embarkation from Dunkirk may go forward.

Friday 2.—This morning General Pulteney was knockt up at 4 a'clock to order his immediate setting out for Flanders to be ready there to conduct over the English troops when he shall learn that the French are all embarked. Their whole intended number is said to be 30,000 men. The number of English to be brought over is 7,000, which, with 6,000 Dutch, and about 7,500 of our troops now assembled round London and in Sussex, Kent and Essex, making in all 20,000, are thought to be sufficient to repel the projected invasion, with the assistance of the militia of London and Westminster : but we may thank God that the wind continues for several days at west-north-west, which hinders the French from coming out of Dunkirk, and that Sir Jo. Norris lies safe at the Downs to fight them if they come.

I visited Sir Tho. Hanmer, my daughter Rawdon, Sir Jo. Shelley, Mr. Southwell and Lord Bathurst. In the evening, I went to Mr. Hendel's Oratorio called "Joseph in Egypt," an inimitable composition.

Saturday 2.—No news this day.

Sunday 4.—No news this day.

Prayers at home, and then went to the Prince's Court.

Monday 5.—Two French mails came in. News came that in the late storm 10 transports of the French were lost, with 600 men, and 4 men-of-war, all in the road of Dunkirk, but I am told since that only one is lost. 'Tis also said that some of the troops at Dunkirk,

1743–4

designed for the embarkation to invade us, are marched away from thence.

I am very credible informed this day, that among Col. Cecil's papers, one was found in cypher, which being decyphered by Bishop Wills, shews that Col. Cecil is to be declared Secretary of State to the Pretender, and the Earl of Barrimore to be General of all the invading troops and disaffected English who shall rise to favour that cause.

Tuesday 6.—This morning at 3 a'clock, came by express a letter from Mr. Tompson, our Minister at Paris, containing a copy of a letter from Monsr. La Court, the French Admiral of their fleet at Toulon, wrote from Alicant, whither he with his ships was retired after the fight, expressing that the Spaniards had been defeated by Admiral Mathews, they not observing the signal he made to them to follow him. It remains a mystery why the French retired and did not support the Spaniards.

Wednesday 7.—It is this day reported that the design of the French was by their emissaries to set fire to London in 4 places, and while everyone should be taking care of his own, to seize on the Bank: but this implying that they must first be landed and marched up to London, and that they have a considerable number of adherents among ourselves that will rise and assist in so wicked a design (of which there is no manner of appearance, but the direct contrary), this report is not credited. There are indeed gentlemen in the House of Commons who have been long suspected to be Jacobites, and whose constant opposition to the late and present King's Government, and even to the measures now taken by the Ministry for defending ourselves, gives a handle for such suspicion, but they are few, and fewer yet that have any interest in their countries. These are properly named disaffected, but the party of Whigs who join them and make the greater number in the House, call themselves only the dissatisfied, and profess only to oppose the Ministers' schemes, but to be loyal to his Majesty. These pretend the Ministers are fools and knaves, but self is at the bottom; the true reason of the leaders of this Party for opposing the measures of the Ministry is that they are not taken into employment. This day Mr. Morris, son-in-law to the late Bishop Atterbury, told me that my Lord Orford has said, he never repented himself so much for anything as his pushing the Bishop to extremity, under the notion of his being concerned in the plot of which he accused him.

I visited Sir Jo. Shelley and Mr. Temple.

In the evening went to Hendel's Oratorio called "Joseph in Egypt."

Thursday 8.—I stayed at home all day.

Reports are so various concerning the fight in the Mediterranean that we know not what to think.

To-day 2 French officers were taken up by my Lord Carteret's order.

At night came an express from the Pensioner of the State of Holland that the day fixt on by the French for invading us was this day fortnight, viz., 24th of last month. That when the Swiss in their service were put on board, they mutinied, perceiving they were to serve against England, whereupon the French troops in the same ship were commanded to fire among them and shot 3.

That the French lost 3 men-of-war by the storm in the Dunkirk Road, and 400 men were drowned, besides above 1,000 relanded in a

miserable condition next to dying; and that the man-of-war which had on board the Count de Saxe and 2 Lieutenant-Generals is missing.

Friday 9.—This morning, a French gentleman called Chauferer was taken up. I visited this morning Mr. Hanmer, Mr. Western, Mr. Knight and Mr. Eyre.

Saturday 10.—No news this day. After dinner, I visited my brother Percival and Mr. Vernon.

Sunday 11.—Prayers at home. Then went to Court. Passed the evening at home.

Monday 12.—I visited the Earl of Shaftsbury, and Sir Jo. Rawdon and brother Percival.

Spent the evening at home.

Tuesday 13.—My cousin Cœlia Scot wrote yesterday to her mother now in town that a gentleman came to my cousin Captain Whorwood's, where she is in Kent, that a gentleman came thither that day and told them the French Fleet was at Hythe, and that from 4 a'clock till 9 at night there was great firing heard, from which it was believed that our fleet was come up to them.

Also, that a person in woman's clothes offered a considerable number of guineas at Dover to hire a boat to carry her to Calais. She was accompanied by a man: the greatness of the sum made her suspected, and both being seized, it was found that she was a man disguised in female apparel.

It now is confirmed that Admiral Mathews defeated the combined fleet in the Mediterranean, but it is added that he is wounded, and Captain Cornwall killed, and that the victory would have been more complete, had Admiral Lestock with his squadron of 17 ships sustained him, who on the contrary kept at a distance. However, the Spanish Admiral ship is sunk.

Among other addresses presented this day to his Majesty, Mr. Edwin, member for Westminster, carried up one from this city, upon which his Majesty asking if Lord Percival was with it also, and being informed, no, he ordered the Duke of St. Albans to tell Mr. Edwin that he did not care to receive addresses presented only by one member when both were in town; which was a great respect shown to my son, and no less a mortification to Mr. Edwin, who thought to put a trick upon my son, by thus preparing an address unknown to him and to a great number of the inhabitants, who dislike the party who call themselves the Independents; for Mr. Edwin's address was not agreed at any meeting.

Wednesday 14.—I went in the evening by invitation to Mr. Tuffnall's to hear music.

Thursday 15.—I went to the anniversary meeting of Georgia to dine with the gentlemen.

Friday 16.—I went to the general meeting of the Governors of St. George's Hospital where the enlargement of the Hospital was resolved on.

This day, the Court received news by express that the Count de Gage, after all his entrenchments cast up and forts planted with cannon to defend himself against the Austrian Army under Pr. Lobcowitz, retreated with his army for protection into the Kingdom

1743–4

of Naples, where the Germans were pursuing them, and had taken their baggage waggons. The King of Naples had ordered an army of about 16,000 men to his frontier in order to support the Spanish Army in their retreat, which may be understood a breach of his neutrality, and cost him his kingdom, where the Austrians have a considerable party. Admiral Mathews, being now master of the Mediterranean, can distress Naples by sea, and the Queen of Hungary can penetrate that kingdom with her army, and if she conquers it may keep it as an equivalent for that part of Silesia which she gave up to the King of Prussia.

The base behaviour of the French Admiral Monsr. la Court in abandoning the Spaniards in the late fight may throw the Queen of Spain into despair, and oblige her to accept of a peace on the conditions our Court offered her last year, which was, that she should relinquish her schemes of obtaining a kingdom for her 2nd son Don Carlos in Italy, and instead thereof, accept of a kingdom to be erected out of the conquered lands in France.

Saturday 17.—Nothing new this day.

I visited my Lady Salisbury at Kensington.

Passed the rest of the day at home.

Sunday 18.—The service at home, then went to Court.

Monday 19.—

Tuesday 20.—To-day, Sir John Rawdon had a letter from Sir Ri. Levinz in Ireland, that 14,000 arms had been discovered in suspected places in Cork, and it is reported here that they are found to belong to the Earl of Barrimore, and that for this reason he has of late been more strictly guarded than when first confined to his house. But still I believe my Lord has no guilt on him, being a wary old man of 70 years of age, and having too great an estate, which he is very fond of, to hazard upon an uncertainty of an insurrection succeeding in Ireland.

This day came an express from Admiral Mathews, the first yet received, which in few words to the Duke of Newcastle informed him that in the fight before Toulon he had 1 ship very much damaged, and had sunk 1 Spanish ship. That he was retired to Port Mahon to refit his disabled ships, and intended to call a council of war upon Admiral Lestock, who with his squadron did not come up to assist him.

France is now on the eve of proclaiming war against us.

This day the House of Commons granted the sums expended by General Oglethorpe in defence of Georgia, amounting to above 60,000*l.*, without any division, and with great honour to himself.

Sir Jo. Cotton, who was ever an enemy to the colony, desired to know what use the colony was of to England, which gave the General an opportunity of shewing that on the preservation of it depends that of all the northern provinces. He was well heard by the House.

Wednesday 21.—In the evening I went to Hendel's Oratorio called "Saul."

Thursday 22.—I in the evening visited young Mr. Annesly at his father's house, who continues in the same imperfect state that he has done for a long time.

Good Friday 23.—Sacrament administered at home.

Great complaints against Vice-Admiral Lestock for not assisting in the fight Admiral Mathews.

I spent the whole day at home.

Saturday 24.—I visited Mr. Grimes, Lord Carpenter, Col. Schutz and Mr. Best.

Passed the rest of the day at home.

Sunday 25.—Service at home, then went to Court. Spent the rest of the day at home.

In this week the King of France declared war against us.

Monday 26.—Visited General Oglethorpe, the Bishop of Rochester and Mrs. Le Grand.

In the evening I went to the Coffee House.

Tuesday 27.—Went to St. James's Vestry.

In the evening to the Coffee House.

Wednesday 28.—No news.

Thursday 29.—I visited General St. Ipolite, Mr. Duncomb, Sir Edward Dering, Dr. Delaney, Mr. Tuffnall and my brother Percival. In the evening went with him to the Vocal Club.

Friday 30.—I went to the annual general court of Chelsea water-works, where we continued Mr. La Roche and Mr. Hucks our Governor and deputy governor for the year ensuing; the accounts of the company were read, and the company's debt being above 4,000*l.* no dividend was ordered, nor will for some years hence. I visited Sir Jo. Shelley.

In the evening I visited my daughter Rawdon.

At my return I learned that Mr. Wotton, Attorney, had called on me to acquaint that my tenant of the George Inn on Snow Hill was run away.

Saturday 31 March.—This day war was proclaimed against France.*

I ordered Mr. Wotton, my attorney and receiver of the rent of the George Inn, to seize on my late tenant Cooper's goods, and to advertise the house to be let. In the morning I went to the Georgia Office.

Sunday, 1 April.—The church service at home.

Dr. Delaney of Ireland preached before the King this day, by desire of the Lord Chamberlain, who signed a warrant for that purpose and sealed the same, and enclosed to him 27 shillings to pay fees for the same. This passes for a particular respect paid him on the report of his good preaching, and so it was in the Lord Chamberlain's appointing him rather than another; but it was necessary that some one should be so desired, for it happens that there are two chaplainships vacant, and as each chaplain is in his turn to preach but 4 Sundays, this proved a fifth Sunday which none of the Chaplains now living was bound to officiate, it was necessary to appoint one that was no chaplain.

My Lord Carteret, who designs to recommend the Doctor to the vacant bishoprick in Ireland, obtained of the Lord Chamberlain this favour. I am told he made a good sermon on the duty of Kings.

I only went to the Coffee house in the evening, and for news heard only that 'tis thought Lestock will escape censure for his late conduct

---

* From this point onward to the end of the manuscript diary, there are many blank spaces left in the pages.—*Ed.*

1744

in the Mediterranean, Lord Orford, the Duke of Newcastle and Sir Jo. Norris being his friends. Nevertheless, 'tis said that Admiral Steward will be sent in his room.

Monday 2.—I stirred not out having taken cold.

Tuesday 3.—The King went to Parliament and made an excellent speech concerning the war.

I visited my brother Percival in the gout and Sir Jo. Shelley. Passed the evening at home.

Wednesday 4.—Stayed at home all day for my cold.

Thursday 5.—I had summons to meet this evening at 4 o'clock at the Exchequer in Westminster to open the Commission for the Pressing Act, of which I am made one, but I shall not be there.

Friday 6.—I went to the Hospital at Hide Park Corner where we agreed some matters for building a chapel and enlarging the house, and in my return visited my brother Percival who is still laid up with the gout. At the Hospital, I saw Dr. Hale's ventilator, or engine for recruiting the sick persons' apartments with fresh air, for he had fixt one there, which on occasion will draw the tainted air of three stories out in the space of half an hour, and supply its place with fresh air. A noble and salutary invention, which would be of great use at sea for hospital ships, transport vessels and men-of-war, after sea fights or long voyages when the seamen fall sick; but Sir Jacob laughs at it and will not suffer the use of it in the King's ships, which astonishes me.

Saturday 7.—I went to visit the Earl of Barrimore upon his being set free, and then to the Georgia Office. After dinner, I visited Mrs. Whorwood and Mr. Lysaht lately come from Ireland.

Sunday 8.—I went to Court, and being desired to carry the sword, was obliged to stand during the service of the Chapel, which tired me sufficiently, but going from thence to the Prince's Court, I stood as much longer.

After dinner, I went again to chapel, and then for a couple of hours to the Coffee house, where I learned no news.

Monday 9.—I visited my brother Percival in the gout and Sir Jo. Shelley.

Tuesday 10.—I went into the city and lodged 189*l.* 5*s.* in the old South Sea Annuities, 3 per cents of the year 1726, part of which, viz., 175*l.* is my half year's interest due yesterday to Francis Annesley, Esq., which I told his clerk Mr. Barsham I was ready to pay and desired to know if Mr. Annesley was able to give me a receipt for it? He told me, no, and that till he dies no one can receive it for him; wherefore he advised me to lay it by to be paid when properly demanded.

After dinner I visited my brother Percival, whose gout flew last night from his knee into his elbow.

No doubt now of the King's going abroad, which every body who speaks of it is sorry for. His last expedition cost at least 300,000*l.* extraordinary, and this will cost no less. However, the King has not yet acquainted his Ministry or Council of his design, nor will, 'tis probable, till he sees the session of Parliament over: lest they should address him to stay at home, when he may think it necessary to go abroad.

Yesterday came letters from Admiral Mathews to the Admiralty, that he is still at Port Mahon repairing his ships. That he has victuals to serve him till the 1 June. That Captain Purvis had been acquitted by a council of war, and he had suspended Admiral Lestock, who was returning home.

This day there was a full House of Commons, occasioned by a report that Mr. Littleton designed to impeach either the Lord Carteret or the Lords of the Treasury on account of the 40,000*l.* given to the Queen of Hungary without obtaining the Parliament's consent. The motion made by Mr. Littleton, which Lord Strange seconded, was that the giving that 40,000*l.* was a misapplication of the public money, derogatory to the rights of Parliament, and of great prejudice to the publick, or words to that effect, on which the debate lasted till 9 a'clock at night, and then Mr. Winnington moved that he might have leave to alter a few words in the motion, which he hoped would then pass with unanimous consent: his motion was, in effect, that the giving that money was prudent, and of great importance to the public service, which passed by a majority 114, viz., 259 against 145.

Wednesday 11.—We kept the fast appointed this day on account of the war, and I had the service at home.

Thursday 12.—I visited Dr. Moore and Lady Rook, Mr. Tho. Clarke, cousin Will. Southwell and his Lady, cousin Betty Southwell, cousin Le Grand, and my brother Percival.

Went in the evening to the Royal Society, to see Sir John Rawdon, my son-in-law, elected a member.

Friday 13.—My wife and I went to Fishwater in Essex to visit Sir John Rawdon and my daughter for a few days, and on the Thursday 19th we returned to London.

On our return we sent to enquire how Lady Rook did, and the answer was that she was often senseless, and thought to be in great danger from her fever. That no messages were carried up. This was surprising to us who saw her the night before we left the town at our house.

Yesterday a motion was made for a private committee to examine into the conduct of the Admiralty, but the Court carried it to have the examination in a committee of the whole House by a majority of 201 against 122.

Saturday 21.—This day my daughter Percival was brought to bed of another boy about one o'clock.

'Tis now said the King will not go abroad.

Sunday 22.—Stayed at home all day, my wife's headache being violently returned.

Monday 23.—We set out for Buxton Wells in Derbyshire, by advice of Dr. Wilmot to cure her of her headache. Lay at St. Albans (the Red Bull) 32 miles, 1 rood, which we performed in 5 hours, 30 mins.

Tuesday 24.—Advanced to Ouborn in county Bedford and lay at the George and Duke of Bedford's Arms, this journey was 22 miles, performed in 6 hours.

Wednesday 25.—Advanced to Newport Pagnel, 9 miles, where we got in 2 hours, 43 minutes, and dined at the Saracen's Head, then proceeded to Northampton, 15 miles further, which we performed in

1744

3 hours, 15 minutes, and lay at the George. The whole day's journey was 24 miles which took up 6 hours. Very bad road.

Thursday 26.—Advanced to Haverborough in Leicestershire, 17 miles and $\frac{1}{4}$, which took us 4 hours and 30 minutes. Dined at the Swan, a good inn.

Proceeded to Leicester, 14 miles and $\frac{1}{2}$, which took us 3 hours and 3 minutes. Lay at the Three Cranes. The whole day's journey, 31 miles $\frac{3}{4}$, performed in 7 hours 33 minutes.

Friday 27.—Advanced to Kegworth, 14 miles and $\frac{1}{2}$, performed in 4 hours 40 minutes. Dined at the Griffin which some call the White Horse. Proceeded to Derby, 10 miles further, which took us 2 hours, 45 minutes. Lay at the King's Head. The whole day's journey, 24 miles and $\frac{1}{2}$, performed in 7 hours 25 minutes.

Saturday 28.—Advanced to Brassington where we lay, 16 miles, performed in 5 hours and 10 minutes. The inn abominable and all the road entirely bad, made worse by the heavy rains that fell, which forced us to stop here. We had done better to have gone from Derby to Ashburne.

Sunday 29.—Advanced to Buxton Wells, 14 miles and 3 furlongs, performed in 5 hours and 10 minutes. Dined and lay at the great house there, kept by Mr. Taylor and his wife, who make 40 beds for company, and when the season is full, find lodgings in the town for others.

The Company at Buxton.

We found at Buxton the Countess of Carnworth, 4th wife and widow of the Earl of Carnworth, and her son Master Dalziel, a sprightly boy, who was last year here bent double and "arrie,"* but so well recovered by bathing and drinking the water of St. Anne's Well that he went away in spirits and his mother brought him back this year to confirm his cure, which he seems not to want. When the Earl, who has a son and heir by his preceding wife, went into the Rebellion of Preston, he made his estate away to a friend, that if things turned out ill for him, his estate might not be confiscated, and trusted to that gentleman's generosity, but when the late King pardoned him and gave him back his title and estate, that friend would not give him back what had been confided to him. The grandfather of this Lady Carnworth was one Vincent, a carrier in Oliver Cromwell's time. She is a well-bred, chearful woman and wants for conversation in matters of low life.

We found also Mrs. Jessop, daughter of the late Judge Jessop: whose son, created Lord Darcey, dying unmarried, left a good fortune to his 3 sisters. This sister is worth 16,000*l.* and was last year here to be cured of a frenzy, wherein she succeeded. That good success brought her here again the year. She is now very orderly behaved and has got a lover,

Who is Sir Archibald Grant, with whom I sat in Parliament when he was expelled for mismanagement in the Charitable Corporation of which he was a director. His estate being then sequestered to make satisfaction to the sufferers, he has since lived on his children's estate in an obscure way. Sir Archibald made love to Mrs. Jessop to mend

* Lord Egmont originally wrote "awry" and then altered it to "arrie."—*Ed.*

his private affairs, but had no encouragement to proceed. He is a religious, sober, well-bred gentleman, and personable.

Miss Ramsden, daughter of the Lady Ramsden, came with Lady Carnworth. Lady Ramsden is sister of Lord Viscount Lonsdale. This young lady is pious and of a humble, engaging behaviour.

On 6 May came one Mr. Cheney and his wife, a country squire, who, after constancy of drinking 4 or 5 bottles of wine a day, now wonders why he is ill: he went away soon after our arrival, nothing better for bathing or the waters which he took for the jaundice.

On 14th May came Mr. Wilson and his lady, who is here to recover some disorders after child bearing. He is also a country esquire who smokes from morning till night. 'Tis said his daughter, a pert miss, will be an extravagant great fortune.

On the 15th May came Mr. Bold, of Lancashire, and his lady, who has the palsy, and with them her sister, Mrs. Wentworth, sister to Mr. Wentworth, of Wolley, in Yorkshire. She is a very genteel, agreeable young lady and like in face to my daughter Lady Percival.

Soon after came Mr. Wentworth, of Wolley, her brother, who has an estate of 8,000*l.* a year and lays up 6,000 of it.

On the 20th May came Lord Viscount Powerscourt, of Ireland, to be cured of a lameness from a fit of the gout. A civil, well-bred man. He came from Dublin to Chester in the yacht with the Earl of Meath, whose end was to see a remarkable cockmatch in Cheshire, and with him came also the Lord Hoath and his lady, who proceeded to Gloucestershire to use the Cheltenham waters.

On 22 May came Mr. Hayes, of Kent, who came some miles beyond Canterbury to perfect his cure of wasting of his flesh, having found great benefit last year. With him came his wife's sister. He is a sensible, well bred gentleman and has travelled into Italy.

On 28 May came Major Ravenel, from Ireland, very lame of the gout. He served in the last siege of Gibraltar, and complained to me of the tyranny of the Lieut.-Governors at Gibraltar and Minorca. He added that it was a great grievance to leave the regiments so long in those ports, one regiment being there since the year 1716.

That on a representation sent over from Gibraltar to England, the Crown has ordered a change should be made of regiments to do duty there in their turns in the place of others to be called home: which representation proceeded from anonymous letters dropt in the streets by the soldiers, that they looked on themselves as banished men, and would therefore desert to the Spaniards, or give up the town to them.

Mr. Watts also came from Leeds, a great purchaser of woods to supply the iron works. He brought with him his sister, and niece, a fortune of 20,000*l.*, and so she need be, being blind, ugly and crooked.

On Monday, 28 May, my wife's headache not being mended by the Buxton waters, and the expectation of my daughter Rawdon's lying-in pressing our return, we set out for London, and passing through Bakewell, 12 miles distant from Buxton, which we went in 3 hours and 30 minutes, went on to Chatsworth, where we dined at a good inn. This is 5 miles further and we went it in 2 hours and 30 minutes. Whilst dinner was preparing, we viewed the Duke of Devonshire's fine house, built in a wretched country and situation at a very costly expense.

1744

There is a handsome chapel in it painted by Vario and Laguar, and there is a good deal of fine carving in wood by the late Grinlin Gibbons, a famous master that way. The rooms are large, but not well furnished, neither are there any good paintings exeept in the eeilings, and in one room filled with full lengths of family pieees, and among them, Col. Cha. Cavendish who was slain in the Civil Wars, the old Duke of Ormond, the old Earl of Pembroke, with others by Vandyke. Out of the windows we saw a fine easeade of water and 2 *jett d'eaux* that played very high and thiek.

In the afternoon we proeeeded to Matloek, famous for its waters and rude prospeet. This is 9 miles from Chatsworth, whieh were 3 hours in going. So the whole day's journey was 26 miles and took up 9 hours. The road is up and down hills and very stony.

On Tuesday, 29 May, we proeeeded to Kiddlaston, the seat of Sir Nathaniel Curson, who expeeted us at dinner. This is 16 miles, whieh took us 6 hours, the road being a great deal bad for our ehariot, and our guide not knowing the way. We were kindly received, had a fine dinner, after whieh my Lady earried us to see her farm house, where there are fine ponds and summer houses, all within the Park. The house is very stately and stands well on a hill. The apartment we were in is extremely well furnished and magnifieent, adorned with good paintings of great Italian masters, as Carolo Lutti, Paul Veronese, &e. After dinner we proeeeded to Derby where we lay, a mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ distanee, at the King's Head.

On Wednesday, 30 May, we dined at Kegworth at the White Horse and lay at Leicester, 24 miles and $\frac{1}{2}$ and 10 hours going. Lay at the King's Head.

We proeeeded, 31 May, to Harborough, where we dined at the Swan: this was 14 miles and $\frac{1}{2}$ whieh took us 3 hours and 20 minutes. At night, we lay at Northampton, 17 miles and a quarter further, whieh we performed in 4 hours and 30 minutes. Lay at the George, the whole journey of this day was 31 miles and $\frac{3}{4}$ whieh took us 7 hours and 50 minutes.

Here we reeeived a letter that my daughter Rawdon was brought to bed of a daughter on Sunday, 27th of this month.

Friday, 1 June.—We proeeeded on our journey and dined at Ouborn at the George and Duke of Bedford's Arms, 24 miles, performed in 8 hours and 30 minutes. From thenee we went to Dunstable where we lay at the Bull, 9 miles and $\frac{1}{2}$ further, whieh took us 3 hours and 15 minutes. The whole day's jurney was 33 miles and $\frac{1}{2}$, and the time spent in going it was 11 hours and 45 minutes.

Saturday 2.—We set out for Barnet where we dined at the Green Man, 22 miles and $\frac{1}{4}$, performed in 5 hours and 30 minutes. In the afternoon we returned to London, distant 12 miles and 3 furlongs, performed in about 2 hours, the whole day's journey, 34 miles 1 furlong, whieh took us up 7 hours and 30 minutes.

At Highgate, my son Pereival and Sir John Rawdon, with my daughter Hanmer, nieee Dering and Miss Bland, eame out to meet us.

Sunday 3.—My wife and I dined with Sir John Rawdon. We found my daughter a little weak.

Monday 4.—We dined with my brother Pereival still ill of the gout. I visited my eousin Le Grand and eousin Betty Southwell.

Tuesday 5.—We dined again with Sir John Rawdon. In the evening I went to the Georgia Offiee to assist in stamping 800*l.* in sola bills to be sent immediately to Georgia.

Wednesday 6.—In the evening visited my daughter Rawdon who this day began to sit up.

Thursday 7.—Went to Court at Kensington and was spoken to by the King and Royal family.

Dined at home.

Friday 8.—Went to a General Court of the Hyde Park Corner Hospital, for the choice of a surgeon, one Williams stood for a stale in favour of one Bromfield, and one Hewet* recommended by the doctor and surgeons of the house, for whom I was engaged by Mr. Hawkins, who has for some time officiated as pupil to Mr. Middleton. On casting up the ballots, it appeared that there was one more paper than equalled the voters, whereupon they put it to the vote to eall another Court, wherein it was generally agreed that both Bromfield and Hewet should be elected. I came too late to vote, being disappointed by Lord Bathurst, who promised to eall me but did not.

Saturday 9.—Visited Lord Bathurst. Dined at home.

Sunday 10.—Took the Saerament at St. James's Chureh. Dined with Lady Franeis Bland. Visited my daughter Rawdon and brother Percival who has the gout in his legs and elbow, yet though in pain keeps his cheerful temper.

Monday 11.—Dined with Sir John Rawdon. Visited my brother Percival and at Mr. Vernon's, who was out of town.

Tuesday 12.—My son and daughter Pereival dined with me.

This day the Privy Counеil sat upon a petition of some Carolina merehants of London, that General Oglethorpe might not command the forces of South Carolina; to which another set of merchants objected, petitioning that Oglethorpe might be continued in the command. Oglethorpe attended the Counеil, but I do not yet know how the matter went, only I believe in favour of Oglethorpe, because when he was tried by a board of General Officers one day last week, they subseribed that every article advanced against him by his Lieut.-Col. Cook was false and seandalous.

Wednesday 13.—Dined at home. Visited brother Percival and daughter Rawdon in the evening, and then went with my daughter Hanmer and niece Dering to Ranelah Gardens.

Thursday 14.—Dined at home and visited my brother Pereival.

Friday 15.—Went to the Georgia Offiee, where the Trustees were desired to meet upon a petition from one Dogherty and one Maxwell, of Carolina, to the King in Council, to grant a silver mine diseovered in Georgia to eertain undertakers, inhabitants of Carolina. We drew up a petition against the former.

I dined at Sir Jo. Rawdon's.

In the evening I went to a committee of the Hospital at Hyde Park Corner and some Governors of Bedlam Hospital, which met at Riehard's Coffee house by Temple Bar, to eonsider of Sir John James's legaey, and we agreed that eaeh hospital should answer separately to a bill filed against us by Sir John's exeeutors.

---

* Corrected from "Hewlet."—*Ed.*

1744

Saturday 16.—

Sunday 17.—My son and daughter Pereival dined with me, and their children. Went in the morning to my brother Pereival. Prayers at home.

Monday 18.—I went to Counsellor Annesley's chambers in the Temple, and there signed my last will and testament, witnessed by Thomas Barsham, Counsellor-at-law, who drew it, Thomas Gamull, stationer at the Temple, and Sacheveril Barnard, also stationer at the Temple.

Then I went to see my daughter Rawdon who still is ill of a fever. Dr. Wilmot thinks it owing to the gravel.

I dined at home with my daughter Hanmer. My wife dined with Sir John Rawdon. In the evening, I visited my daughter Rawdon and brother Pereival.

Tuesday 19.—Dined at home, visited by my daughter Rawdon and went with Sir Jo. and my niece Dering to Marybone gardens.

Some time since, I gave my militia troop, consisting of my tenants, over to my son.

Wednesday 20.—Dined at home and only my daughter Hanmer with me. Visited my brother Pereival in the morning and daughter Rawdon in the afternoon.

Yesterday, 3 new Admirals were made, Capt. Anson, Capt. Townsend, and Capt. Medley. Capt. Anson is very lately returned from the East Indies with great riches taken from the Spaniards in both the Indies, and had the good fortune to escape being taken by the Brest Squadron then and now in our Channel, whilst our fleet lie at Spithead, to our great disgrace. He had also the good luck to escape being made a prize of by two French ships that came home in consort with him, but they knew nothing of the war between us. A fisherboat acquainted him with it as he entered the Channel.

Thursday 21.—Dined at home. In the evening, visited my daughter Rawdon and brother Pereival.

Friday 22.—Visited the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Cob, and daughter Rawdon.

Dined at home. In the evening, visited my daughter Rawdon again.

Saturday 23.—This day Dr. Cob, Archbishop of Dublin, Captain Cob, his brother, and Sir John Rawdon dined with me. He is genteel, well bred man and not to be prevailed on in matters he thinks not right, but frank and open in his behaviour to all. He came from Ireland to settle his two sons at Winchester School, and meeting Dr. Delany at Chester in his way to Ireland to his new Deanery of Down, which is worth 2,300*l.* a year besides the preferments he enjoys, which he told the Archbishop he hoped to keep, he told him it was a shame to be so covetous as to desire to keep preferments from poorer clergymen, and he would oppose him in that to the utmost of his power. The Archbishop married Sir John Rawdon's mother and is very fond of Sir John and my daughter Rawdon.

Sunday 24.—Dined at home: visited my brother Pereival. Went to the King's Chapel afternoon prayers.

Monday 25.—Dined at home. In the evening, visited my daughter Rawdon who is mending.

My cousin Capt. Tho. Whorwood told me that the Clerk of his parish who has the stone was lately in inexpressible torture from a retention of urine, which lasted on him 6 days together, till being advised to take 2 spoonfuls of the juice of red nettles and after it was down a glass of white wine, he urined plentifully and was easy.

Mr. Nash told me that he was cured of the rheumatism in his shoulder by a plaister of 2 ounces of Strasburg turpentine and ½ ounce of spirit of sal armoniac beat up together. It made no blister (though with some it will) but itched intolerably and brought out little pimples on the place.

Tuesday 26.—I went to the meeting of the Governors of Hyde Park Hospital where we resolved to repeal the by-law by which 3 surgeons only are allowed to the Hospital, and to recommend Mr. Bromfield and Mr. Hewet to be surgeons. Dined at Sir John Rawdon's.

Wednesday 27.—I visited my brother Percival. Dined at home. In the evening, visited my daughter Rawdon, and afterwards went to Ranelah garden. Having walked much since my return from Buxton Wells, a fit of the gout seized me this day in my foot, and the pain and swelling was so great as to prevent my sleeping till 3 aclock in the morning, and waking before 4, I was obliged for ease to rise and set up in my chair with my leg on a pillow. I also yesterday visited Sir Fra. Clerke at Leason Green, and paid him his ½ year's annuity due Midsummer 1744, 75*l*.

Thursday 28.—Confined all day at home by the gout.

Friday 29.—Also this day.

Saturday 30.—Also this day.

Sunday, 1 July.—Also this day.

Monday, July 2.—Dined with my brother Percival this day.

Tuesday 3.—I visited my daughter Rawdon.

Wednesday 4.—Dined at Sir Jo. Rawdon's.

Thursday 5.—Visited my brother Percival.

Dr. Bearcroft dined with me.

Friday 6.—After dinner, my wife set out for Oxfordshire, to Mrs. Schutz at Shotover near Oxford, in hopes by travelling and change of air to remove her violent headache. I visited my daughter Rawdon and brother Percival.

Saturday 7.—Dined with Sir Jo. Rawdon.

In the evening went with my brother to Marybone gardens.

Sunday 8.—Went to St. James's Church. Dined at home.

Afterwards went to Chapel and then to the Coffee house.

Monday 9.—Dined with my brother Percival: in the evening, visited my daughter Rawdon.

Tuesday 10.—Dined with cousin Le Grand, and went in the evening to Marybone gardens with Sir Jo. Rawdon.

Wednesday 11.—Dined at Hampstead with my brother Percival.

Thursday 12.—Dined with Sir Jo. Rawdon.

Friday 13.—I went to Charlton for the summer.

Monday 16.—This day Sir Jo. Rawdon and my daughter came down to Charlton to stay.

Thursday 19.—My daughter Hanmer came to Charlton to stay. And my dear wife returned from Oxford, where she went from Mr. Schutz's to consult Dr. Frewen who is esteemed the Borehave of that

1744

city and county : but she came back as ill as she went, and knew not what to advise her, only he bled her with a leech at the fundament, and ordered her pills to take twice a day, wherein there is a guyacom, and bid her journey about and continue to take coffee for present ease, and lodanum to make her sleep. And above all things, to avoid fretting or taking anything to heart.

Aug., 1744, Wednesday 15.—Sir Jo. Rawdon and my daughter went to their seat in Essex.

Sept. 1744, Thursday 5.—My wife returned from Southamborow, near Odiham in Hampshire, Lady Londonderry's seat, to Charlton, somewhat better of her headache.

Oct. 1744, Tuesday 9.—My wife and I and my niece Dering went to Sir Jo. Rawdon's in Essex and on—

Monday 22.—We left them and returned to London, my wife having a most severe return of her headache, which she would advise with Dr. Wilmot upon. The night before our return, my brother Percival was taken at the Coffee house with a fit of the apoplexy, for which he was bled, purged and blistered by the physician and apothecary. His mouth was drawn away, and my sister fears that though he should recover, he will lose the use of his limbs by the palsy. But Dr. Wilmot tells us he hopes he will do well.

Lilly the perfumer, at whose house Mr. Addison and the Wits of that time used to meet, says that the 4 last verses Mr. Addison made shewed he was tired of life. They were as follows :—

Plagued by a vexatious wife,
And tired of this packhouse life,
I'll to the stable hie
And slip my pack and die.

He married the Countess of Warwick, who always passed for a woman of small sense, but it is not known that she gave him any domestic chagrin.

November 1744, Sunday 4.—This morning, my wife after a terrible suffering by the headache was able to go out in her chair to see my daughter Hanmer. What seems to have done her benefit is a preparation of tin, prescribed by Dr. Leverland of St. Thomas's Hospital, recommended by Dr. Wilmot. It vomited and purged her at the first taking, and purges her since upon taking it every day, but so as not to dispirit her.

Saturday 24.—This day the Earl of Granvile, late Lord Carteret, was turned out of his office of Secretary of State, sore against the King's will, and Lord Harrington kissed hands for the seals in his room. The reason was that Mr. Henry Pelham and his brother the D. of Newcastle complained my Lord Carteret's schemes were so expensive to the nation that it was impossible to raise the money they required, and therefore they could not act any longer with him. They were joined by Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Grafton, Duke of Dorset and others, so that my Lord could not stand the torrent, having neglected to make friends whose number might support him. Mr. Glanvile, of the House of Commons, told me he had authority to declare that my Lord, when he saw he must fall, made overtures to the Tories that if they would support him by joining with him, they should come into

place and have the direction of affairs, but they replied, they would have nothing to do with him.

Sunday 25.—Prayers at home, then went to Court.

Monday 26.—I visited Mr. Grovestein and Mr. Augustus Schutz, Col. Schutz, Lord Grantham and my brother Percival, who mends very slow, having but half recovered the use of his leg, and not at all of his arm.

Tuesday 27.—I visited Lord Granvile on his disgrace, cousin Ned Southwell and my brother Percival.

The Parliament met, and when the address of thanks was moved for, nobody spoke against it, to shew their approbation of the King's turning out the Earl of Granvile.

Wednesday 28.—I visited the Bishop of Litchfield, Lord Palmerston, Bishop of Oxford, Lord Southwell and my brother Percival.

Thursday 29.—I visited my brother Percival, Mr. Tuffnall, Sir Fra. Clerke, and cousin Betty Southwell.

Friday 30.—Went to St. James's Vestry.

Dec. 1744, Saturday 1.—I went to my sister Percival, and with my cousin Ned Le Grand was witness to a fine signed by her of part of her jointure, given up by her to her son Donellan, which he has contracted to sell.

Monday 3.—I visited Sir Will Heathcote and Lord Bathurst.

Tuesday 4.—I visited Dr. Mortimer, Admiral Vernon, the Bishop of Litchfield and brother Percival.

Wednesday 5.—I visited my cousin Ned Southwell, Mr. Tho. Clark and cousin Le Grand, and in the evening, Mr. Vernon and my sister Percival.

Thursday 6.—I went to a General Court of St. George's Hospital.

Friday 7.—I visited Lord Sands and my brother Percival and General St. Ipolite and Mr. Duncomb and Mr. Tuffnall.

Saturday 8.—I visited my brother Percival and went to Court. Mr. Augustus Schutz, his wife, and Mrs. Grostein, his daughter, my goddaughter, and Mr. Grostein, her husband, Dr. Wilmot and his son, dined with me.

In the evening, I went to the Oratorio called "Semele."

Sunday 9.—Prayers at home. In the evening went to St. James' Chapel and to the Coffee house.

Monday 10.—Went to the Georgia Office.

Tuesday 11.—I visited Mr. Ayers, Lord Lovel, Sir Jo. Rushout, Lord Shaftsbury and my brother Percival.

Wednesday 12.—I went only to the Coffee house in the evening.

Thursday 13.—Stayed at home all day. Sir Jo. Rawdon and my daughter Rawdon, with my niece Dering, came from Fitzwaters and dined with us.

Friday 14.—I visited the Bishop of Litchfield, Bishop of Rochester, and Sir Jo. Shelley, then went to the Coffee house.

Saturday 15.—I visited my brother Percival.

Sunday 16.—Prayers at home.

Monday 17.—I visited my brother Percival. My wife's head remarkably well this day.

Tuesday 18.—My wife's head remarkably ill this day.

1744

Wednesday 19.—I visited Sir Edward Dering, Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, Mr. Dickins and Lord Tirconnel.

Thursday 20.—I visited my brother Percival. In the evening went to the Coffee house.

Friday 21.—I went to Court. This day my wife was 55 years old.

Saturday 22.—I visited Mr. Tuffnall and my brother Percival.

Sunday 23.—Prayers at home: then went to Court.

Monday 24.—Went to the Temple, and called at Mr. Fra. Annesley's to know how he did.

Tuesday, Christmas Day.—I communicated at home: then went to Court, and afterwards to visit my brother Percival. In the evening, I went to Chapel and to the Coffee house.

Wednesday 26.—

Thursday 27.—I visited Sir Francis Clerke and paid him his ½ year's annuity, due this Christmas 1744, being 75*l*.

Friday 28.—I visited cousin Southwell, cousin Le Grand, Lord Southwell, Sir Jo. Shelley, my brother Percival, Mr. Harangue and the Bishop of Oxford.

Saturday 29.—I went at night to the play, "Henry 8th."

Sunday 30.—Prayers at home. Then went to Court and to my brother Percival.

Monday 31.—

1745.

Tuesday, 1 Jan., 1744-5.—Went to the Coffee house, to Court and to my brother Percival.

Wednesday 2.—

Thursday 3.—Went to the Coffee house and in the evening to my brother Percival.

Friday 4.—At ten o'clock I attended a summons at King's Street Chapel, and met the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Cha. Cavendish, Sir Windham Knatchbull and Mr. Plumtree, to pass the accounts of the Chapel and look into the state of the school.

Saturday 5.—Visited my brother Percival, Mr. Augustus Schutz and Mr. Grovestein, his son-in-law.

Sunday 6.—Prayers at home and I stir'd not abroad.

Monday 7.—Visited our new Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Chesterfield, and my brother Percival.

Tuesday 8.—Visited cousin Ned Southwell, cousin Betty Southwell, and Sir Will. Heathcote.

Wednesday 9.—The fast service at home, and kept the fast. Stayed all day at home.

Thursday 10.—Visited my brother Percival and Lord Bathurst.

Friday 11.—Visited cousin Ned Southwell who had the gout in both his feet, being his first attack, at 45 years old. Called upon Mr. Seddon.

Saturday 12.—Visited Mr. Best and Sir Edward Dering, then went to the Coffee house. Went in the evening to Hendel's new oratorio called "Hercules."

Sunday 13.—Prayers at home, then went to see my brother Percival, and to the Prince's Court. After dinner, went to Chapel, to see Mr. Jo. Temple and to the Coffee house.

Monday 14.—I visited Lord Grantham and his brother Count Nassau, Mr. Best, Mr. Tuffnal and the Bishop of Gloucester.

Tuesday 15.—I visited Mr. Jo. Temple in the morning and went to the Coffee house. At night, I visited Mr. Vernon and my brother Percival.

Wednesday 16.—I visited Lord Shaftsbury, Lord Charles Scot, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Temple and Mr. Edward Southwell.

Thursday 17.—I visited Sir Nathaniel Curson and Col. Schutz. In the evening, went to the Royal Society and afterwards to the Vocal Academy of Music, where Henry Purcell's music in the opera of "King Arthur" was well performed.

Friday 18.—I visited my brother Percival and Mr. Best, also Sir Edward Dering. In the evening went to the Coffee house.

Saturday 19.—Went to the Georgia Office.

Sunday 20.—Prayers at home. In the evening went to the Coffee house.

Monday 21.—Visited Sir Jo. Shelley. In the evening went to the Coffee house.

Tuesday 22. Wednesday 23.—

Thursday 24.—I visited the Duke of Montagu, Sir Edward Dering in the gout, and my brother Percival,

1744–5

Friday 25.—I visited Mr. Licet of Ireland, the Bishop of Gloster, Sir Jo. Evelyn and Lord Bathurst, then went to the Coffee house and visited my brother Percival.

Saturday 26.—I went to St. James' Vestry, where the Earl of Portsmouth was elected a Vestryman in the Duke of Bridgewater's room. Then went to Court.

In the evening I went to hear a Concert of Music at Sir Jo. Rawdon's.

Sunday 27.—Prayers at home, then visited my brother Percival. In the evening went to Chapel and then to the Coffee house. I have learned the particulars concerning the late Emperor's death: that when he found he was to die, he sent for the French Ambassador at his Court and told him that he had been deserted by his Allies, and in the most signal manner by the King his master, which if he lived he would revenge upon him: but now his consolation was to tell him so. He died at Munich on the 20th of this month, N.S., and the news was brought by express to Baron Wassenaar on Friday night. The now Elector of Bavaria, Maximilian Joseph, son to the deceased Emperor, will be 18 years old on the 28th of March 1745, and was averse to his father's schemes by which his country is ruined. He immediately discarded the governor his father had set over him, who was in the interest of France, and has wrote a complaisant letter to the Queen of Hungary. This remarkable incident must be exceeding mortifying to the Court of France, for now her ambitious views must be at an end and she must withdraw her troops out of the Empire, there being no pretence to keep them there, now the Emperor to whom she was ally is dead: besides, the Princes of Germany will now take courage to unite to drive out the French. We ought to look on this as the work of Providence, to put an end to the vast waste of blood occasioned by this war.

Monday 28.—I visited Lord Southwell, Lord Palmerston and Lord Bathurst. Went at night to the "Maid's Tragedy," and the farce of "Pyrmus and Thisby" at Covent Garden Playhouse.

Tuesday 29.—I visited cousin Ned Southwell and Sir Edward Dering, both in the gout.

Wednesday 30.—I went to the Georgia Office. In the evening visited my brother Percival.

Thursday 31.—Went in the evening to the Royal Society where was read an account of a dead snake found in an island of the East Indies, who had sucked in and swallowed a live porcupine, who in the snake's belly shot his quills through its body and thereby killed him. I went afterwards to the Vocal Academy.

Friday, Feb. 1.—I visited the Bishop of London, Sir Fra. Clerke, and brother Percival. Dined with Sir Jo. Rawdon.

Saturday 2. Sunday 3.—Prayers at home, and stayed all day at home.

Monday 4.—I visited Mr. Augustus Schutz and my brother Percival, called upon Mr. Samuel Seddon, who told me that Mr. Evans, who now owes me about 1,000*l.* arrear on my annuity, is gone for Ireland, as some members of Parliament informed him.

This has been a lucky season for low people's marrying, for I am told that since the Duke of Shandois's marriage with the innkeeper's maid

near Slough, the Duke of Aneaster has married his kept mistress, and the Duke of Rutland will own his with his kept mistress, the Earl of Salisbury has married his steward's niece—Miss Keate, daughter to a barber and shewer of the tombs in Canterbury, and the Earl of Bristol his late wife's maid. And the Duke of Bridgwater his tutor's nieee.

Tuesday 5.—I visited the Arehbishop of Dublin, Mr. Dickins and Sir Wyndham Knatehbull.

Wednesday 6.—Stayed at home all day.

Thursday 7.—I visited my brother Pereival and then went to the Coffee house.

Friday 8.—Only went to the Coffee house.

Saturday 9.—Stayed at home all day.

Sunday 10.—Prayers at home. I visited my brother Percival, Sir Edward Dering and Lady Rook and Dr. Moore.

Monday 11.—I visited my daughter Rawdon, Earl of Shaftsbury and Sir John Shelley.

Tuesday 12.—I visited Mr. Lapotre and my tenant Mr. Lewis, a painter in Denmark Street.

Wednesday 13.—I visited eousin Ned Southwell, the Arehbishop of Dublin, and the Earl of Ailsford, then went to the Coffee house.

Thursday 14.—I visited my brother Pereival and dined with my daughter Rawdon, being 25 years old this day. I was at Court in the morning and visited there my eousin Moll Dering.

Friday 15.—I visited Sir Nathaniel Curson. In the evening went to Sir Jo. Rawdon's eoncert.

Saturday 16.—I visited the Earl of Orery and eousin Le Grand and went at night to Gemignani's opera.

Sunday 17.—Prayers at home. Went to the Coffee house in the evening.

Monday 18.—Visited Mr. Smith and eousin Ned Southwell.

Tuesday 19.—Visited my brother Pereival and Sir Will Heatheote.

Wednesday 20.—Went to St. James' Vestry.

Thursday 21.—I visited Sir Will Heatheote and brother Percival.

Friday 22. Saturday 23.—In the evening went to the Coffee house. This day the Duke of Cumberland was deelared General of the English forees in Flanders.

Sunday 24.—I visited my brother Percival, Mr. Grymes, Mr. Duneomb and Mr. Tuffnall.

Monday 25.—Kept at home all day.

Tuesday 26.—Went nowhere but to the Coffee house at night.

Ash Wednesday 27.—I visited my brother Percival, Sir Nathaniel Curson, Mr. Aug. Sehutz and Sir Jo. Barker.

Thursday 28.—Went only to the Coffee house in the evening.

Friday, 1 Mareh, 1744-5.—Went at night to Sir Jo. Rawdon's eoneert.

Saturday 2.—Stayed at home all day.

Sunday 3.—Prayers at home, then visited my brother Percival and went to the King and Prince's Courts. In the evening went to the Coffee house and to Chapel.

Monday 4.—Stayed at home all day.

1745

Tuesday 5.—Went in the evening to see an entertainment at the Haymarket Playhouse.

Wednesday 6.—I visited Sir Edward Dering and signed my last will at Mr. Samuel Seddon's, witnessed by himself and his two clerks: went to the Coffee house.

Thursday 7.—Stayed at home all day.

Friday 8.—Went to the Bank of England and bought 250*l.* stock in 3 per cent annuities, 1726. Called at Knapton's shop in Paul's Churchyard and bespoke *Bibliotheca Britannica.* Went at night to Hendel's Oratorio called "Sampson."

Saturday 9. Sunday 10.—Prayers at home, went in the evening to the Coffee house.

Monday 11. Tuesday 12.—Visited Lord Carpenter, Earl of Shaftsbury, Sir Jo. Rawdon and Col. Schutz, Bishop of Oxford and Mr. Jackson.

Wednesday 13.—Visited my brother Percival, cousin Le Grand, cousin Betty Southwell.

Thursday 14.—Mr. Jackson and his wife dined with us.

Friday 15.—We dined at Sir Jo. Rawdon's.

Saturday 16.—I visited my brother Percival, Mr. Jackson and Dr. Moore. Dined with my son Percival. Went in the evening to Gemignani's opera.

Sunday 17.—Prayers at home. Then I went to the King's Court. Went in the evening to the Coffee house.

Monday 18.—I visited my brother Percival, cousin Ned Southwell and Dr. Moore. Went in the evening to the tragedy of "Don Sebastian."

Tuesday 19. Wednesday 20.—Visited my brother Percival. Went at night to Mr. Arn's Oratorio at Drury Lane Playhouse.

Thursday 21.—Dined at the Horn Tavern with the Trustees of Georgia, being our anniversary day.

Friday 22.—I visited my brother Percival, Dr. Moore and cousin Betty Southwell.

Saturday 23.—I visited my brother Percival, Mr. Best and Mr. Tuffnall and Lord Tirconnel.

Sunday 24.—Prayers at home. Then went to the King's Court and visited cousin Le Grand. In the evening went to the Coffee house.

Monday 25.—I visited my brother Percival, and in the evening went to the Playhouse, but could not get in; then went to the Coffee house.

Tuesday 26.—Visited the Earl of Shaftsbury and then my grandchildren Rawdons, and then Mr. Vernon and Lord Bathurst. In the evening, went with my daughter Hanmer and niece Dering to the play.

Wednesday 27. Thursday 28.—Visited Lord Bathurst.

Friday 29.—Went to the Annual General Court of the Chelsea Waterworks Company. Then visited Mr. Jo. Temple.

Saturday 30.—Visited my brother Percival: then went to the Coffee house. In the evening went to the play called "The Stratagem."

Sunday 31.—Prayers at home. Then went to the Prince's Court. Went in the evening to the Coffee house.

Monday, April 1.—I visited my brother Percival, Sir Nathaniel Curson, Sir Edward Dering, Mr. Worsley and Lady Rook.

Friday 2.—Visited my brother Percival, Sir Nathaniel Curson and Mr. Grimes and Col. Schutz.

Wednesday 3.—I visited my brother Percival.

Thursday 4.—Visited my brother Percival

Friday 5. Saturday 6.—

Sunday 7.—Prayers at home. Seized with the gout and stirred not abroad.

Thursday, 2 May.—I mended so well of the gout as to [be] able to put on my shoe and go abroad, but still very lame.

Friday 3.—I visited my brother Percival and Mr. Temple.

Saturday 4. Sunday 5. Monday 6. Tuesday 7.

Wednesday 8.—My son Percival placed his two eldest boys, Jack and Cecil, at Kingston School.

Thursday 9.—I went with my family to Charlton for the summer.

Sunday 12.—Sir Jo. Rawdon and my daughter came to me.

Tuesday 14.—Dr. Courayer came down to me.

Friday 17.—My cousin Lieut. Col. Moore and Capt. Bates came down and dined with me. My cousin goes to-morrow to Flanders to join his regiment, Col. Price's.

June 18, 1745.—The Marquis Ducane, that troublesome old acquaintance of mine, came down to desire I would be a sharer in a fire office, wherein he is a proprietor by the deaths of 3 persons whose interest he bought when living, but I refused. Then he desired I would permit him to set down my name, saying he would make use of it for himself, and pay everything, that it might induce others to be sharers, which when completed, would put 1,000*l.* in his pocket, with an annual interest or dividend of 50*l.* according to a computation he produced. With some difficulty, I allowed him to do it.

Oct. 8, 1745.—This day I returned to London on occasion of a severe return of my wife's headache.

Thursday, Oct. 17.—This morning my daughter Rawdon was brought to bed of a daughter, at 4 in the morning, without the help of a midwife, in about 10 minutes! and, blessed be God, continues very well.

Monday, 21 Oct.—This day my niece Dering came of age, on which occasion Mrs. Schutz, Sir Jo. Rawdon, Sir Francis Clerke, Captain Bates, Dr. Courayer and my son and daughter Percival and their two eldest sons and my daughter Hanmer dined with me.

November, Tuesday 12.—This day my daughter Rawdon's third daughter was christened at their house in Grosvenor Square, I was godfather, and my daughter Hanmer and Mrs. Ned Southwell godmothers.

December, Monday 2.—I went to a meeting of the Trustees of Georgia.

1746.

Jan. 13.—Talking at the Coffee house with Mr. Atkinson, formerly a citizen and rich linen draper, and with Mr. Woolaston, of covetousness, they instanced Sir Will. Joliffe, now living, formerly a Turkey merchant, who passes to be worth a hundred thousand pound if not two, and brags that in his whole life he never bought a book, picture or print.

One night, being at a public house in company, he would needs cook a plate of meat with his own hand, and holding it over the chafing dish, happened to burn a hole in the plate, upon which the landlord told him he expected to be paid for it. "Why, yes," said Sir William, "I think it just, but then I will have the plate," and accordingly when the company broke up took it away with him. When he went to Turkey, his mother gave him a parcel of books, no doubt the bible was one of them; but when he returned, he left them all behind, as having, as he says, no use for them. His discourse is very profane.

They told a story of the famous Sir Jo. Cutler, another very rich citizen, who travelling the road in very cold weather, when he came to the inn ordered the hostler to stuff his boots with straw and bring them up to his room, which being done, he next morning pulled out the straw and by the help of the rush light, set fire to it, whereby he saved the expense of a faggot. He kept a coach and horse, and would ride in it to buy at the market hay by the truss, and sending it home in his chariot, return on foot.

Old Guy, the bookseller, founder of the hospital that goes by his name, was so covetous that he snipt off the margents of the newspapers he sent to gentlemen in the country and carefully thrust them into a sack, which in a year's time, being full, he sold for 30 shillings.

Dr. Mead, who visited him in his sickness, found him in a wet room with a pitiful fire laid between a couple of bricks.

This day, Mr. John Temple, a son to Sir John Temple, of Ireland, and brother to the Lord Viscount Palmerston, who married the daughter of Mr. Temple who in King William's reign drowned himself under London Bridge, told me that in excuse of that fact, his family said he had a tetter on his hand which struck in and was thought to have disordered his senses. He was son to the famous Sir William Temple and a man of fine parts and active temper and had been a captain in King James' army, from whence he would have deserted to the Prince of Orange when he invaded England, but his father would not permit it, believing it might bring trouble on himself who was known to have had intimacies with the Prince when Ambassador in Holland.

Mr. Temple, who missed of preferment in the army when the Prince of Orange was made King, a thing he was most passionate for, and instead thereof made Secretary-at-War, had an audience of his Majesty, wherein he desired to quit his post, alleging he was not fit for it, on which the king told him "Young man, you are a fool in offering what you do: you have clerks under you and in a little time will know your business, I will have you continue." Accordingly, he acquiesced. Some time after, the king being willing to reduce Ireland without bloodshed, employed Major General Hambleton, at the recommendation of Mr. Temple, to go over thither and persuade the Earl of Tyrconnel,

then Lord Lieutenant of that kingdom, to resign and remain peaceable, but Hambleton, instead of doing the service he had promised, pushed the Earl to defend that kingdom for King James, which disappointment Mr. Temple took much to heart, and was thought to be the cause of his drowning himself, not being able to bear the reproach of having recommended such a traitor.

This day, I was informed of a narrow escape the Duke of Cumberland had in the skirmish at Clifton in the county of Cumberland, from whence he drove out a party of the rebels. He had dismounted his dragoons and marched on foot to dislodge the rebels from some walls and hedges where they had posted themselves to make defence, and the midst of action one Captain Hambleton came up with the Duke, and raising his arm to cut him down of a sudden, seeing who he was, stopt short and said, "You are the Duke, I know you, I will not hurt you, but take care of your person, for there is an officer of ours who has a pocket pistol to shoot you if he can get near you." Then suddenly turning off he joined his own corps, and fighting gallantly was wounded and taken prisoner. Afterwards, being brought to the Duke, he told him he was sorry to see him engaged in such bad company, "but I will endeavour to save your life" and ordered him to be carried to York. This Hambleton had two years before in London been a companion of the Duke's in his youthful frolicks, but missing of a post in the army, and being incumbered with debt, took refuge among the Rebels to avoid his creditors, and was made a Captain by the Young Pretender. He is son to that Major General Hambleton was in the Rebellion of 1715.

Saturday, 18 Jan.—Mr. Thos. Carte writ to me one day last week to desire I would pay the first year's subscription to his intended History of England. It was about 6 years ago that he desired me to be a subscriber, and with much importunity he obtained of me to set down my name in his roll, but I would not write the sum, telling him I would advise with myself about it, and I persisted in it when, to magnify the expectation the world had of his book, he told me that the late Bishop of Worcester promised twenty pound a year till it was finished, by which I found that Mr. Carte expected the like from me. He is a determined Jacobite and fled twice from justice for being concerned in rebellious practices, but by the lenity of the Government was allowed to return home without prosecution: wherefore, there is reason to believe that his history will be wrote to support the doctrine of indefeasible hereditary right, in order serve the Pretender. This day, I wrote to him, that so many years had past since he first proposed a subscription, that neither my health nor the years of my age permitted me to hope to live till his book came out, and therefore desired to be excused from subscribing.

It is said this day, that General Oglethorpe incurred the displeasure of the Duke of Cumberland, when in the North, for not obeying orders, which were to march with 500 horse and attack the rebels, if strong enough, otherwise to march forward and post himself behind them to hinder their return to Scotland, while the Duke advanced forward, by which they would be enclosed and forced to fight him: but Oglethorpe, when got up to them, finding them too strong to be encountered, instead of pursuing his orders to pass them by and get behind them, retreated back. Upon which, the Duke told

1745–6

him he had let the rebels escape, to which reproach he resolutely answered, "Sir, I have not." Since the Duke's arrival, he has caused the General to be struck off the staff, and a letter to be wrote to him to re-consider his conduct, so, 'tis believed, he will be tried by a court martial. He is an unfortunate man, his vanity and quarrelsomeness rendering him incapable to preserve the friendship of his acquaintance or make new friends, and every mouth is now open against him with a kind of satisfaction.

Sunday 19.—This day came an express from General Hawley, Commander in chief in Scotland, that he fought the rebels on Wednesday last, near Falkirk, who defeated him, and 300 of the King's troops were killed, whereupon he retreated towards Edinburgh. In his letter to Captain Wilson, he wrote thus: "I came up with the rebels and fought them and am beat. Three quarters of my army ran away. I was superior to them in number, and cannot accuse myself of negligence or of being too hasty. Some examples must be made."

Friday 24.—Accordingly, the King has sent orders to decimate the regiments of dragoons of Col. Hambleton, and that which was late Col. Gardiner's, who cowardly at the first fire turned their horses and broke our foot of the 2nd line, which recovered not their disorder. The behaviour of these dragoons was the same at the battle of Preston Pans where Sir John Cope was defeated. On the other hand, General Husk, who commanded the right wing, beat the rebels back a mile, and speedily returning to cover the retreat of our main body and left wing, saved a total rout. He had like to be slain in this action, for a rebel officer, putting on a red coat, mixt himself with ours as if he was one of them, and being come the General, drew a pistol to shoot him, but Brigadier Cholmley was as near the General, struck up his pistol in the air, where it went off and the daring officer was secured. We lost in this action, Sir Robert Monro, Lieut. Col., Lieut.-Col. Whitney, Lieut.-Col. Bagger and Lieut.-Col. Jordan, with 7 captains. The stormy weather of rain and hail, which was full in our men's faces, had so wet their powder, that General Hawley writes, he believes not one gun in five fired, and when he returned to Falkirk calling for powder from the train, none was to be found, for Captain Cunningham, who was commander of it, ran away to Edinburgh and left no powder in the barrels. For this treachery, when General Hawley returned to Edinburgh, he had him seized, and would have shot him, had he not, the night before it was to be done, with a penknife cut the arteries of his arm and bled to death.

'Tis said the Duke of Cumberland will post away for Scotland on Wednesday next.

1745-6. Feb., Mon. 4.—'Tis supposed that the Duke of Cumberland is long before this at Edinburgh, and it is reported that the Young Pretender sent him a message that he would meet him in the field, either on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, to fight for the two kingdoms. All braggadocio. The Jacobites, who are fond of spreading such lies, add that he sent the same message to General Hawley, offering to fight him with an equal number of men.

This day, after a long confinement by a cold and cough, I ventured out to visit my brother Percival, who is still in the same ill way.

And my wife went to Charlton to visit my daughter Rawdon, who has

been long ill in pain by the stoppage of a stone in its passage, as Dr. Newington, of Greenwich, thinks.

Wednesday 5th.—This day at noon, came an express from the Duke of Cumberland to the Duke of Newcastle, dated from Falkirk the 1st instant, that on his approach with the King's army to Stirling the rebels had broke up the siege and precipitately passed the Frith, after blowing up their magazine and spiking their cannon. Other advices say that the rebels are dispersed, several of the chiefs being gone home with their men, having obtained pardons of their rebellion, by the advice of the Duke of Arguile.

Sunday 9.—This day an express came from the Duke of Cumberland that the rebels in Scotland were dispersed, had fled from Perth and were gone, one part to Lochaber in the west, and another part northward to Aberdeen: 'tis supposed, to seek to escape out of the kingdom.

Monday 10.—The Duke of Arguile told me that this day the Scots' post, which should have come in yesterday, came in, with advice that 6 horsemen were seen to go on board the "Hazard" sloop at Montrose, which immediately sailed northward: he supposes, for Sweden, with probably the Young Pretender on board, it being for him to sail north about Scotland, or to sail southward for France, for fear of falling into our cruisers of Admiral Byng's squadron.

We heard this day of a great change at Court made yesterday, the Duke of Newcastle, his brother Henry Pelham, the Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Bedford, Duke of Grafton, Lord Gower, Mr. Winnington, Lord Harrington and Mr. Fox having laid down their posts, as, 'tis said, the Duke of Dorset, the Lord Chancellor and Lord Chesterfield will do, and that the Attorney General is to be turned out.

And that in their places are to be promoted, Lord Granvile, Secretary of State, the Earl of Bath, Secretary of State, Sir John Barnard, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Sandys at the head of the Admiralty. How the other vacancies are to be filled I know not, but they talk of the Duke of Bolton and Lord Bathurst, the Earl of Winchelsea, the Earl of Carlisle, and Duke of Montrose to be taken in. The reason those Lords gave the King for surrendering is, that they have no interest with his Majesty to prefer persons, without which 'tis impossible to keep the members of the House of Commons tight, and that by his hearkening in private to the Lord Granvile's councils, their measures for service are rendered ineffectual.

'Tis said also, that my Lord Chief Justice Wills is to be made Lord Chancellor, Mr. Murray Lord Chief Justice, and Mr. Hume Cammell Attorney General. The Earl of Bath has undertaken for the House of Commons, but he may chance to reckon without his host, and 'tis supposed this change will not last long.

A further reason has been given me why the Lords and gentlemen above mentioned have resigned: it seems the King produced to some of them a plan for carrying on the war in Flanders, which they perceiving to have been given him by the Lord Granvile, took dudgeon at and objected to, whereupon he told them, he must then find such as would carry it on, so they resolved to resign and in so great a body, that 'tis to be feared the public affairs will with great difficulty be carried on, the Parliament not having yet given the annual supplies,

1745–6

and most of the members displeased at Lord Granvile's great credit with the King.

Wednesday 12.—By a sudden turn, things at Court are returned to their former state for this day Lord Granvile waited on the King and delivered up the seals. His Majesty could find no proper subject that would serve in place with that Lord; on the contrary, so many crowded to make a surrender of theirs and spoke so freely to the King of the mischiefs that would ensue from employing Lord Granvile, that his Majesty sent for Mr. Winnington, who being in the same sentiments with the rest, and proffering to lay down his profitable post of Paymaster General of the Army, was sent to the House of Commons, to whisper something to Mr. Henry Pelham (it is supposed to tell him that Lord Granvile should resign the seals) whereupon the news was immediately noised about the House, and Lord Granvile accordingly did resign. When it was known that Mr. Henry Pelham had given up his place, 192 members went to his levée to compliment him, and the City of London determined to advance no money, crying out, "If no Pelham, no money."

Wednesday 19.—Yesterday the Duke of Bolton and Lord Berkeley of Stratton felt the ill effects of their attachment to the Earl of Granvile, the first being turned out of his government of the Isle of Wight and the other from Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, by the desire of the Duke of Newcastle and his brother Mr. Henry Pelham, and 'tis said, they will procure the Earl of Bath to be turned out of the Privy Council, he being the great promoter of the Earl of Granvile's re-admission by undertaking to his Majesty for the House of Commons that they should raise the necessary sums for executing his Lordship's schemes, which the House would not have done, nor would the City lend the money they offered to do.

This day the Committee of Supply granted 4,000*l.* to support the Colony of Georgia in its civil concerns for two years, which Mr. Prows moved for and Mr. Hooper seconded, nobody opposing.

Thursday 20.—This morning my daughter, Lady Percival, was delivered of a girl.

March, Friday 7.—I went to a General Meeting of the Chelsea Waterworks.

Monday 10—This day, the House of Commons debated the scheme of Mr. Henry Pelham for raising the greater part of the supplies of this year, which was carried by above 100 majority, though not so cheap for the nation as another scheme offered by Sir John Barnard, but it was not sure that the moneyed men of the city, who were to support this last, were able to raise the money proposed; whereas those who engaged with Mr. Pelham were sure men. On this occasion, the members who serve the Prince of Wales, all but Mr. Bainton Rolf, voted against Mr. Pelham's scheme, and the Prince immediately turned Mr. Bainton out of his service; the Earl of Bath's friends voted against the Court or Ministers' scheme, but the Earl of Granvile's friends voted for it, for he considered the consequence of being secure of the supply, and therein pleased the King.

Thursday 13.—I went to Court. In the evening my daughter Percival's girl was christened by Dr. Barecroft, preacher at the Charter House, to whom I stood godfather, and the Countess Dowager of

Salisbury and Countess of Oxford, godmothers. She was represented by Lady Margaret Cecyl.

April 1746. Tuesday 8.—This day I was taken with a sudden vomiting which left me in a very weak state of my limbs for walking. The things that stayed with me best were rice, milk, and salop. At length I took a vomit of epicuana, which gradually restored my appetite, for I discharged a great deal of "fleam." I am advised to go to Bath.

Monday, 5 May.—I set out for Bath with my son and daughter Percival, and on the road was seized by the gout.

6. Dined at Slow, 21 miles 1 rood. Lay at Reading, the New Inn, a very good 39 miles 7 rood.

7. Dined next day at Hungerford, 65 miles 6 roods. Lay at Marlborough, the Angel, a bad inn, 76 miles 1 rood.

8. Dined at Corsham, 100 miles 1 rood.

Lay at Bath, the further corner house on the new parade, a mighty good lodging.

In this month died my agent, Will Taylor, Esq.

June, 1746.—This day died my dear daughter, Helena Rawdon, at the Hotwell, near Bristol, of the consumption.

Wednesday 25.—We returned from Bath to Charlton.

Friday, 27 June, 1746.—My son came to Charlton, and I gave him Mr. Taylor's and Mr. Purcell's joint bond to me for their faithful agency to my estate, and the lease renewable for ever we made to Mr. Taylor, to get copies of both made to send to Ri. Purcell.

Aug. 13.—I sent to Mr. Richard Purcell my deputation to make him my agent, as also I sent him his bond to sign for giving me 5,000*l.* security to act faithfully.

Friday 15.—Arthur Annesley, Esq., son to Francis, and Mr. Tho. Barsham dined with me and I paid Mr. Annesley 875*l.* interest I owed to his father to 9 April last. He had taken out a writ of lunacy against his father.

Wednesday 27.—This day my niece Dering gave me a general discharge of the exeeution of my trust witnessed by my servants, Geo. Lewis and Geo. Miller.

Wednesday, 8 Oet.—This day we returned to London for the winter.

Saturday 11.—This day I sent 3,000*l.* to pay off Bishop Berkeley's mortgage on my estate.

Thursday 23.—This day Dr. Clayton, Bishop of Clogher, his lady and Mrs. Donnelan, her sister, with Mrs. Brown, a niece of the Bishop's, and the Bishop of Oxford dined with me. When the ladies left us we three fell into conversation of the charitableness of the Chureh of England, which, said the Bishops, lays no obligation on sectaries to come up to her rights, particularly, the Anabaptists may defer the baptism of their children till grown up, if they please, and yet come to our saeraments, and the Church has been ready to agree with the other dissenters, but they have taken up a prineiple that prevents a unison, for they hold it sinful to comply with established forms of religion.

We talked of our liturgy, and I exprest my wish that some things were altered in it, as particularly, praying so often for our kings, which they allowed might be better let alone, but how could any alteration

1746

be made since by Act of Parliament the publick prayers are settled to stand in the manner they do ? I replied that religion is so little regarded nowadays, that I believed if the Parliament were applied to to give way to the Convocation to review the liturgy, the King consenting, they would pass a law to that purpose, as being very little concerned what should be done with our prayers. But they answered that parties run so high, that one side or other would oppose it, in order to get the people on their side, who generally speaking like no alterations. That this consideration occasioned the design of a comprehension of dissenters in King William's reign to be let fall, lest the Jacobite and nonjuring party should increase by pretending that they were the only persons who adhered to the true Church of England.

I objected to the length of our prayers, by tacking together three services that were originally designed for different days, or different hours and assemblies. They owned it made the service too long, and in cold weather kept sundry persons from going to church, where the damp and chillness of frost inconvenience their health. They both agreed that the public exercise of devotion should last no longer than while the major part of the people present can be supposed to remain fervent in their prayers and give their attention.

To return to baptism, they said there was as much reason to baptize children among Christians as the Jews had to baptize the children of their proselytes, which was their practice, and that when our Saviour commanded his disciples to baptize, they must have understood him according to the practice of their times.

Thursday, 20 Nov.—This month I remitted 3,000*l.* Irish to Dublin to pay off Bishop Berkeley's mortgage money.

This month I was informed that Lord Buttefant, eldest son of the Earl of Barrimore, is confined in Newgate for debt, where he comforts himself with a whore that entered with him, and says, he finds himself so happy there that he does not wish to come out.

But Sir Robert Clifton who was also imprisoned for debt, I see abroad again. He married the daughter of the Lady Lomb, and as the report goes, separated himself from her to lie with the mother freely. This unworthy old lady is as extravagant as he is, and both contributed to beggar each other. He has taken home his wife again, so that 'tis to be hoped he repents himself of his errors.

Saturday 22.—I went to St. James' Vestry, and afterwards to Kensington to visit my Lady Salisbury.

Monday 28 (*sic*).—I received from Ireland, the assignment from Bishop Berkeley of my mortgage of lands to him in Ireland; the assignment is made to my niece Dering for 2,700*l.* which she paid him, 29 Oct. last.

I met the Committee of Correspondence at my Lord Shaftsbury's.

1747

Jan., 1746-7. Thursday 29, 1747.—This day is my grandson John Percival's birthday, on which he is 9 years old.

March, 1746-7. Wednesday 18.—This day ended the trial of Simon Fraser, Lord Lovatt, for high treason in the late quelled rebellion and 117 peers declared him guilty; all were unanimous.

Thursday 19.—This day the Lord High Steward passed sentence upon him.

This being the Anniversary day of Georgia Trustees, I dined at the Horn Tavern with them.

May, 1747.—This month appeared two highly commended tracts in defence of revealed religion, written by two notorious unbelievers who were of a club who associated themselves this year and went to Stow, in Buckinghamshire, the seat of Lord Cobham, there to examine critically the scriptures at their leisure, and put together all the contradictions and impossibilities they fancied they should find in order to hurt Christianity the more, but behold, the result was that the two men I speak of returned convinced of errors and resolved to do their best to undeceive others. The first is Gilbert West, Esq., son of Dr. West, who married a sister of this Lord Cobham. This Mr. West, his nephew, is esteemed an exceeding good scholar; his book is entitled "Observations on the History and Evidences of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ." The other is George Lyttleton, Esq., son of Sir Tho. Lyttleton, Bt., of Worcestershire. His book is entitled, "Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul." He is likewise a very ingenious man, and was author of "The Persian Letters," which pleased the town so much a few years ago.

Saturday 30.—I went at Cousin Edward Le Grand's desire to see the opening of my cousin Mary Dering's scriptore (who died a few days ago at Bath) in search of her will, which being found he sealed up, but being left executor, he conveyed the scriptore to his own house. She has left to his mother 500*l.* and sundry other legacies.

Monday, 20 July, 1747.—This day I went with my wife and niece Dering to Tunbridge Wells, my wife being advised by Dr. Wilmot to use those waters for the recovery of her stomach and spirits.

Friday, 30 Aug (*sic.*)—We returned from Tunbridge to Charlton and found no good from the waters.

With this entry the diary ends abruptly. Lord Egmont died on May 1st, 1748.

On the last page of the volume occur the following memoranda :

George Evans, Esq., at Laxton, near Stamford, Northamptonshire. (*Capt. Tailfer at the "Angel and Bible," the corner of White's Alley, Chancery Lane).

Mr. Wotton, Attorney, in Bedford Street, Covernt Garden. Capt. Tailfer, at Mr. Read's, the sign of "Sir Walter Raleigh's Head," near the Watch house, Chancery Lane.

Mr. Whaley, at Norton, near Galby, by the Harborow Bag, Leicestershire.

Mr. Keys, collector of the King's ground rent in Palmall, lives in King's Street, by Monsr. Foubert.

Mr. Tho. Beaeh, his ehambers under Counsellor Annesley's.

The post for France goes Thursday and Mondays from London and there is a penny to be paid.

Dr. Mortimer, Secretary to the Royal Society, in Dartmouth Street, Westminster.

Mr. William Smith, Attorney, in Carey Street, eorner of Sheer Lane.

N.B.—Old 4 per cent. annuities are transferred on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Mr. Wheatley, at the "Three Black Lions," a man's mereer, the corner of Norfolk Street.

Robert Graham, Esq., and Lady Londonderry, at Southamborrow, near Odam, Hampshire.

Tho. Worsley, Esq., at Hovington, near Malton, Yorkshire.

On Friday the annuities, 3 per eent., of the year 1726 are transferred.

Jo. Lidgbyrd, Esq., Justice of the Peace at Greenwieh.

Mr. Cox eame to read prayers, Sunday, 13 Oet., 1745.

On Monday the 14th Oct., 1745, I acquainted Mr. Lamb by letter that my nieee Dering would be of age that day sennit, and desired the Earl of Salisbury would take notiee that I demanded the 2,500*l.* he owes.

Mr. Benjamin Martin lives in Bond Street, near the ———tavern.

---

* This entry was subsequently erased.

APPENDIX I

(B.M. Add. MSS., 17,720)

[This manuscript, now in modern binding, was acquired by the Trustees of the British Museum by purchase from Thomas Rodd, bookseller, in March, 1849. It is evidently one of a series of quarto manuscript books prior in date to the folio series among Lord Egmont's MSS., of which the main part of this and the whole of the two previous volumes consist. Attention was called to it by a letter which appeared in *The Times Literary Supplement* of 18 August, 1921, from Dr. W. H. Grattan Flood.—Ed.]

Diary.—From 1 Jan., 1728–9 to 6 Feb., 1728–9.*

Wednesday, 1 Jan., 1728-9 —I begin this year, in tolerable health, as is that of my family, blessed be God, only the habit of the cholick is still upon my wife, who now has a regular course of taking lodanum, three pills every day to keep the pain under which amounts to the value of about 45 drops.

2 Jan., Thursday —To-day Sir James Taubin and Counsellor Forster came to dine with me and return'd at night. I had writ to the latter for his opinion relating to Dr. Moore's request made me, as may be seen in the last year's journal, viz., that I would draw from the bond he gave the Trustees of his children in Ireland for 900*l.* of the principal money. To-day he brought me his opinion agreeing to Counsellor Annesley's opinion on the same subject. I had put my question whether that act of the Trustees in Ireland was not a breach of trust in these words, " A.B. had a legacy left to his children by their grandfather, who settled it on Trustees out of the power of A.B. his son. Some of the Trustees being applied to by A.B. lent him part of the legacy money upon his bond.

Qy. could they lawfully do it, and was it a breach of trust or not?

I am of opinion that the Trustees could not lawfully take such bond, not being a sufficient and proper security; and that it is a breach of trust which will make them liable to pay the money themselves if there should be any deficiency.

Saml. Forster."

Thus I am justified in not consenting to Dr. Moore's unreasonable request: and was not wrong in answering his last letter, that I would decline the trust.

* The spelling has been modernised except in the names.

Before and at dinner the company discoursed of the Ostend Company, Sir James Taubin who had been several years captain of a ship in the East India company's service, said that if it had not been for the avarice of some particular assistants of the India company, there had been none set up at Ostend; that at the time that design was forming, the Emperor found himself much pressed by the interest of 8 per cent due for the money lent on the Silesia loan, and he then offered, if the creditors would take 6 per cent. instead of 8, he would not erect that company. Sir Gilbert Heathcote and the rest who had advanced that money, could not digest taking 6 p. cent. after tasting the sweet of 8, and refused to abate, which determined the Emperor to go on with that design which ever since gave us so much trouble, and still continues to do, and is like to bring all Europe into a war. For tho' the Emperor is since brought into a peaceful temper, yet Spain had laid hold of the opportunity of our variance to strike in with him and resume their claim in Gibraltar, and is now arming as if they intend for war as soon as their galleons with their riches arrive in Europe and enable them.

At the time we were at the highest pitch of variance with the Emperor, which was in the reign of his late Majesty, his Majesty signified in his speech to Parliament that in the treaty between the Emperor and King of Spain, there was a secret article that the Emperor should concur to settle the Pretender here. The Emperor, when he heard it, openly denied it, and sent a sharp remonstrance to the Count ———, his ambassador at our Court, with orders to deliver it with his own hands to the our King (*sic*), but at the same time caused it to be printed and given to the leading men of both Houses of Parliament and of the City, as distrusting that the King would not acquaint his people with the contents, which in substance was that it was false that he ever agreed to any such article. The Ambassador, judging that if he acquainted the Ministry, Lord Townsend, etc. with his orders, that they would not permit him to have an audience, put on a gay countenance, and told them he had something to deliver to the King that was for the service of our nation. This gained him an audience, but when the King read the memorial it put him into such a passion that he laid his hand on his sword, but reason came instantly to his aid, and he only dismissed the ambassador with some sharp expressions. It was taken very ill that the Emperor should in this manner appeal as it were to the people against their King, but in some time the sharpness on both sides abated, and matters were so far reconciled, that last May a treaty was concluded by which our East India company were at liberty to take any Ostend ships they should find going to the Indies or China. In persuance of which the company have added 40 men to each ship of their own and given proper directions.

We talked of the King of Prussia's unsteady behaviour, and of his barbarously caning an officer at the head of his regiment; the story is well known. The Officer loosing all command of himself at the disgrace, drew his pistol and pointing it at his head, cry'd—"*A vous, mais vous êtes mon Roy*," then firing his pistol in the air, he immediately took the other and shot himself dead on the spot. Mr. Foster said an English Colonel exprest his resentment on a like occasion much better than by killing himself. King William in one of his passages

1728-9.

to Holland was attended on by this Colonel, and being out of humour, kicked the Colonel's shins. The Colonel immediately fell a kicking a seaman that was near. The King ask'd him what he meant by it, "Sir," he replied, "I kick where I dare do it"; which was telling the King that he would not have kicked as good a man as himself. But every man knows the superlative courage of that great Prince, and that the officer only said this to procure such satisfaction for the affront as he was capable of giving himself.

Mr. Forster advised me that in order to get Edward Russel's liberty, who has lain so long in jail for sentence to transportation on account of running goods of which he stands convicted, that Mr. Medcalf, Solicitor of the Customs, has promised the Commissioner will not oppose my procuring it: so that the method will be to speak to Mr. Jessop, secretary of the Treasury, to write to the Attorney General, Sir Philip York, that it is the Treasury's intention Russel should be let out and therefore that he should not oppose it when moved for in court, upon which Mr. Forster will make a motion for his liberty and the judges will not oppose it. The Comissioners of the Customs are contented to take Russel's own bond for not running goods again.

This day brother Parker went down to Arwarton, and I received a letter from him that he had writ to several of our friends to prepare a petition to the Court of King's Bench for a mandamus to go to a new election. I writ him word that I had already writ that they should petition him and me against the Freemen's design to get the charter broken and desire us to prevent it, and that such a petition would show that the corporation are not desirous to part with their charter.

1728-9, Friday, 3 Jan.—To-day Parson Curtis sent me privately a copy of the Freemen's petition to Dr. Frederick to dissolve the charter that they may have a right to vote in elections. He writ me that it was sent to Mr. Heath, and signed by 70 hands, and that Mr. Leathes was designed to back it and Sir Will. Tompson to concern himself in it. The two former were at Harwich and made interest last election to be chose. 'Tis absurdly worded and every way ridiculous. However I writ to Br. Dering that the Prince might be told I was coming to town and desired I might have an audience with him on that head.

4, Saturday.—I had a letter from Br. Dering that Col. Schutz (who as Privy Purse and 3rd Gentleman of the Bedchamber) has the charge of delivering petitions to the Prince, had been informed by him of the design to petition his R. Highness to move the King to break our Harwich charter, and Col. Schutz undertook the Prince should answer that he did not concern himself in those matters. My brother writ me also that the Princess Royal asked when I came to town, and expressed concern that I had again the ague, also that Capt. Demaresque, of Harwich, had a sloop given him by the Admiralty, and his packet boat conferred on his mate: Demaresque is now no longer under the influence of Philipson and 'tis to be seen if he will vote no longer under his direction. Cornwallis and Page writ me that Mr. Baker desired the Corporation to meet to communicate my letter to them, wherein I advised their petitioning my brother and me to oppose the Freemen's petition.

The British Journal of this day, or *Censor*, pretended to be writ by one Roger Manby, Esq., but published by a writer for Sir Robert Walpole, and supposed to be dictated by him on extraordinary

occasions, contains a clear succinct account of the grounds of the present disagreement among princes of Europe, and deserves to be kept and read more than once.

5, Sunday.—I read two sermons of Dr. Donne's (who was Dean of St. Paul's) upon the text 1 Cor., 15, 29. "Else what shall do that are baptized from the dead?" etc., which deserves to read more than once. He shews the several ways of explaining that difficult verse, and in the former one argues very learned against purgatory.

Monday, 6 Jan., 1728-9.—We returned to town for the winter and dined with Br. Dering. The Prince exceeding gracious to him. At night John Smith, one of the late elected burgesses of Harwich, a fisherman, came to see me with a friend of his acquaintance. I look on those of the corporation who come to see me as persons who desire to be thought my friends. He gave me his hand and promised he would be for my interest. He had not seen the petition of the Freemen of Harwich. I told him it called the members of the corporation a parcel of beggarly and ignorant fellows, and that they were only the considerable and discreet part of the town. He said, Philipson he knew very well, and served formerly in the packets; that he put him to the loss of a voyage which was above 30*l.* because being set up he had not qualified within the line required by law, and Philipson threatened him that if he acted he would forfeit 500*l.*, so he stayed in the town to communicate, and then was sworn in, 22 agst. 2. He said, Richard Philipps is my hearty friend, and I find he is intimate with Clements and Page. He said our friends will stick close together.

Tuesday, 7 Jan.—To-day I went to the Court; the Prince asked after my late illness, what place I served for, and after brother Parker. Brother Percival and Dering dined with us and Dr. Couraye. In the evening young Botmar, Mrs. Schutz, and Mr. Donellan and daughter came to see us. All agreed never to have felt so very cold a day, so great, that I acquainted the Prince the small birds dropt down dead in our garden at Charlton, which is true. At Court, I saw Brigadier St. Hipolite, that worthy old acquaintance of mine since my travels at Turin. He told me I was the only one would take notice of him here of all the English that passed through Turin when he was there: which I was sorry to hear, for he was extremely serviceable and obliging to all, and deserved a better return, having been commandant of the citadel of Turin when besieged by the French the year before my arrival, and there behaved himself so as to be a favourite of the Duke, tho' a Protestant.

This morning I had a letter from my Deputy Recorder, that Philipson, taking advantage of my desiring a petition from the Corporation of Harwich to oppose the Freemen's petition lately mentioned, had artfully prevailed on the members to sign one of his drawing up, which rather confirmed the Freemen's petition than discouraged it, but he writes that on Monday following he would go to Harwich and get them to sign a petition after a better form according to the heads I had sent the Corporation. I writ this account to Br. Parker.

Wednesday, 8.—I went to Mr. Scroop at the Treasury to remind him of Edwd. Russel's affairs; he desired me to tell Counsellor Foster to let him know what he should write to the Attorney General upon it, and he would do it. He promised to dine with me Saturday next. I had letters from Br. Parker, Cornwallis and Richard Philipps.

1728-9

Thursday, 9.—I visited Horace Walpole and his Lady whom I invited to dine with me next Tuesday. I went to Counsellor Annesley and Counsellor Forster, upon the Harwich affair. The same night I writ to Br. Parker that attested copy of clauses in our charter relating to the present dispute would be sufficient without producing the charter itself, and that the affidavit to be made in court touching the want of a mayer should run, that Lucas refused being sworn in because he had not qualified by taking the Sacrament in time. I also writ to Richard Philips that I could not serve his brother Samuel in recommending him to be mate to Capt. Fuller because of our variance with the Post Office, who must be applied to on that account. I heard this night that Mr. Burton to whose daughter Mr. Philipson married his son, is dead. He was Commissioner of the Navy, to which he rose from a clerk, and being a man in the interest of the Government was a main support of Philipson.

When with Mr. Annesley he acquainted me that he had been informed that my Lady Rook had said he gave his opinion formerly mentioned that the Irish Trustees were guilty of a breach of trust to Dr. Moore her husband, because he put in for the rich living of Wiggan at the same time that young Annesley made interest for it: but his father protested to me that he did not so much as know that Dr. Moore had an aim to it. He told me, morever, that the Dr. injured himself extremely by his violent passions, and has lost the succession to his nephew's estate, the present E. of Drogheda, who reccived a letter from the Dr. that he was an ignorant boy and ought not to be trusted with so large an estate, but should settle it out of his power immediately in case he should have no children, according to the desire of his late brother expressed in his will. This Lord was so incensed at it, that knowing his brother's desire was no obligation in law, he immediately made his will, and has given it to Dr. Moore's children, passing by his uncle, and in case of their death and failure of issue, upon the younger brother of the doctor.

The Prince was last night to see a new play of Cibber, which being damn'd the first night, he prevailed that the Prince should come to it in hopes his presence would save it: but the audience without any regard to who was there made such a scandalous noisc of hissing, talking and cat-calling, that for two acts not a word could be heard. The Prince went unwillingly and came away very much dissatisfied.

Friday, 10th Jan.—I went to all the Levées, and at night for the first time to the night drawing room of the Princesses. None spoke to me at any of the courts but Princess Amelia. My br. Dering thought ill offices had been done me by some who knew I had twice received audiences of the Queen to recommend him to be about the Prince; and nothing is more likely, for ministers can't endure that any should have access to their Princes but thro' their canal, or owe their places but to their application, because they think it dangerous to have persons about their master who are not seriously attached to themselves. Lady Rook and Dr. Couraye dined with me. She said not a word of the Trustee affair. In the evening came in Sir Ed. Knatchbull; who I learn has lately been to see his sister Rook for the first time these many years. She told him she hoped, now he found the way, she hoped he would come often: he said he would, but it should be while Dr. Moore was not in town, for he would never see him. 'Tis a strange

thing that neither the Dr.'s father would leave him any thing nor his mother the Countess who died last year and had much to give, neither his own brother visit him, nor his nephews put him in the succession to their estate.

At night, I received a letter from my deputy Recorder that he had taken proper measures for the *mandamus*, and got an affidavit, and that he would be in town the 22 inst. at farthest. He enclosed to me a better petition (if I may call it so) to my brother Parker and me to oppose the Freemen's petition, than what he writ me before, for it makes us great compliments, expressing that they could not shew their loyalty to the government better than by chusing us their representatives. Philipson, Dean and Bickerton were in the hall with the rest but refused to sign it, and Rudland, Cole, with old Capt. Wimple, refused to meet: Oliver and Jennings, young Lucas and Cockerill were absent. The remaining 22 signed.

The following table shows how the matter went, as likewise the present state of the corporation with respect to our interest there.

Present and Signed.	Out of Town.	In town, but would not meet their brethren on this occasion.	Present, but would not sign.
1. Giles Baker, Ald., D.	1. Jo. Jennings, E, or at least D.	1. Cole, Alderman, E.	1. Bickerton, clerk to the agent Philipson, E.
2. Walter Batten, D.	2. Young, Capt. Lucy, master of a packet.	2. Rudland, Alderman, E.	2. Dean, E.
3. Cyprian Bridge, my brother Parker's tenant.	3. Jo. Oliver, E.	3. Old Capt. Wimple, E, C. Alderman.	3. The Agent Philipson, E.
4. Jo. Coleman, Tide surveyor.	4. Cockerill, brother-in-law to Baker, E.		
5. Phil. Cornwallis, Ald., our kinsman.		3.	3
6. James Clements.	4		
7. Jo. Demaresque, Capt. of a packet signed by attorney.	E. Signifies declared enemies.		
8. Davis (Griffith), Land Surveyor.	D. Doubtful.		
9. Will Godfrey, gunner of Languard Fort.			
10. Old Capt. Lucas, Alderman.			
11. J. Newell, my brother Parker's tenant.			
12. Tho. Osburn, Alderman, depends on the Post Office.			
13. Rob. Page.			
14. Tho. Peck, Postmaster.			
15. J. Philips, Capt., of the Custom House Sloop.			
16. Will. Philips.			
17. Rich. Philips.			
18. Will. Richman, D.			
19. Cha. Rayner, D.			
20. H. Stevens, Capt. of Packets, E.			
21. Jo. Smith.			
22. Young Wimple, Capt. of the Packets, E.			
22			

1728-9

Saturday, 11th Jan.—Cousin Southwell, Mr. Scroop, Secretary to the Treasury, Sir Jo. Evelyn, Mr. Walker, both Commissioners of the Customs, together with br. Dering, dined with me.

Mr. Bearcroft writ me to speak Col. Schutz to get him made chaplain to the Prince. I spoke to Aug. Schutz, the Colonel not being in town; he said his brother had already given his list in amongst which were two relations of his wife's: that the Prince said he could do nothing without the Queen, that he gave her the list and she bid him not promise any, for the top nobility would be applying for the friends and must be obliged. I writ Mr. Bearcroft word of it, and advised his applying by the Governours of the Charter house as a proper way, he being chaplain there. I was this morning to see Marquis la Forêt and Cousin Will. Finch, the latter not at home. The former gave me a long account of the Prince's journey to England, their likelihood of being lost on a marsh, which being covered with snow, was taken for plain ground, but proved to be water and ice, which broke with the first voiture that led the way. Their chance of falling from a dyke in Holland into one of the canals, their going from Helversluice in a small boat, thro' the ice to reach the Packet boat, etc. He said he complained to the King of Philipson, who having discovered the Prince was landed sent immediately an express of it to his friends in London, which defeated a pleasure the Prince had conceived to surprise the King with his sight even before he could know he was landed. When La Forêt saw that, he sent an express immediately to Baron Hattoff, but the express, instead of obeying his discretion, left the letter at the Post Office.

I find Walker has no opinion of Philipson who he told me was an ordinary seaman in the packets at the siege of Namur, and turned out for idleness, but afterwards got in and rose to be mate from whence he got a boat, that he was an insolent fellow, etc.

Sunday 12.—Service at home. Then went to Court, during which time Sir Tho. Hanmer came to see me. Lord Mountjoy and my Lady his mother dined with us, and Br. Dering. Mr. Woolley came to desire I would get the D. of Somerset spoke to for his interest as a Govr. of the Charterhouse, that the living of Balsam in Cambridgeshire which belongs to the Charterhouse may be conferred on him.

Monday, 13 Jany., 1728–9.—Went to see Col. Launay who was abroad. He is a favourite of the Prince and I made acquaintance with him on that account.

Auguste Schutz and his lady, Danl. Dering, D. Tessier, Dr. Couraye dined with me. Coll. Schutz came in and I spoke to him in favour of Mr. Bearcroft, he told me I was too late for he had given in his list, but he as a friend advised him to make interest with the Bi. of Bangor, Dr. Sherlock, whose recommendation the Queen would rely on sooner than any one's else. I writ Mr. Bearcroft word of it.

At night br. Parker writ to Danl. Dering, he was got safe from Harwich where he lay a night and entertained: that Lucas will be chose again; that the opposite party look very blank, and that Fuller, the new capt. of the packet, has taken Wickham for his mate, a brother in law of the Philipses, a violent Tory, and declared enemy of my brother's and mine.

Monday, 14.—I did not stir out in the morning. Mr. Walpole and

his Lady and Br. Dering dined with me. They stayed till near seven o'clock. When they went I visited Sister Dering.

Wednesday, 15.—To-day I returned the visits of Br. Percival, Sir Tho. Hanmer, Ld. Lusam, Mr. Bazil, Sir Ed. Knatchbull and Mr. Dawney: called on Sir Gustavus Humes and Lady Rook. My son renewed his learning at Foubert's Academy. Coll. Schutz, his lady, and Mrs. Blackiston his mother, Mr. Bearcroft, Mr. Wolley and br. Dering dined with me. I learn'd that Dr. Sherlock, Bish. of Bangor and almoner to the Pr. of Wales, had given a list of chaplains to the Pr. of Wales: that the Prince said he had no objection but he must acquaint the Queen with it. That the Bishop at the same time had applied on the like account to my Ld. Townsend, who making objections to the persons named in the list, the Bishop in conclusion told him there could be no objection unless that they were men of worth. That 'tis pretty certain none of his nomination will be admitted, they being mostly noted tories, besides that the Queen, tho' she has a good opinion of the Bishop, is wholly governed by the Ministry.

Thursday, 16 Jan.—To-day I went to the Prince's Court. Also to Sir Robert Walpole's. Capt. Demaresque found me out, and thanked me for the part he thought I had in his preferment to a sloop which he says will be worth to him 500*l.* a year, and afterwards a man-of-war. He promised to take Samuel Philips, a brother of Sir Richard Philips, for mate in case the capt. of the sloop before him takes with him his mate. He told me Battney, our deserter, is made mate to the new packet Capt., Mr. Fuller, and that Philipson writ up to the Post Master General to recommend him. He said that not above 20 persons signed the Freemen's petition, but they put a great number of hands more without the knowledge of them, and that 6 or 7 intend at the Chelmsford Assizes for Essex to prosecute them for counterfeiting their hands. I writ all this to Br. Parker. Br. Percival, Cos. Fortrey and Miss Middleton dined with us. At night I went to the Crown tavern to hear the musick which the Gentlemen of the King's Chapel have every fortnight there, being an attempt to restore ancient church musick.

Friday, 17.—I went to see Mr. Schutz and Mr. Lumley whom I saw at Tundbridge. Then to Counsellor Annesley upon an answer I am to give to a chancery bill agst. me and others touching the dispute between Crone and Crofts for some acres belonging to their farms which the first demands and the other refuses to give up. Crofts, being served with an ejectment, is the plaintiff. I also went to see Mr. Medcalf in Essex Street, solicitor of the Customs, to commence an acquaintance which may be useful to me with my Harwich folks.

I acquainted both Counsellor Annesley and Counsellor Foster with the passionate words used by Agent Philipson in Court the day that Capt. Lucas refused to be sworn in: namely, that "now, gentlemen, you are without a mayor, a magistrate or constable, and you may go logerheads as soon as you please." They both said he might be prosecuted for them.

Saturday, 18 Jan.—I went to Counsellor Annesley's and declared on my honour the answer I made to Crofts' bill in Chancery, to be all I knew of the matter of the suit depending between him and Crone, and it was sealed up and delivered to Dr. Clayton, one of the Commissioners appointed to receive it.

1728-9

I called Robin Moore and then went to a meeting of the members of the Royal Academy of Musick: where we agreed to prosecute the subscribers who have not yet paid: also to permit Hydeger and Hendle to carry on operas without disturbance for 5 years and to lend them for that time our scenes, machines, clothes, instruments, furniture, etc. It all past off in a great hurry, and there was not above 20 there.

Dr. Couraye dined with me.

I writ to Will. Philips that I could not recommend his brother Samuel Philips to be mate to Capt. Fuller of the packet but obtained a promise from Capt. Demaresque to take him his mate in his new sloop in case the former Capt. carries off his mate, which would be a better thing.

I writ to Counsellor Loyd to consult Serjt. Morley as soon as he comes to town about suing for a mandamus. Writ also to Madame la Merangere at Paris a letter of compliment.

Sunday, 19 Jany.—Went with my family to St. James' Church where Dr. Clark made an excellent sermon against swearing. Went afterwards to court. Dr. Couraye dined with me.

Monday, 20.—The Prince's birthday was kept at St. James', and a great crowd was there, but it was remarked that the guns did not fire. There dined with me, Br. Dering, Coll. Dawnay, Mr. Aug. Schutz, the two Mistress Schutz and Dr. Couraye. In the afternoon came in Mr. Biglierbeck, and we had a sort of ball, unforeseen.

Afterwards my daughter went to court, where she danced, and I went to our weekly concert.

Tuesday, 21.—Dr. Clayton delivered my answer to Crofts' bill in Chancery, sealed up, to Mr. Bindon who goes speedily for Ireland. This Bindon was a broker merchant and afterwards took to practicing the Law. He is a man of plausible behaviour and good sense. We discoursed on several topics that relate to Ireland. One of his notions is that Ireland would flourish more if we permitted the Papists to take leases of lives, and purchase lands, for now we drive them into trade, and almost all the money of the kingdom is in their hands. They are the greatest traders and especially the greatest runners of prohibited goods, to the ruin of the fair traders who are generally Protestants. He said that giving them a lasting property in the land would make them for their interest become good subjects tho' not good Protestants, and separate members of them, especially the more substantial sort, from the rest, that the purchases they made would be by them defended against all ancient claims of Popish proprietors, and so all the Protestant tenures would be supported by the Papists themselves. He said he heard a very intelligent Papist say they would worm the Protestant tenants out of their farms, for they would outbid them, and underlive them. That the great price lately given for land was occasioned by their high proffers, not but that we have in truth more money in the kingdom than 500,000*l.* current cash, which is not a true account tho' generally taken for such. He said the disproportion between the value of Irish silver coin and of Irish gold coin is so great that in a few years Ireland will not have any silver left, for the merchants get 1½ per cent. by paying their balance of trade with England in silver specie, which must necessarily drain that kingdom, and cause a certain stagnation of trade.

This day the Parliament met and Sir Geo. Oxenden moved the address of thanks which he gave the heads of, and Mr. Chetwynd seconded him. Formerly County Gentlemen, for the better appearance, did it, of late years they are Gentlemen of Employment. The Gentlemen who spoke on the Court side were: Sir Geo. Oxenden, Walt. Chetwynd, Sir Edmund Bacon, Mr. Serle, Mr. Tompson, Sir Robert Walpole, Sir John Isles, Ambass. Stanhope, Sir Will. Strickland, Mr. Danvers. Those agst. the Court were: Sir Wilfred Lawson, Capt. Vernon, Mr. Brampton, Mr. Geers, Mr. Oglethorp, Mr. Norris, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Perry, Danl. Poultney, Will. Pulteney, Mr. Shippen, Sir Will. Windham, Mr. Sands, Sir Joseph Jekyl.

There was a debate on those heads of address which held till 7 o'clock, and ended in a division, not upon the heads, but on the wording an additional instruction for the committee who were to prepare the address. The King had not specifically mentioned the care of our trade in his speech, and Mr. Bernard, City Member, urged it was fit the House should in their address promise to support his Majesty in his measures to restore the commerce of the kingdom. But the King had in more general words included his intention to take care of our trade, which being so understood, it was not thought necessary in the heads of our address to be more particular as to our trade than his Majesty had himself exprest. However Sir Robert Walpole said, that he would come into Mr. Bernard's motion with a little alteration, namely, the striking out of the word "restore," and putting "secure" in its place: "for," said he, "'restore implies it is lost, which cannot be said on account of a few ships being taken by the Spaniards." He said he did not see this was at all necessary, the preliminary articles having expressly provided for this matter, and Commissioners being appointed to settle all demands of satisfaction for ships taken on either side, as had been done in 1721, but since the city desired it, he was content in the manner he proposed to make Mr. Bernard's motion part of the address; but whereas after our general assurances to support his Majesty in his measures, this motion was proposed to come in with the words *and therefore*, he said these words *and therefore* ought to be left out, because it restrained the assurances of support we gave his Majesty to that single point of our commerce, which might make Spain think we had less concern for maintaining Gibraltar than we have, and that provided we had restitution of the ships and effects they had taken for 3 years past, we should be easier in the other demands they made upon us.

The debate on leaving out the words *and therefore* was after some time given up: but the House divided on leaving out the word *restore*, and the Tories, who insisted on keeping it in and went out, were 87 against 249. Several sharp things were said in the debate against the Ministry on one hand, and against the libels in *Mists and Fogs* journals and the *Craftsman*. Mr. Will. Pulteney said he could not approve many things in our address which seemed to justify the measures had been taken and pursued, for he thought them entirely wrong, and that we were in a very bad situation both at home and abroad. However he had such duty and regard for the King, that he would have the Address go unanimously and be looked on as words of form that did not bind the House from debating on a proper day to be appointed, on every one of those heads of the Address.

1728-9

Sir Robert Walpole answered that he could not agree the Address was matter purely of form, for we there promised to support his Majesty which he hoped would be done effectually. However, he was far from thinking it ought to tie up gentlemen's hands from debating those matters, that he knew the measures and proceedings taken were so well to be defended, if others would but apprehend them right and could understand them, that if that gentleman did not make good his words of desiring a day to consider them, he would himself call on him to do it. Mr. Shippen, who is always foul mouthed, dropt some resentment against Mr. Pulteney for agreeing to the heads of the Address after declaring he did not approve them, and added that he had often seen desires of appointing days to examine the state of the nation and afterwards the gentlemen who moved them (meaning Pulteney) were strangely softened and nothing came of it. He would not say Mr. Pulteney was now softened, not now, now, said he with an emphasis, which made the House laugh. (It must be noted that a report had been lately, that Pulteney would be sent to the Tower for his *Craftsmen*). He commended Mr. Vernon for remarks he made on the instructions given Admiral Hozier for hindering the flota and galleons from coming out, where he shewed no sea officer could have been consulted in preparing them. He took notice of what the King says of discontents at home and our answer thereto, and concluded our Ministers abroad must be very sorry arguers if a *Craftsman* or weekly journal could have so much influence in the Spanish and Imperial Courts as to render their negotiations ineffectual. Several motions were made, one by Mr Oglethorp to adjourn the debate to to-morrow, it being the ancient manner to take time to consider upon answers to speech from the Throne, and this requiring it more particularly on account of the length and variety of the several heads and the importance of them.

Mr Norris, son to Admiral Norris, moved the King should be addressed to break his alliance with France and to make peace with Spain, the trade of which is of so much importance to us, whereas history shews that at all times the sincerity of the French has been doubtful and their alliances pernicious.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson who began the debate against the heads of our Address spoke to the same purpose, and that it could not be forgiven the Ministry that when Vienna and Madrid courted our mediation to make up the differences between them two, we refused it, and lost the opportunity of holding the balance of Europe, and then flying ourselves into the hands of France, who have ravished that honour from us; and should things come to a rupture, will never break with Spain, but leave us to ourselves.

I omit many other things that passed in the debate, only one passage in Capt. Vernon's speech which caused a general laugh. He was representing the danger of our alliance with France, both as to the security of our commerce and government, that France, dealing in the very commodities we do ourselves, namely, the woollen manufacture, 'twas a jest to think she will advantageo us us that way by the mediation of peace, which seems to be thrown into her hands; and as to our Government, history shews their ancient hatred to us, and the fatality of being allied to that false nation which ever undid her best allies.

"Now," said he, "as to the Pretender to our Crown, he is so inconsiderable an animal that nobody thinks of him except perhaps the French, and I am persuaded they are so far from intending to defend us against him if he had ever any new thought to revive his claim, that they would rather help him over, being well assured they could afterwards remove the animal, and then they would give him a kick and tell him, 'get you out for you're son of a whore, we are the lawful heir.'"

Wednesday, 22 Jan.—Went to see John French of Maidstone and Lady Rook. Then to the House where we agreed to the Address.

Dined at Sister Dering's who is relapsed, very ill. I can't find Dr. Hollin, though the most eminent of our physicians, knows what to do with her.

Thursday, 23rd.—Visited Cousin Southwell and Br. Percival, did not go to the House. At night a great assembly at our house of cards and masqueraders. The Prince came in a mask, and also many of the highest quality; others were out of mask, as the Duke of Norfolk, etc. There were computed three or four hundred. The Prince was in a rich Hungarian dress. He told my wife they had no such fine houses as hers in Hungary: she said she could not believe it since she saw such rich and fine Hungarian gentlemen. The goodness of the company was remarked and no impertinences happened. She had ordered the servants to desire everyone that came in mask to shew their masquerade tickets or that one of the company they came with would be pleased to tell his or her name, which none but five or six refused. The same night Counsellor Forster writ me about Russell's affair, and sent me the draft of a Treasury order to the Attorney General to accept Russell's own bail for pleading the King's general pardon at next assizes. Md. Counsellor Richard Loyd, my deputy recorder, lives in Essex Court: go through Paulsgrave Head Court, the first door on the right hand, two pairs of stairs.

Friday, 24 Jan.—Counsellor Loyd came to see me. He shewed me the affidavits and clauses of our charter necessary to produce in court, and will use Mr. Masterson (*sic.*) in the business.

My brother Parker writ me he was ill satisfied in Capt. Demaresque and the Philips's and quite tired out by Philipson. I went to see Marquis de Quesne and then to the House where we voted a supply and to proceed to-morrow. Mr. Blackwood petitioned the House on his election, which I mentioned in my journal last year. Mr. Gibbons offered it and moved that for the importance of it and because the House last year promised it, it might be heard at the bar of the House and not referred to the Committee of Elections. Sir John Morris seconded it and said he was persuaded Mr. Cammell, sitting member, would be himself for hearing it in the most solemn way. Sir James Campbell opposed it and said the publick business would take up the House's time too much to suffer it and therefore it had better be referred to the Committee, which reason made the House laugh. We divided on it: we that went out were 67 and they who stayed in were 110.

Saturday, 25.—Visited Dr. Couraye, at whose lodgings is a young Frenchman who draws finely, and came lately from France to copy the Duke of Devonshire's intaglios and cameos, of which there are about 400. Du Bosc, another Frenchman established here, is destined

1728-9

to engrave them. This limner shewed me sevcral he had finished which are very like, and performed with the utmost neatness. The outline is by a pen and afterwards he faintly shades it in the proper places. He finishcs a head in onc day, one with another, and draws them all of an cqual size, about the bigness of a crown piece, oval ways. The Duke of Devonshire has the finest collection of intaglios and medals of any man in England, and scruples not any price for such as are curious, though his judgment in them is very indifferent. Lord Pembroke's taste is in aneient busts, statues and curious drawings, though he has likewise a collection of medals, but these last are only curious for thc perfcctness of the heads. The Duke is preferable for the number and rarity of the reverses. The Duke has also a great collection of original drawings and some very fine paintings. It were to be wished that both these Lords' collections were to be published, it would do honour to them and to the nation, and be a wonderful satisfaction to curious men.

From thence I went to the House where we voted a supply, and then I went to the Queen's Court. Several there told me they had been at my house and wondered they did not see me. I said, I did not like masquerades. The Quecn was told I was not there, because I go to bed at ten o'clock, and rise at four.

Col. Negus, Counsellor Loyd, Counsellor Foster and Mr. Masterman dined with me. Loyd is to consult with Serjeant Reeves about the mandamus, and thinks to move for it on Tuesday next. He talked as if the Court would give an order (before they grant it) to know of the Corporation why they desire a mandamus and to shew cause that it should not be granted; if so, I foresee Philipson will give us as much trouble as he can. I find both Counsellor Loyd and Mr. Masterman believe the charter does not require the major part of the 24 should elect, but the major part present, which is contrary to the opinion of Serjt. Morley and Counsellor Annesley. Col. Negus stayed an hour or two after the rest, and I complained to him of the uneasiness Philipson gives us on the Corporation; that we never set up a man that he does not oppose by setting up another, and I was sure he must have some great support behind the curtain, nay, that I was sure an injury had been done me with the King, who, though I went down to my election with his consent and approbation, received me very coolly at my return. Negus said there was no doubt of it, I had applied first to the King and not to the Ministers; and that they very probably told him the Post Office being at his command, it ought to govern Harwich, and so he would be master of electing there, whereas I was uniting an interest against the Post Office there to render elections independent. I told him every one knew Philipson to be a disaffected man, and that I thought it dangerous to let him have the command in a seaport town, and the common passage to foreign countries. Negus said the Ministry had rather see little fellows in Parliament than others of better figure and independent men, for they were surer of them. I told him, I thought to complain to the Ministry. He said it were better go myself to the King. I said they had told their story so possibly I should not be heard. He said it might be so. He complained the Ministry deserted every gentleman in like manner, and left them to spend their own money and tire themselves out; that they gave him no assistance at Ipswich. He complained of Mr.

Cartwright, the Postmaster's, temper, that he was plausible at first acquaintance but surly, proud and revengeful on the least occasion that offered. Negus knows many modern anecdotes. He told me that when Lord Galloway fought that unfortunate battle during the last war in Spain, for which he was censured in the House of Lords on a term of the Ministry, he had express orders to do it, whatever condition he found himself in, for that the Ministry were determinad to put an end to the war, either by beating or being beat: that he saw the very order sent, and General Shrimpton, who was then in service with Lord Galloway, told him my Lord Galloway said, "God forgive them, they will have me fight against all reason, when I could make a successful though defensive campaign. I must fight, but God forgive them." If he would have produced those orders he had not been censured, but then he had ruined the reputation of those who gave him those orders; which was what the Earl of Oxford and Lord Bollingbroke, now got into the Ministry, wanted, and perhaps their heads. He told me what broke the union between the Earl of Oxford and Lord Bollingbroke a little before the Queen's death was their differing in the means to bring the Pretender over. Lord Bollingbroke was for doing it by force, and speedily, for fear of the Queen's death, who was not healthy; Lord Oxford was for doing it by slow degrees and by Parliament. Bollingbroke having gained Lady Masham, got the Queen to approve his scheme, and then proposed to Oxford the modelling the army. Oxford knew the impossibility of doing that suddenly and opposed it, thereupon Bollingbroke complained of him to the Queen, and had she not died between, the Treasurer's staff was the next Monday to be taken from the Duke of Shrewsbury and to be given Bollingbroke. However, the Duke of Ormond, who was Lord Bollingbroke's man and general, in pursuance of this scheme began to debauch the officers. He thought himself sure of the Tories and undertook to debauch the Whigs among them, but he found a strong resolution in these last not to serve the Queen *her own way*, which was the expression used to them, and the touchstone of their inclinations. And many who yielded to keep their posts and military governments, privately gave assurance to those who managed the interest of the House of Hanover that they would never forsake it. Many of them even signed the association to rise and seize upon Oxford and Bollingbroke on a certain day, and by a bold but necessary step preserve the Hanover succession. General Withers was one and told it Negus. I have spoke of this design somewhere in my journal, being fully informed of it by my Lord Cadogan himself who was at the head of it.

I told Negus Oxford might probably persuade the Queen he yielded to bringing the Pretender over, but gave him some anecdotes that persuaded me he was not so abandoned as to mean it. I told him of the letter writ by the Queen to the Pretender which Oxford got and sent the very original to Hanover, and of his getting Medlicut to oppose the motion that was to be made in Parliament by the Bollingbroke party for leaving it to the Queen to appoint her successor. This story I have likewise mentioned somewhere. Medlicut told it me himself. The motion was begun, and Medlicut, who was a Tory but not a Jacobite, stopt the gentleman short by boldly interrupting

1728-9

him, and desiring he would, before he went on, let the House know what he was aiming at, for by his beginning he thought there was something intended by him prejudicial to the succession of the House of Hanover. That those called tories had been suspected of being in an opposite interest, but he did not doubt, if any such design should appear, they would show the regard they had to their oaths, their religion and the true interest of the nation, and that all England would side with them in preserving the succession in the House of Hanover. This unexpected vigour from a Tory so astonished the Jacobites that, apprehending there was a greater breach among their friends than they knew of, that if they could not carry the question those who spoke for it would be sent to the Tower, and the Parliament might impeach the Ministry, the gentlemen sat down, and by the greatest providence that scheme fell.

For these and other reasons I told Col. Negus I believed Lord Oxford's first view was only to get into the place of chief minister, and then to preserve himself at any rate, but rather without bringing in the Pretender, but when he found Lord Bollingbroke had got the ascendant with the Queen, he then returned to his old principles and sought to merit with the House of Hanover.

Sunday, 26 Jan., 1728–9.—Prayers and sermon at home in the morning. I afterwards went to Court. Dr. Couraye and Br. Dering dined with me. Went to evening prayers at the chapel, then to Sister Dering's. Mr. Le Gendre came to see me and give services from M. de Colande and Mons. de Berville.

Monday, 27.—I visted at Mr. Walpole's, the Duke of Grafton's, Mr. Blackwood's and Sir Edward Dering; the two last were at home. From thence I went to the Parliament House, and then home to dinner, my brother Percival and Dr. Clayton, with their families, dined with us, also Cousin Fortrey. At night I went to our concert, where a German boy of 7 years old performed lessons and played the hardest thorough basses to whatever was set before him. He is almost a prodigy.

Tuesday, 28 Jan.—I went this morning to Mr. Horace Walpole to desire he would speak to Sir Robert Walpole to favour my br. Dering with his interest, that in the next promotion of servants about the Prince, he might be made one of his grooms. He promised it. I also had a good long discourse with him about Philipson's opposition to us at Harwich. I then went to Sir Robert Walpole's levee, then to my br. Parker, who returned last night from Arwarton, and told him our steps with relation to br. Dering and all I had said to Horace Walpole touching our borough, which he approved. Then I called on Sir Edmond Bacon, Knight of the shire of Norfolk. Then called at my sister Dering's, then at Mr. John Temple's, and from thence to the House where I dined alone, and stayed at home the whole evening.

The same morning a writ of mandamus was moved for in the Harwich business, and an order was made for the capital Burgesses to shew cause, if they had any, why a writ should not be decreed.

Wednesday, 29.—Mr. Masterman, secondary of the King's Bench, whom I employ in this affair, told me that the Court were of the opinion that although the 10 votes who were for Capt. Wimple's being Mayor had not gone over to Capt. Lucas, yet he could not have acted or been sworn in, because Capt. Lucas's incapacity on account of not

having taken the sacramcnt within the 12 months, might not be known to the 12 who voted for him, and therefore, it was not reasonable to look on the minority who were for Wimple as a majority, or as if the sense of the electors prcsent in court was in his favour.

Mr. Masterman told me further that Mr. Lee, onc of the King's Counsel, goes the Chelmsford circuit, and therefore, for fear our adversaries should pre-engage him, he gave him a retaining fee. I desired to get Serjt. Reeves' opinion on our charter, whether it obliges the major part of the 24, namely 13, to appear in order to carry their election, or only the major part present in Court. Serjt. Morley and Counsellor Annesley are of the former opinion, Counsellor Loyd and Mr. Masterman think otherwise, but Serjt. Reeves' opinion is as good as a hundred.

Br. Parker and Mr. Schutz and his wife dined with me. I went in the evening to br. Percival's where I met Lady Scudamore and Sir Thomas Hanmer by appointment to give our judgment on a tragedy called *Themistocles* which is to be acted next week. 'Tis writ by our cousin Maden, a clergyman. Sir Thomas who reads a play perhaps the best of any gentleman in England had the patience to go through with it. The subject is the love of our country for which Themistocles dies. His story is seen in Plutarch, etc., but is varied according to the poet's fancy. The conduct of the play is good, except in in one place, little plot and that single, the language in general is good, neither too creeping nor rising to bombast, except I think in one or two places. The sentiments are few and common but of course just, and the characters are kept to. In the main, there wants spirit in the composition to give it a great run.

Mr. Schutz at night told mc he had spoke to the Prince and Princesses about Daniel Dering's hopes yet to serve his R.H., the Prince, and his sisters too said they wished it could be, but Sir Robert Walpole must be spoke to.

I find out Sir Robert does not care my brother should be about the Prince, because he does not look on him as his creature, but had rather give him twice as good a thing in point of income to remove him out of the way. Horace Walpole harped on that string to me yesterday, and to my brother Dering to-day, to which my brother answered that he had turned all his views a year before the Prince came over to have the honour to be about him.

Thursday, 30 Jan.—The anniversary day of King Charles I. martyrdom, as called. I went to Court where the Queen bid me see the chymical preparations of onc Frobenius, and to spcak to Sir Hans Sloan about it. Dr. Couraye dined with me. Writ to Clements and Page about thc Harwich affair, and to the latter about Edward Russel.

Friday, 31 Jan.—Called on Mr. Teal and Hyssing, the painter, and br. Parker. Then went to the House whcre we did not rise till 7 o'clock. The debate was properly of a motion made by thc Secretary-at-War, Mr. Pelham, for continuing the same number of land forces this year as the last, 23,000 odd hundred mcn. But they soon wcnt off from that into a general enquiry into the state of the nation, and an arraignment of thc Administration. The Country Party blamed the Hanover Treaty of Alliance, not accepting the solc mcdiatorship when offcred

1728-9

us by Spain, the falling out with Spain, the ill advice and misinformation given the King by those about him, the contrariety of speeches from the Throne, the neglect of protection of our trade, and not seizing the galleons.

Daniel Poulteney opposed continuing the same number of troops as last year, there being no actual war, which if there was, our ally would be obliged for their own sakes to carry it on by land, and our part need be only at sea; so that we ought to spare the expense of those troops, and not by such annual keeping them up when we're at peace at home, subject ourselves at last to standing army.

Mr. Brampton made a set speech on the same occasion. He has a good memory, uses apt words, and speaks with gravity, but keeps too much to general topics and maxims, and while he acts the patriot, discovers too much affectation. He spoke of the poverty of the country, that the landed gentlemen pay one half of their estates in taxes, and the consequences of them, that standing armies are dangerous to liberty, that his electors had a right to enquire of him why he voted on any occasion, and he would not to be able to content them if he voted for the continuation of 23,000 men now we had no war.

Mr. Winnington, a Tory, and one I never knew on the Ministry's side before, said the point before us was whether to continue the same number of troops as the year before, therefore he would not go back to consider how we came into the present bad situation. That he thought the best method to get out of it was to show vigour and not disband forces at a time when all other nations augment theirs. His speech was premeditated and long.

Mr. Lewis, a country gentleman, without place or pension and one of the richest commoners in England, likewise made a set speech, wherein he commended the Administration, and concluded that in duty to an excellent King for prosecuting his wise measures to a happy conclusion, and for the love he bore his country, he complied heartily with the motion for keeping up these troops.

Mr. Will. Pulteney said nobody was in the House was against keeping them up if necessary, but that was the thing to be considered. But in order to consider it effectually, it was necessary to look into the state of affairs at home and abroad, and how we came into our present uncertain condition. He desired the Ministry would let the House know how things stand abroad and excuse, if they could, our not accepting the sole mediation offered us by Spain, when she was at variance with the Emperor: why they put us into the hands of France, a dubious ally, and which can never wish well to our affairs, but are openly affectionate to Spain: why they let for so many years past the Spaniards take our vessels and no orders given to make reprisals. Why Admiral Hosier had orders not to take the galleons and flota: why they made the King speak so contradictorily in his several speeches from the Throne. Last year he told us we were in a flourishing condition, now he says we're in a very bad one. Who brought us unto them? If our allies are staunch to us, they will take care of our common defence at land, and then our armies, with the troops of Germany we have hired, are able to withstand any force can be brought against us, so that being at peace at home we need not the continuation of our standing army, but should confine

our efforts, if it must be war, to acting at sea only. He said we ought to save expense to the nation though in the minutest article, considering the great poverty of the country, the daily ruin of our merchants, and decay of our manufactures, especially the woollen, which is 20 per cent. worse than two years ago. That everybody knew the speeches from the Throne were prepared by the Ministry, and might be discoursed upon as a ministerial act, he therefore thought they ought to be called to an account for making the King believe and say there was a disaffected party at home who laboured to sow divisions and encourage our enemies to hold out. That it was misrepresenting the people to him, and must give more courage to Spain and the Emperor than any thing else, when they have it from the King himself that there is a party here able to embarrass the publick affairs. He said that if any body in the House, or out of the House, laboured to infuse disaffection to his Majesty among his subjects, and secretly gave encouragement to the enemy, he was the worst of men; that on the other hand, if there were any about his Majesty who informed him he had such subjects and misrepresented any to him who were not guilty of it, those who did so were the worst of men and liars. That as to the publick measures, he could never approve them, he could not even comprehend them, they were too full of blunders, nor forgive the refusing the mediation which Spain had offered us, at the time their differences with the Emperor subsided, by which we had been the umpires of Europe, might have settled our commerce on the foot we pleased, at least have continued our beneficial trade with Spain, and then we should have had no necessity to call for foreign assistance and make alliance with France, who are a faithless ally, as is evident by the great familiarity of that Court and Spain and their not allowing us to seize the galleons, which he is assured is the private reason why Hosier did it not, and though it has been said the Spaniards had before his arrival in the Indies landed their effects in safety, yet he had original letters in his pocket that shewed the contrary. He concluded that it behoved the Ministry to shew reason for continuing these troops and till then he must be against it.

Mr. Horace Walpole made a long and violent speech after his usual manner in defence of the Administration, but there is always good substance in his speeches though delivered without oratory. He gave us an account of the proceedings of the several Courts of Europe and the Ministers employed at them. He affirmed France to be the most faithful to us through the whole course of these late differences, and for a good reason, she being the irreconcilable enemy of Austria. That she was so far from underhand dealing or only amusing us, that she sent to Vienna express orders to demand a cathegorical answer whether that Court would agree to the terms of reconciliation concluded on by us and our allies by an appointed day, else to declare war. That the late King could not in honour or policy accept the captious mediation Spain had offered. That his Majesty knew at the same time it was offered, there was a private treaty managing at Vienna between those two Crowns, and it was concluded 4 days after the Emperor had on his part, for a shew, desired likewise our sole mediation, so that had we accepted it there was nothing to mediate for, their peace being made: and as this had been the greatest affront imaginable

1728-9

and must have been resented, so it would have been a great injury on our part to France and our other Allies to make ourselves the single umpires of Peace after they had at our solicitation entered into an alliance for mutual defence. That the Ministry and those employed in foreign Courts, had now been called blunderers and men without comprehension, nay, in publick prints their family affairs, their marriages and private characters had been traduced and made a jest of, a mean dishonourable treatment such as gentlemen should be ashamed of, and which if the authors (meaning Pulteney in his *Craftsman*) would set their names to, should be resented as gentlemen are used to do when their honour is attacked, but for his own part, if he was guilty of any blunders, for no man is infallible, or wanted parts and comprehension to serve his country, he had, however, an honest heart and love for his country, which was a thing much more valuable, and therefore he should not regard what gentlemen who were out of employment and who wanted to get in again might say of him in the House, being satisfied in his own integrity.

Mr. Will. Pulteney answered him, and said much the same thing as before, only made a declaration that he was so far from desiring employments that he took pains to get rid of that he had, and should any be offered him again, his refusal would show that he did not accuse the Administration out of any such view. He added that among other blunders they had made the late King say in his speech from the Throne that the Emperor by the Treaty of Vienna obliged himself to set the Pretender on the Throne, of which nothing appeared; it was denied by the Emperor, and is not now in those pamphlets printed by the Ministry's direction for their justification insisted on, and nobody believes it.

Capt. Vernon spoke to the not taking the galleons and flota and the decline of our trade. He said the orders given Hosier were wrong as to the station appointed him, and that at Cadiz we have now but two English houses of merchants left, whereas we had before these differences, thirty, but that France has above 50 houses and are getting possession of all our trade with Spain, for which reason our breach with that kingdom is very fatal, and our alliance with France no less so, who can never be supposed inclined to favour us and put things for us into the ancient channel.

Sir Charles Wager justificd those orders to Hosier, and shewed he was stationed right for taking both the galleons which come from Mexico and the flotilla which comes from Peru. That no doubt if he had met with the galleons he had taken them and would so have understood his orders. He said also that indeed had he taken them there would not have been so great damage to the King of Spain as people imagine, for a good part of the money on board belonged to private persons, and even of what belonged to the King, part remained in the Indies to defray the expenses of government there; he took notice of the weekly paper called *The Craftsman* which he said he heard was constantly translated into Spanish and sent to that Court.

Mr. Barnard, a city member, who always speaks to the point and with decency, said he had not spoke but that Sir Charles called him up: that whereas he said the King of Spain had not received such advantage as people imagine by the safe arrival of his galleons, it was so

far from fact that he had 20 per cent indults on all the effects on board besides his own gold and silver, and not only that, but seizes for a time as his occasions require all the effects, which afterwards he repays as he can, to the great prejudice of the merchants concerned in them. That he was therefore pleased the Government stopped the galleons from coming out and still better pleased that Hosier did not seize them, choosing rather (and thinking the merchants' effects safer) to have them in the Spaniards' hands, as ill as we now stand together, than to have them in Hosier's. That he also was better pleased with the Ministry not thrusting us rashly into a war than if they had entered into one of which no man could foresee the end. But he would not be understood to commend the Administration for provoking the contest with that kingdom. He concluded with blaming Sir Charles for neglecting the protection of our trade when he was with his squadron before Gibraltar, which Sir Charles replied to, attesting that he had sent two squadrons to protect our traders and call at every port for them, whereby not a ship was lost unless when they quitted the fleet and run single to get first to market. Mr. Barnard answered, his squadron never appeared to the merchants and came always too late.

Mr. Shippen spoke next and was half drunk. He spoke with personal invective against Horace Walpole, but otherwise kept himself to general discourses that made no impression notwithstand[ing] his violence.

Sir Robert Walpole made a long speech with great command of his temper. It was most of it to censure the evil treatment he had met with in and out of the House, in papers and libels from Mr. Pulteney's part. Such usage he said was never known in former times (in which he said truth), and it was still worse that when he justified himself and those who had the honour to serve his Majesty, by shewing what services they had done the publick, how well the money given by Parliament was applied, and explained the conduct of the Government in its several branches, then he was accused of vanity and arrogance. That as to the libels cast abroad, he despised them and their authors. That if there were any about the King who gave wrong characters of particular persons and especially represented any as disaffected to his Government and in correspondence with his enemies ("I should not," said he, "call the Spaniards enemies but we can't call them at present our friends"), who are really not so, such Minister, be he who he will, is one of the last of mankind and, as that gentloman expressed himself, a liar; but on the other hand, if there is any person (looking fixt at Pulteney) who has falsely traduced the Ministry of gross and capital wilful faults and designs against the good of their country, or of misrepresenting persons to His Majesty, or have entered into correspondence with the Spanish Court to encourage it to keep back on expectation and assurances that the present Parliament would not support the King in his measures against them, but oblige him to dismiss his Ministry, such man or men was the dreg of mankind, a most notorious liar and an enemy to his country, but that there are such, there are papers to be produced which may appear in proper time. In the meanwhile, I would have gentlemen consider that such licence of discourse and writing, instead of preserving our liberties, is the only means to destroy them. He said that ministers cannot be accountable for the obstinacy and various

1728-9

councils and resolutions of other Courts ; if they take the just measures to compass a good end it is all they can do, and if they reason foreign Courts will act as wise and prudent men and suitable to their true interest, and build their schemes thereon, then they reason and act wisely, but after all, they are not infallible when other Courts will act unreasonably. Many things depend on sudden passions and change their state by unforeseen circumstances and accidents. That this wise measure had procured the relief of the South Sea ship, and an order to the Spanish Governors and *Guarde de la costs* ships to cease pirating any more on our merchants, and that since those orders were known in the Indies, we have not heard of one ship taken by them, that nobody could foresee or imagine the Courts of Vienna and Spain would for 3 months past have refused to return an answer to our proposals, for Vienna had no interest to manage by a war, and without the subsidies from Spain did not propose to carry one on, which subsidies we prevented him from receiving by keeping the galleons blocked up.

That on suspicion of the Vienna Treaty, his late Majesty brought about the Hanover Treaty, whereby, having France and Holland on our side, there was no great danger could come to us from any quarter, that this Treaty could justly give no offence to Vienna or Spain because it is purely defensive. That our Court had hitherto avoided going into war because our trade would suffer much more at such a time than it has done by the taking of a few merchant ships during the present uncertainty of affairs, but a war, if entered into, nobody could foresee the end of. That Spain had so little share in their own flota and galleons, ourselves and our allies would have suffered much more by taking them than by letting the effects on board remain in the Indies, till by a compliance of Spain's part they might arrive home and the parties interested in those effects receive their own.

That as to what had been said of the late King's assurances from the Throne that by the Vienna Treaty the Emperor obliged himself to help the Pretender, it was not proper to tell what grounds there was for saying it, especially at this time when there is hopes of a disposition in the Emperor to peace, but this he would affirm, that the late King did not explain himself half so much upon it as he might, and that he could produce not only papers but living witnesses of it.

Much more he said to these purposes, and concluded he had got more to say, but the variety of things started in the debate had somewhat confounded his memory, only it was hard so many general things should have been thrown out, and nothing particularly proved.

Mr. Will. Pulteney replied, but said little he had not said before except that he thought he had spoke very particularly to notorious mismanagements as to our money, our trade and the conduct of our foreign affairs. That the fatal Hanover Treaty was the basis of all our unhappiness. That such conduct in those in power deserved impeachment, and that he would wait his time for it, but now it did not offer, seeing the great majority the Court has secured who are sure not to give one vote against it. The power of pensions and places is so great (said he) that there are at least 200 men in employment of the House who are so convinced of the rightness of the measures taken, and always taken, they never give a wrong vote, so that till a proper time comes, it were a jest to think of calling those men to

account who have so weakly yet so proudly managed our affairs, and enriched themselves enormously on the publick and grown fat (looking at Sir Robert) by feeding on the substance of their fellow subjects, from lean and contemptible beginnings.

Sir Archer Crofts then made a set speech on the Ministry's side, and Viner another against them, but it was now seven o'clock and they were little minded, the House had heard the best speakers before, and grew impatient, so the question for continuing the troops, and after all this contest, was carried without a division.

From the House I went straight to the Crown Tavern and was admitted a member of the Vocal Club, composed of the Quires of St. Paul's and the King's Chapel, with some masters of musick and gentlemen besides, who perform on musical instruments.

Saturday, 1 Feb., 1728–9.—I called on sister Dering and brother Parker and then went to the Prince's Court, who spoke to me. Dr. Moore was presented to him, but the Prince said nothing to him. It seems Lord Ashburnham, though his relation and formerly intimately acquainted with him, did not tell the Prince he was the Earl of Drogheda's son, or else, to be sure, the Prince had asked him some questions. But my Lord had great quarrel with him some years ago about the rich living of Wiggan in his gift which the Dr. asked of him, but he gave it to Counsellor Annesley's son; the Dr. accused my Lord of breach of promise and my Lord resented that.

From thence I went to Secretary Burchet, to desire he would write to Capt. Demaresque to go from Shorham to Harwich and vote for Lucas. He said he would get Lord Torrington's leave Tuesday next and bid me leave my request in writing. I did so, and therein desired he might have leave for a week from the time that he should receive his leave.

I then went to the Bishop of London to learn if he would speak to the Lord Chancellor to give a living, lately fallen in his gift, to a son of Parson Curtis. The Bishop said he could not do it, for he had already been applied to by the curate and had promised the Chancellor that if he would dispose it there, he would give the next living that fell in his own gift of equal value to any his Lordship should recommend. This is the way, he said, we that have livings to give deal with one another, and we don't ask favours empty handed.

Sunday, 2 Feb., 1728-9.—Prayers and sermon at home. Then went to Court. Cousin Scott and Will. Dering dined with me. Went in the evening to see br. Percival and sister Dering.

Monday, 3 Feb.—I visited Lord Buckley, Mr. Bagnal and Mr. Duncomb. Then went to the House, where my br. Parker told me he had discoursed with Horace Walpole about br. Dering's affair. Walpole said he had talked half an hour with Sir Robert his brother about it, and that it was impossible that it could be done; he had placed his thoughts on a wrong object (viz., being in the Prince's service). This was the upshot of my brother Parker's long discourse with Horace, at the same time that the Duke of Grafton told Dering this very morning he had spoke to both Lord Townsend and Sir Robert Walpole who both promised him.

This is no new thing in the Duke of Grafton. I remember, when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he swore by G—— he would do a certain affair for my brother Dering, and when the gentleman who

1728-9

helped to solicit for him and was intimate with his Grace applied to him to make good his promise, he owned to him he did not intend to do for him. It is the unanimous opinion of my brothers Dering and Parker and my wife and sister Dering that the Ministry are determined against my brother being in the Prince's family, as being no creature of theirs, and that they now speak out, having got the Queen over to their sentiments, and God knows, in order to do this, what misrepresentations they may have made of him and of me too, both to the Queen and King.

At the House there was some sparring speeches occasioned by a motion of Mr. Sands to foreclose the Committee of Supply from raising any money beyond the current service of the year, the purpose of which was that we ought not borrow any sums by way of loan, but keep our expenses within the produce of the land tax and malt.

Sir Robert Walpole opposed it on account that there were not precedents on their journals and it would only fall the harder on the landed gentlemen; he said it is certain the land and malt will not answer all that shall be required, and if the Parliament will not borrow they must pay 5 or 6 shillings in the pound, and augment the duty on malt, either of which he believed the country would not thank us for.

Mr. Sands replied that Sir Robert did in this as he always has done, attest things that were not true; that there were several precedents since the Restoration.

Sir Robert said it was very hard to tax him with always attesting things untrue: he spoke to the best of his knowledge: he challenged Sands to produce a precedent since the Revolution; which was the time himself meant to speak of, and that the methods of raising supply were much changed since that time from what they were before.

Mr. Will. Pulteney agreed with Sands in the prudence of not running out, comparing the nation's going into debt to that of a private man's. Sir John Rushout and Mr. Oglethorp spoke to the same purpose; Pelham, Secretary-at-War, spoke on Sir Robert's side against the motion, and shewed the indecency of Mr. Sands' assertion against the veracity of Sir Robert. Mr. Danvers spoke against the motion but would have the sinking fund applied to the service of the Government, and so likewise did Lord Tirconnel; they thought the reduction of one third of the interest on the funds from 6 to 4 was a great cause of the present poverty and decay of trade, because the numerous body concerned in the funds had so much taken from them that else would be spent by them, in consequence of which doctrine they held the nation being in debt and the high interest paid by it out of the Funds to be an advantage to the publick, but the House received their notions with that slight they deserved. The motion was put to the question, and rejected without a division.

After this the House received and approved the report from the Committee of Supply which voted the 23,000 men, only Captain Vernon speaking against it, which was out of season and his discourse far from the question.

At night I received letters from James Clements that Mr. Goodchild, clerk employed by Counsellor Loyd to serve the Corporation of Harwich with the order of the King's Bench to shew cause why a

mandamus to go to a new election should not be granted, had accordingly been with them and that the capital burgesses had returned for answer they had no cause, but desired it.

He also desired that the *mandamus* might run for the greater part of electors to vote then present, for it would be a precedent for the future, and save a great deal of trouble that might often arise for want of a majority of 13.

I also received a letter from Capt. Demaresque at Sheerness desiring his station might be altered from between Yarmouth and Flamborough to between Yarmouth and Harwich, otherwise he must quit the town and settle otherwhere, and so lose his place of capital burgess, which he desires to keep for the sake of voting for my brother's interest and mine. He also excused his not turning out the old mate to the sloop and putting in Samuel Philips, as he had promised, finding the former had been mate for six years and is a sober careful man, so that it would be doing him great injustice.

I would not omit that this morning Mr. Bagnall shewed me a great number of very fine original paintings, which he got by marriage with the Lady Arthur, widow of Sir Daniel Arthur, a rich Irish merchant who died in Spain. There is a fine large piece of Vandyke for which he asks 400*l*., it is Diana and Endymion. There are two large pieces of Rubens, one, the Legend of St Martin cutting off a piece of his cloke to relieve the beggar, there are several figures in it as big as the life. There is also a very fine landscape, large, of the same master: a landscape by Artois, the figures by Teniers. Six or seven pictures of this last master, four of which match and represent the different parts of the day, several pieces of Monglio, a famous painter in Spain little known here, together with his own picture. He was fond of painting cupids. Beatrix Constanza, Dutch[ess] of Loraine, a full length by Vandyke, and some other portraits of his, a fine preserved piece of Castle and birds by Savary and divers of the Brugels, some pieces of Italian masters, as Mich. Angelo, Caravaggio, Tintoret, Paul Bassan Veroncse, and a head by Titian, with several others of masters we neither of us know.

Tuesday, 4 Feb.—I went to my brother Dering to consult what letter he should write to the Prince upon the Ministry's renouncing to assist him in getting a service under him.

Then visited the Bi. of Gloucester who told me their House was to sit to-day upon the Debtors Bill. I told him one thing would suffice for all, if they would oblige creditors to maintain debtors in prison; he started objections, which I told him were equal objections to what might be made in other trading countries, but that they were found to have no weight in Denmark, Holland, nor France; in all which countries creditors supported those they threw in jail, and particularly in Scotland, where they maintained them according to their rank.

I went afterwards to the House where upon agreeing to the Malt Bill, Mr. Oglethorp spoke of the great diminution of revenue on the malt proceeding from the quantity employed in making spirits which do not pay the duty which stands on the malt. He proposed sixpence a gallon further duty thereon, as well to discourage the pernicious use of spirits, such as gin, etc., as to encourage the drinking malt liquours, but he thought it a matter of consequence before resolved. Sir Ed. Knatchbull spoke against him, for that there was a great deal of small

1728-9

grain and poor barley not fit for making ale, which he heard was used in spirits, and such grain would lie on the farmers' hands and be a great discouragement if not employed to some use. Mr. Scroop, secretary to the Treasury, said he did not see how this consideration of making spirits could be brought into the Malt Bill, but thought it might deserve a particular bill. Some others spoke to the same purpose, and it was agreed to consider this matter in a particular bill.

Wednesday, 5 Feb.—Went early to Westminster where the *mandamus* for Harwich election was moved for by Serjt. Reeves, and granted by the Court without difficulty, the time left to our discretion for fix for making the election.

I received a letter from Secretary Burchet that the Lords of the Admiralty had refused my request to give leave for Capt. Demaresque to go from Sheerness to Harwich for a week. I was astonished at it for it had the appearance that our waiting enemy Philipson had by Hen. Edgberry, or Sir John Jenings who lies with Edgbery's wife, or by the Post Office, gained over to his party my Lord Torrington who rules the Admiralty board.

I went to the House, and complained to Sir John Norris, one of the Lords, that they had refused me so small a favour. He answered he knew not who had desired the favour, but that Lord Torrington said the captain should not have leave because it was to vote against the Government. He bid me speak to Lord Torrington or to Sir Robert Walpole. I told him I knew not my Lord Torrington, but Sir Phillip Parker was to dine with him and he should speak.

I also complained of this to Mr. Walpole in the House, who said it should be rectified and took a memorandum to speak to his brother.

But by this I have found out that Philipson pushes his interest by pretending he is a friend to the Government and we its enemies.

The House sat till half an hour after 5 upon a motion of my Lord Morpeth's to address the King to acquaint us what demands had been made on our allies in virtue of the Treaties subsisting, and what answer or return was made thereto.

After some debate there was an addition proposed to the motion by Sir Will. Young to this effect—"And what measures have been taken by his Majesty and his allies towards settling the peace of Europe." The words of the question may be seen in the votes, this is only the import of them. Sir Jo. Rushout seconded Lord Morpeth and said he could not forsee any objection could be made to the motion, therefore he would only second it, and reserve what he had to say if he found it debated.

On the same side spoke: Daniel Pulteney (thrice), Oglethorp (twice), Will Pulteney (twice), Mr. Barnard, Mr. Bromley, formerly Speaker, Mr. Turner, Lord Tirconnell, Mr. Sands, Mr. Viner.

Against the motion spoke: Horace Walpole (thrice), Secretary Pelham, Sir Will Young (twice), Sir Charles Wager (twice), Mr. Clayton, Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Conduit, Mr. Sayrs, Mr. Burrill.

Horace Walpole said he did not see the use of that motion, but he supposed it was to call him up to acquaint the House whether we had demanded of the French the quota or money in loan stipulated by the Hanover Treaty in case we were attacked by Spain. He said that had there been occasion, we had made a particular demand at

the time of the siege of Gibraltar, but that town being impregnable we did not do it because at that very time we were on a scheme to put a total end to all our differences and those of Europe in a general way, by preliminary articles toward a general peace, which if not consented to, our allies were to declare war in concert and not only to furnish 12,000 men in case of any of the parties' dominions being attacked for the Hanover Treaty was only defensive, but also to double that number in case of a general war. That although no particular demand was made on account of succouring Gibraltar, yet the French Court had been desired to declare what might be expected in case of a declared war, and their answer was the most zealous in maintenance of a war as could be wished. That by the Hanover Treaty the allies had two months' time each of them to give 12,000 men, if demanded, and that before two months were out the Preliminary Articles were to be signed, by Vienna and Spain, or else a war declared, so that it would have been useless to make a particular demand for the defence of Gibraltar when, before the two months for sending them were expired, the affairs of Europe would be either settled or in a general war. He thought this was sufficient answer to the question what demands had been made.

Daniel Pulteney said it was a fault not to demand the money (if not the troops) of France agreed for, when Gibraltar was besieged, for that money had gone in relief of our expenses in defending the place. The Preliminary Treaty was ill drawn up, that the Hanover Treaty had not consulted the particular interest of England, the Dutch who acceded to it having by a secret article stipulated not to oblige themselves to act in the affairs of Germany in case of a war and any attack made on that side, and so he ran off into a long invective against the publick measures in general.

Horace Walpole replied that the Dutch being only acceders and not principal in the Treaty were masters of their own resolutions on what terms to come in, but had however, in foresight that a general war might happen, augmented their land forces to above 60,000 men, as the French had from 120,000 to 240,000 men, besides the militia raised. This shewed he said the good dispositions of our allies to concur with us, and the good that arose from the Dutch accession, as meanly as 'twas esteemed.

Sir Will. Young proposed the addition above mentioned in order that it might appear we did not mean by this address to cast aspersions on the French as not being sincere in the Alliance, and that the King might shew us the whole plan of our affairs.

This was debated some time, when Mr. Clayton, a lord of the Treasury, declared he should be against the whole motion as carrying reflexions on the Administration, and on the gentlemen who had now explained fully to the House the reason why a particular demand was not made on France for assistance, for to address the King would shew we did not rely on his words. He said the King could tell us no more than what we knew already and it might do mischief abroad.

I don't take notice of several speeches that were made in the debate but only of the principal.

Mr. Oglethorp spoke of the great loss of our seamen, near 4000, under Admiral Hosier when blocking up the galleons.

1728-9

Sir Charles Wager said he had a list of every man dead on that expedition, which amounted in all to but 1900 men, though there were 17,000 men on board, whereas in one expedition to the Baltick there died above 500.

Will. Pulteney said he was surprised, after a motion which seemed to be allowed, and was becoming the Parliament, and to which an addition was made which was also allowed, they should now speak for throwing it entirely out; that it became the Parliament and was their duty to desire from the Crown full satisfaction what measures have been transacted; that the House could not take their satisfaction from any members' speeches but from the speeches from the Throne, and that the King in his speech tells us he knew we should desire an account from him of all proceedings.

Sir Robert Walpole said it was no new thing to make addition to a motion and yet reject it, if on further deliberation it was found useless and of ill consequence, as this would be. France had been publickly obraided as false allies. An Address to his Majesty to know what applications had been made for assistance from them, and what that Court had done in compliance, would be telling the world and them that even the Parliament, too, had entertained the same jealousy of them, which might tend even to dissolve their alliance. That where some had compared *Galica fides* with *Punica fides*, we were to consider that states govern themselves by their interest and that the close alliance of Austria, the ancient enemy, with Spain made them as entirely sure to our alliance as heretofore they were enemies when they aimed at universal monarchy. Now they only aim at keeping their own. He hinted at Pulteney's and others, speaking against France and in favour of Spain our enemy, saying, there were formerly, when France was against us, Poussineers (members who privately caballed in favour of France) and there were now, he believed, others who followed in their steps in favour of Spain. He spoke about half an hour and concluded against the motion. On the division it was thrown out by 235 against 80.

Before I left the House I spoke to Horace Walpole about my brother Dering and he swore twice by G— that Sir Robert Walpole was no enemy to him but had a great esteem for him. I asked him if he thought my brother aspired wrong to be about the Prince; whether he put himself on a wrong object (which was what he told br. Parker the day before). He said, not at all. I asked him if Sir Robert would speak for him to the King. He said that could not be, for he had promised others, but by G— Sir Robert knew not who would be further about the Prince, and that it would be the King's doing.

I came home to dinner and found Col. Schutz, to whom I told what passed and sent for br. Dering, it gave them some pleasure. But my sister's illness troubled us extremely. She having this day been taken with a downright fit and lightheaded, she can keep nothing down she takes and was much troubled with gripes. The doctor said the instant disorder was not dangerous, but he thought her in danger from the great weakness from pain and want of nourishment, so that nature was not strong enough to resist. I stayed there till nearly eleven. My brother Parker and Mr. East came in from Sir Robert Walpole's where they dined. He said he had the best opportunity in the world to complain of Philipson, and that Sir Robert said he

always knew him to be a Jacobite, desired to know which of the Post Office protected him, and promised that, if he could, he would turn him out.

Thursday, 6 Feb.—Called at Sir Edmund Bacon's and Dr. Couraye's who dined with me. No business of consequence in the House.

Counsellor Loyd writ me that the *mandamus* was not gone because Mr. Masterman wanted the Charter or my translation thereof to draw it by; also that the late act requires six days' notice should be given before the election; also that he would get Reeves' opinion whether the major number of the 24 capital burgesses, viz., 13, or only the major number present at an election, was necessary to make an election good according to our Charter, but that it rather appeared to him, the said Serjt. that the major number present sufficed.

Writ to Dr. Newell of Harwich to keep Jo. Smith and Richmond, if possible, from leaving Harwich before the election be over.

APPENDIX II.

[Loose papers, all except the last in Lord Egmont's handwriting, found in Vol. XI. of the manuscript diary].

Dr. Bundy was chaplain to the present King when Prince of Wales. He had then no ecclesiastical preferment, and on that pretence was excluded from the list of Royal chaplains when the Prince came to the Crown. However, he hoped for some preferment, but was defeated in that too, because no chaplain. This was a very hard case, he was poor, the Ministry had their own friends to serve, and he had no access to his Majesty to tell his story. At length, he set about translating Cartrou's *History of the Roman Republick*, and having finished the first volume, presented it to his Majesty. It happened that the King next day at dinner spoke of it, with some commendation of the translator, only he wondered that being his chaplain (for so he thought him), that he had never yet preached before him. Mrs. Tichburn, the Queen's dresser, happening to be by, said he had not that honour; "How!" replied the King, "Not my chaplain! How came that about?" She then told him the case, whereupon he replied, "I knew nothing of this, but he shall be my chaplain and I will take him with me to Hanover." Accordingly, he attended his Majesty thither, and after his return gave him the living of Barnet, and a prebendary in Westminster, which was followed by a presentation to the Church of St. Bride's, in gift of the Chapter of Westminster.

2.

Lord Stairs, when Ambassador in France, had the best intelligence of all the Pretender's motions of any publick Minister abroad, but he paid well for it. It was he who employed Ant. Hammond (now living within the Rules of the Fleet prison on account of debt) to assassinate the Pretender, which he was very near doing at Dunkirk, having taken up his quarters in the same inn, but the woman of the house, observing that he and his companion had screw barrels guns, gave notice of it to one of the Pretender's followers, and thereupon an Irishman of Hammond's acquaintance was employed to drink with him till he was drunk, while the Pretender went early to bed. In the morning Hammond waked so late that the Pretender was gone an hour before. Afterwards, when the Pretender was at Avignon, another person, MacDun by name, an Irishman, was corrupted to undertake the same work, and arrived in that city under the character of a merchant with two great trunks, but upon some suspicion, his trunks being searched, a letter was found wrote to him by Hammond, wherein he advised him to acquaint Lord Stairs that in his way he had met with robbers, who had stole from him to the value of 1200 livres, and to desire the sum might be returned to him, which, said Hammond, when my Lord has granted, you shall have one half, and I the other for negotiating the affair.

Old Mr. J. Ellis, deceased 94, was under secretary at the Treaty of Nimegen. He was brother to Sir Will. Ellis, Secretary to King James II., a papist, deceased a few years before. And to Welbore Ellis, dec., Bishop of Meath in Ireland, and, lastly, to ——— Ellis, a Bishop near Rome, and titular Bishop of Oxford. So there were 4 brothers in all, whereof two were papists. The last remaining of the four has wrote the life of K. James 2 in good easy Latin, but it is not printed. He had lately a mind to be employed in the Pretender's service and set the Pope upon proposing it, but the Pretender declined it, for you must know, said my informer (Mr. Chetwood), "the best information the present Government has received concerning the Pretender is from popish priests."

3

Here lyes the body of Sir John Percival, Bart., of Burton, in the County of Cork, in Ireland. He was brought up under the guardianship of that wise and pious gentleman, Sir Robert Southwell, Knight, his great Unkle, who first put him to Westminster School and afterwards placed him at Oxford, from whence he went to Ireland, and was twice chose Knight of the Shire of the County of Cork without opposition. In the year ——, being then twenty years of age, he was made a Privy Counsellor by Queen Anne, and so remained all her reign, and was continued by King George at his accession, who in —— created him Baron of Burton and, in 1723, Viscount of Canturk, in the County of Cork. In 1710, he married Cathrine, the sister of Sir Phil. Parker, of Arwarton in Suffolk, Bart., than whom a more virtuous, charitable, discreet and tender wife has not been known among the daughters of men. She bore him several children, of whom four are living. John born in 1711, Catharine born in 1712, Helena born in 1717, and George born in 1720.

In hopes of a blessed resurrection through the merits of Jesus Christ, his Lord and Saviour, he cheerfully resigned his breath, and at his own desire was here deposited

on———————

[This epitaph, written in anticipation of the event of his own death, must have been composed by Lord Percival before the death of his son George in July, 1726.—*Ed.*]

4.

To the Tune of Derry down.

Of something I'll sing and of something 'tis too,
That's something to me, and something to you,
And something to all good Folks of the Land,
But most it is something to those in Command.
Derry down, etc.

The Spaniards for something our Merchant men seize,
And treat the poor Englishmen just as they please;
And if roused by these Robbers, our Masters complain,
With something they soon are made quiet again.
Derry Down, etc.

But something, 'tis talked, to somewhere is gone,
And scarce will come back untill something is done,
But what that said something is, nobody knows,
The wise men conjecture 'tis nothing of blows.
Derry down, etc.

But if like bold Britons we'd boldly law claim,
And talk with our cannon, to second the same,
The Spaniard would quickly be brought to comply,
And give up their plunder their lives to enjoy.
Derry down, etc.

And now, all good people, my something you've heard,
Of something that's hoped, and something that's feared,
Of something that's doing, and something that's past,
And something or nothing expected at last.
Derry down, etc.

APPENDIX III.

[The following "Journal" was kept by Sir John Percival, Bart., father of the diarist of these volumes. The original Manuscript is the property of Cecil H. Spencer-Perceval, Esq., of Longwitton Hall, Morpeth, Northumberland, who kindly placed it at the disposal of the Historical MSS. Commissioners. The original manuscript has been closely followed,—*Ed.*]

Journal

commencing the first of October, 1685.

1 October, Thursday.—Mr. J. this day went (to see the race att Ballibeg Coursc) in the coach along with my Cousen Mary Clayton, young Mrs. Boreman and a daughter of Sir Richard Kirle, the day was very wett and windy, I saw there Captain Jephson, my cousen Lawrence Clayton, Mr. Lisett, and a great deal of other company.

2 October, Friday.—I stayd att home all day at Burton and in the afternoon signed a lease of Drumdown to George Crofts, senr., John Watkins, senr., and Philip Belchor, who are all three join tenants to the same. Between the 2 parchments of the label I have writt (Burton) being the name of the place where this lease was perfected. In the evening came in my Cousens Adams and Tom Purdom who stayed to sup with us, and my wife gave the former a small parcel of novels which he promised to carry to my brother Daniel Dering now att Airs Court.

3 October, Saturday.—I stayed att home all day, there came to me Mr. Bastable desiring me to endeavour to gett him discharged from being High Constable for the Barony of Orrery. Lieutenant Pomeroy allsoe and Tom Lane, junr., came to me about their lawsuit that by order of Chancery is referred to me, and this evening when we broke up we adjourned to Friday next, upon which day the next meeting is appointed to be held here.

My Cousen Tom Purdom did allsoe come hither this day to have some people examined about a difference with Mr. Shirley, butt the men were not examined.

4 October, Sunday.—This day there came to my house and dined with me one Mr. Bateman of the County of Kerry, and after dinner I left Burton and came away to Cork, calling by the way att Mallow upon my cousen Lawrence Clayton. I lye this night att Mr. Malliborns, I supt at Mr. Crofts' house where there was one Mr. Patrick Ronane in company.

5 October, Munday.—Mr. Christopher Crofts being this day sworn Maire of Cork, I dined with a great deal of other company att his house

1685

viz. :—My Lord Bryan, Colonel McCarthie, my Lord Bishop of Cork, Sir. Mathew Dean. &c., and att night supped with my Lord Bishop of Cork.

6 October, Tuesday.—This day the sessions of the Peace for the County of Cork began, all which I assisted, and there were among other Justices, Councillor Brodrick, Mr. James Barry, Councillor Cox, Captain Travers, and Councillor Cox was chosen Chairman, there was read in Court the King's Commission to Sir Edward Carny, Ulster King att Arms, about the Herald's office.

7 October, Wendesday.—This morning I attended the sessions for the County of Cork, where was read in Court a letter from the Lords Justices to Colonel Justin McCarthie about the arms of the Militia, and the Court being adjourned till to-morrow, the Justices mett in the afternoon to consider it. I dined with Mr. Christopher Crofts, Mayor of Cork, where and when the Mayor and Aldermen were in a body pleased to present me with my freedom of this citty, and a certificate of it in a silver box. Upon which I took the oath of a freeman of this citty.

8 October, Thursday.—This morning Colonel McCarthie sent his servant to inquire my lodging in order to come and see me, butt his servant mistaking his orders, told me that Colonel McCarthie desired to speak with me, upon which I went to his lodging, and when I asked him the business he sent for me about he found it was his servant's mistake and took notice of it.

This same day I dined att Harvey's house where my cousen Hide, being Sheriff of the County of Cork, gave a publick treat, att which dined Colonel McCarthie, Dr. Witenal, Bishop of Cork, Sir Richard Aldworth, Dean Davis etc.

9 October, Friday.—This day in the morning a circulatory letter was by order signed by Mr. Thomas Brown, directed all the captains of Militia then absent concerning the calling in the arms of their troops and companies in pursuance to the order formerly mentioned. This afternoon I went home to Burton, in company with one Mr. Bateman and young George Crofts.

10 October, Saturday.—This day being at Burton, I swore one —— Condon of Ballisalagh of [Charleville*] to serve as High Constable for the Barony of Orrery and Kilmore. This day allsoe Mr. Lane and Lieutenant Pomeroy mett me here, about their Chancery suit which by order of Court was referred to me. This morning I allsoe signed to a Deed of Lease and another of Release, brought hither by Mr. Dennis Carthie a servant of Captain George Mathew's. These writings I signed as one of the Duke of Ormonde's Trustees upon the settlement lately made by his Grace. Mr. Floyd and Mr. Robie were both of them witnesses of my signing. I read out the deeds but by a letter I att the same time received from Sir Robert Southwell, he sent me word that it was a lease and release as aforementioned.

11 October, Sunday.—I stayed att home all day, Mr. Bateman being a guest here.

12 October, Munday.—I stayed att home all day, Mr. Bateman continuing still my guest. My cousen Lawrence Clayton allsoe came

* Subsequently erased.

this day from Mallow to Burton, to give an answer to the proposal of marriage between Mr. Bateman and his sister Mary.

Lieutenant Pomeroy and Mr. Lane allsoe mett here this day about their Chancery suit.

13 October, Tuesday.—This day Mr. Leader brought one Buckingham, a tailor, to be examined on the behalf of Lieutenant Pomeroy, butt the commission I had to administer on oath expiring last Saturday I refused to examine him till a new commission should come down to give me further power therein. This day came Captain Jephson and my Lady Hawly, the former of which stay with us this night, the latter went home after dinner. I stayed at home all this day.

14 October, Wendesday.—This day I stayed att home all day, Captain Jephson and my Cousen Lawrence Clayton continuing here, butt Mr. Bateman took his leave this evening and went over to Mr. Crofts' house in order to be goeing to-morrow.

15 October, Thursday.—I stayed att home all day and Captain Jephson and my Cousen Lawrence Clayton who designed to goe this day to Mr. Anthony Jephson's, were obliged by the bad weather to stay till to-morrow.

16 October, Friday.—I stayed att home all day and Mr. Robert Hassett of Castle Conway and Mr. Thomas Hasset and Mr. George Serle came hither to see us and it being late we desired them to stay with us till to-morrow; Mr. Robert Hasset did allsoe make a proposal concerning a Provost Marshall for the Province of Munster to free the Province from the numerous robbers that are abroad, and was proposing that if the gentlemen of the country would obtain it from the Government, he would undertake the employ, if he might be allowed twelve troopers and a lieutenant in each County of the Province, only for the County of Cork twenty, because of its extent.

Captain Jephson and my Cousen Clayton went this day to Mr. Anthony Jephson's and came back att night. Mr. Longfield coming this way with a charge of money quartered with us this night and lodged his money in the house.

17 October, Saturday.—This day I stayed att home all day. Captain Jephson went home and both Mr. Hassets and Mr. Serle went on their journey.

18 October, Sunday.—I stayed att home all day, young Mr. Gibbons preached att Churchtown, one Mr. Johnson dined with me this day, and this day my Cousen Clayton went to Mallow.

19 October, Monday.—This day I stayed all day at home, my brother and sister Moor being in the house. John Palmer came this day hither to offer me a surrender of his lease of the fairs and markets of Cantark.

20 October, Tuesday.—This day I stayed att home all day, and Lieutenant Pomeroy and Mr. Lane mett here about their business, Edmund Swiny, senr. was with them. This day I ordered Dick Barry to gett the wares on the River Awbeg, presented in the Court Leet kept this in Churchtown. This day allsoe I received a letter from my Lord Cheife Justice Keating in answer to one I writt him this day sevennight about the return of the arms belonging to my troop of Militia, he writt me word he shewed my letter to the Lords Justices and Council who ordered him to return me the thanks of the Government for my fair and candid proceeding. My brother and sister Moor continued with us all this day.

1685

21 October, Wendesday.—I stayed att home all day my brother and sister Moor continuing with us still att Burton, and Lieutenant Pomeroy and Mr. Lane mett here allsoe about their business, butt for want of time were fain to break up without doeing anything.

This day allsoe Captain Aungier writt me word from Charleville that his Quartermaster and some of the troop had taken Poor that morning, and desired my advice and assistance how to dispose of him, and it being late I writt him word I would wait on him to-morrow morning.

22 October, Thursday.—This day I went in the morning to Charleville with design to goe from thence this day to Cork, butt the Examinations there taken concerning Poor's apprehension took up soe much time that I was obliged to come back late to Burton. The Examinations were taken by Amos Godsel, Esq., Soverain of Charleville, by Barry Moor, Esq., and myself, with design to have them remitted by Captain Aungier to the Lords Justices and Councill. I writt a letter to Colonel McCartie to acquaint him with the occasion of my not going this day to Cork according to the appointment made for the officers of Militia to meet him this day with the returns of arms of their respective troops and companies.

23 October, Friday.—I went to Cork and near Cork mett a letter from the Sherif of this county, on the road, brought by Barret the laborer in answer to one I had by him sent to the Sherif, and in this letter the Sherif told me there was a proclamation come down to him requiring the delivery of the above mentioned arms into the stores, and as soon as I came to Cork I mett the Colonel and a great many of the gentlemen of the country at the Maire's house where they dined, where, when I came in, the Colonel and the rest were very desirous to have a particular account of the taking Poor, which I gave them. From thence I went with other officers of the Militia to the Court house where the proclamation for calling in the arms of the Militia was read, and generally every one declared their resolution of paying obedience to it. After which it was proposed by some and generally assented to by the rest that a petition to the Lords Justices should be drawn in the name of the officers of Militia desiring satisfaction for the arms they had payd for. This I was against, butt to noe purpose; att coming out I told Captain Redmund Barry that it was better to loose our arms with a good grace than an ill one, and that I thought it beneath us to seek payment for those arms that we had bought for the King's service, now that we deliver them into the stores. To which Captain Barry then replyd, that he did think a petition beneath us, butt was still for the officers joyning in a letter to the same purpose. This day allsoe, being the anniversary of the Irish rebellion, there were bonfires made att night in Cork streets.

24 October, Saturday.—This morning I shewed to Colonel McCarthie the return I had intended to make of which he declared his good liking. Councillor Cox being by, I told him I thought the Lords Justices would expect the returns intended to be new made notwithstanding the proclamation, to which the Colonel answered he thought soe too, and that if I would, he being shortly to goe to Dublin would carry up the return along with him and deliver it to the Lords Justices. I told him I thought the other gentlemen had delivered theyr returns to Tom Brown, with design that after an abstract made of them they

should all be putt into his hands, and that I would putt mine into Mr. Brown's hands to that intent and order it to, by him among the rest delivered to the Colonel.

This morning I took att Malliborn's house the depositions of Councillor Cox, Mr. Edward Hoar, merchant, and Mr. Joseph Buckingham, tayler, in the business of Lieutenant Pomeroy and Thomas Lane, junr., and about 2 of the clock in the afternoon I left Cork with design this night to have reached home, butt was stopped by the flood att Mallow, being this night obliged to lye in the house of Serjeant Tensly (I think his name is). George Crofts, Senr., and Will Crofts and Tom Lane, junr. travelled in company.

25 October, Sunday.—The flood being down I this morning came over Mallow bridge and soe home to Burton, where I stayed all day, my brother and sister Moor being still in the house.

26 October, Munday.—I stayed att home all day and sent my Cousen Tayler this morning in to the west of this county to receive what money he could upon the extent of some of my Lord Barrimore's lands.

27 October, Tuesday.—This day I stayed att home all day, my brother and sister Moor being still in the house, and this day Lieutenant Pomeroy and Thomas Lane mett here about theyr business and Eustace White came to see me.

28 October, Wendesday.—I stayed att home all day and Lieutenant Pomeroy and Mr. Lane again mett here about theyr differences.

29 October, Thursday.—I stayed att home all day, my brother and sister Moor being in the house.

30 October, Friday.—I stayed att home all day and Lieutenant Pomeroy and Tom Lane, junr. mett here about theyr business.

31 October, Saturday.—I stayed at home all day, my brother and sister Moor being in the house. Mr. Leder did on the behalf of Lieutenant Pomeroy stay a good while this morning for Tom Lane's bringing in the briefs of his proof, butt he was forced att last to goe away home befor they were brought in.

1 November, Sunday.—I stayed att home all day and Mr Vowel preached at Churchtown.

2 November, Monday.—I stayed at home all day, my brother and sister Moor continuing still in the house.

3. November, Tuesday.—I stayed this day att home all day and was in expectation of Colonel McCarthie and other company to come and dine with us. Butt I received word att night that they come not till to-morrow.

4 November, Wendesday.—This day, my Lord Brian, Colonel Justin McCarthie, Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, Captain Jephson, Captain Burges, Captain Aungiers, Captain Lavallin and great many others came hither to Burton. And the five first of them lay here all night.

5 November, Thursday.—The above company went away toward Limrick. I stayed att home all this day and in the evening Mr. Leader, on the behalf of Lieutenant Pomeroy, told me that whereas I had reckoned to have to-morrow given my award in the difference between him and Tom Lane, junr., he was afraid there would be an imperfection in the award, because the time for the giving the said award seems to be lapsed this night; time being onely given till the

1685

6th of November, which seems not to include that day butt to be meant exclusive. And because I could not make ready my award to be signed this night, it was thought fitt and consented to both by Lane and Pomeroy that a letter should be writt to both theyr clerks in Chancery for a further enlargement of time, and a letter was accordingly writt.

6 November, Friday.—This day I stayed att home all day, my brother and sister Moor being still in the house.

7 November, Saturday.—This day I stayed att home all day, my brother and sister Moor being still in the house.

8 November, Sunday.—I stayed att home all day, my brother and sister Moor being still in the house.

9 November, Munday.—I stayed att home all day, and Mr. Land came this day to me and delivered me a message from two of Poor's late comerades, desiring that they might come in upon protection, and promising to doe service to meritt theyr pardons.

10 November, Tuesday.—I stayed att home all day and writt to my Lord Cheife Justice treating concerning these two men of Poor.

11 November, Wendesday.—I stayed att home all day and this day Captain Aungier came hither to spend a few days with us.

12 November, Thursday.—I stayed att home all day and this day Captain Nichols came hither and I spoke to him on the behalf of Will Bowen whom he had turned out of his favor because he was found in Poor's company when he was taken.

13 November, Friday.—I sent this morning for Mr. Land and told him Captain Aungier had power to protect any of the Tories abroad who would come in and doe service, butt he told me that they would come in upon noe protection butt mine, and I this day writt to the cleark of the Council to lett him know I yesternight received the orders of the Lords Justices and Council to Captain Henry Boyl, Arthur Hide, Esq., and my self directed, concerning the reward for those who took Poor and for the prosecution of his harborers, and this day I sent the said orders to my Cousen Hide desiring him to send them to Captain Boyle.

14 November, Saturday.—I stayed att home all day and the men I had sent to Cork on Thursday to delivering militia arms into the stores according to the proclamation issued in that behalf, came back and told me that the storekeeper being out of the way, they had left the arms with Mr. Christopher Crofts who promised to deliver the same to the storekeeper.

15 November, Sunday.—I stayed att home all day and Mr. Robie preached att Churchtown for Mr. Vowel.

16 November, Munday.—I stayed att home all day, Captain Aungier and my sister Moor being still here, butt my brother Moor went this day to Cork till night.

17 November, Tuesday.—I stayed att home all day and Mr. Land came to me and waited for the coming in of the post, by which I expected a letter from my Lord Chief Justice treating about two of Poor's comerades who would come in upon protection.

18 November, Wendesday.—I stayed att home all day, Captain Aungier being still in the house.

19 November, Thursday.—I stayed att home all day, Captain Aungier being still in the house, and young George Crofts came this day home from Cork and brought me in a letter from Citt Crofts, a

discharge from the storekeeper there by way of indenture for the arms of my militia troop which he received.

20 November, Friday.—This day I stayed att home all day and Captain Aungier early in the morning received a letter from Captain Purdom of Abraham Dixon's being robbed, upon which he sent for a party of his troop, and I sent Tom Porter along with them to see whether they could intercept the rogues as they should come home to theyr quarters att Dromcollogher.

21 November, Saturday.—This day I stayed att home all day and heard newes that two of the rogues who robbed Abraham Dixon were taken (crossing the Blackwater), by my Cousen Tom Purdom and a party of men he had with him. Butt the troopers had not the good fortune to meet with any of them.

22 November, Sunday.—I stayed att home all this day, my brother and sister Moor and Captain Aungier being still in the house.

23 November, Munday.—I stayed att home all day and Captain Aungier went this day to Charleville to see how the affairs of his troop went there.

24 November, Tuesday.—I stayed att home all day and Captain Aungier came back to Burton.

25 November, Wendesday.—I stayed att home all day and this morning Captain Aungier did by Mr. Land send a protection to John Fitzgerald and Donogh o'Morice alias Trewry, two of the tories abroad, that they might come this night to speak with him about service by them offered to be done, butt they came not, butt sent back the protection because it gave not longer time and because I did not sign it. They allsoe sent a message that they would contribute effectually to take the rogues abroad butt that they would not discover harborers, &c.

26 November, Thursday.—This day I stayed att home all day and we resolved to send these two word we would have noe more to doe with them since they proposed to come in without discovering the harborers. This evening my cousen Clayton came to Burton. I allsoe received a letter from Mr. Vowel telling me that French the Torie sent him a message he would come in if he might have assurance of a pardon and 100*l.* reward, and that he would within a week bring in 14 tories who are abroad. And Mr. Vowel desired me under my hand and seal to engage for that hundred pounds, which in my answer I refused to doe, butt gave him encouragement to promote the service, and gave him my word to further the reward with the country att the Assizes as much as I could. I shewed Captain Aungier his letter and my answer of which last he well approved.

27 November, Friday.—I stayed att home all day, Captain Aungier being still in the house, and my Cousen Lawrence Clayton came this day to Burton.

28 November, Saturday.—I stayed att home all day, Captain Aungier and my Cousen Clayton being in the house.

29 November, Sunday.—I stayed at home all day, both of them continuing att Burton.

30 November, Munday.—I came this day to Castle Hide in order to-morrow morning to go with my cousen Hide to Castle Lions to meet Captain Henry Boyle about the Lords Justices' letter, directed to them two and me for the detecting Poor the Torie's Harborers. As

1685

my cousen Hide and I were sitting alone after supper in the parler, Mr. Haleran, the Sherif's servant, came in and told us there was a total eclips.

1 December, Tuesday.—I went with the Sherif to Castle Lyons to meet Captain Henry Boyle about the Lords Justices' letter to us written. Captain Boyle was not come when we arrived there, butt we found Mr. Longfeild there att dinner, who kept office there this day. Att last Captain Boyle, Captain Redmund Barry and my Cousen Adam Purdom came in, and after they had eaten, we signed a letter to the Lords Justices (making it bear date the 25th November from Cork) in which we told theyr Lordships we had issued a precept to the Sherif to summon a special sessions for the more effectual inquiry to be made about the harborers of Poor, &c., we allsoe told the Lords Justices that we knew of noe money raised or promised in this county for the taking Poor. This letter was signed by Captain Boyl, my Cousin Hide and me, Captain Barry refusing to sign it because the Lords Justices' letter was not directed to him; the precept above mentioned for a sessions to be held the 10th instant att Bandon was allsoe signed by Captain Boyl, Captain Barry and my self. All this was after Mr. Longfeild went away. There was allsoe some discourse among these gentlemen about an affront done them by one of Colonel McCarthie's kinsmen in Castle Lyons, and one Sturges and one Par were upon oath examined by Captain Barry, butt theyr examinations were not putt into writing, referring to a further examination, it being now late.

2 December, Wendesday.—I came home to Burton from my cousin Hide's and found Captain Aungier, my cousen Lawrence Clayton and my brother and sister at home, Burton.

3 December, Thursday.—I stayed att home all day, the above company continuing still in the house. And Mr. Vowel, Mr. Bremingeam and Lieutenant Chenery came hither. Mr. Vowel brought one Hicky, a friend of French the Torie, to see Captain Aungier's power to protect. But withall told us that French would not be satisfied without a certificate from me that there was such a power, whereupon after shewing his power to Hicky, I did with Captain Aungier's consent and by his direction sign a certificate which I writt in this great hand writing, the words of which certificate here after followes.

I hereby certifie all whom it may concern that I have seen a letter from the Right honourable the Earl of Longford to Captain Ambros Aungier, bearing date the 7th November, 1685, telling him by order of the Lords Justices of this Kingdom that if any of the robbers who are abroad (who hath not his hand in blood) shall sett and give up his party, to him that he shall have his pardon, all which I certifie, as wittness my hand this 3rd day of December, 1685.

JOHN PERCIVALE.

4th December, Friday.—I stayed att home all this day, my cousen Clayton and Captain Aungier being still in the house, as allsoe my brother and sister Moor.

5th December, Saturday.—I went this morning to hunt with my cousen Clayton and brother Moor att Kilmaclenen, from whence after killing a brace of hares my cousen Clayton went to Mallow and we came home, and Mr. Alexander Groves, whom we mett in the field, brought afterwards 2 criminals for cutting down some of his saplins,

one of them I have bound over to the next general session and the other promiseth to find security by Munday morn. I have bound Mr. Groves to prosecute.

6 December, Sunday.—I stayed att home all day, there was noe sermon att Churchtown.

7 December, Munday.—I stayed att home all day and took the information of Dergan, tayler, concerning some of Richard Poor's harborers and settlers. This day allsoe I bound over the other criminal for cutting Mr. Groves' sapplins.

8 December, Tuesday.—I stayed att home all day and Mr. Lane, Lieutenant Pomeroy and Mr. Leader came hither about theyr controversy. And I appointed them to come on Munday next to hear the award I give therein.

9 December, Wendesday.—I stayed att home all day, Captain Aungier and my brother and sister Moor being still in the house. My cousen Mary Clayton and Mr. William Jephson came to Burton this evening from Mallow.

10 December, Thursday.—This day we all went to Mallow where a special sessions was held principally on account of Poor's harborers and for the prosecution of them, the Justices there were Captain Jephson, my cousen Andrew Ruddock, Mr. John Shirley and myself; Mr. William Bishop was foreman of the Jury.

11 December, Friday.—The sessions held on and there being several examinations sent to the Jury in the evening, and they not having time then to finish theyr presentments, the Court was adjourned till to-morrow morning.

12 December, Saturday.—This day in the morning the Jury brought in their presentments and presented several to the harborers and abetters of Poor and other tories, and warrants issued to all constables for the strict keeping of watch, and a Rule of Court was made not to take under 2 securities in 50*l.* each for any persons found by the Jury to have been harborers. And after this was done the sessions broke up and the country was discharged, the Sherif himself assisted at this sessions. We dined att Lieutenant Rear's and after dinner came home to Burton.

13 December, Sunday.—I stayed att home all day and Mr. Vowel coming to Church here expounded on the Gospel for the day butt preached noe sermon.

14 December, Munday.—I stayed att home all day and Captain Aungier sent a protection for two dayes to Dermod Dawly the Torie to come and speak with him.

This day Maurice Standon came to offer me security for his boy David Line who is sent to gaol, butt I refused the bail, judging it insufficient, the one being tenant butt to 30 cowes and the other a joynt tenant with another man to 40*l.* p. annum. This evening the party of the troop quartered att Churchtown went out after the Tories.

This day my sister Moor was brought to bed of a sonne. This day Lane and Pomeroy mett to receive my award in theyr difference which I could not get ready this night.

15 December, Tuesday.—This morning I gott the award ready butt had not time to sign it and discourse with them as much as was necessary [and signed it by which Pomeroy was adjudged near 400*l.* in debt to Mr. Lane. This day the troopers brought the head of the

Torie they killed and gave theyr informations of the manner of it. They brought allsoe John Fitzgerald the Torie's brother, and left here both him and the head of Dermod Aghern the Torie they had killed. Philip Supple came hither this day being accused.]* I this day received an offer from Carol the Torie that he would come in and doe service, this message was brought by John Barry and Dick Freeman. This day I received power to protect and treat with the Tories.

16 December, Wendesday.—This day I signed Pomeroy's award. This day the troopers brought the head of the Torie they had killed and gave theyr information of the manner of it, they allsoe brought along with them John Fitzgerald the Torie's brother, and left here both him and the head of Dermod Ahern, the Torie they had killed. Philip Supple came hither this day, being accused of harboring Power the Torie, and offer bail, who were refused because they would not swear to the value of their substance, viz. : that they were worth as much as would answer theyr recognizances. This day my sister Moor's child was christened by the name of John.

This night Dermod Dawly the Torie mett Captain Aungier and I in the gallery to make offers of service to obtain his pardon, butt he seemed soe cold therein that we knew not how to trust him, as we sent him word the next day by Maurice Fitzgerald.

17 December, Thursday.—This day Captain Redmond Barry and other company was here. And I shewed Aghern's head to, and took the examinations of Mr. Purdom who was by him and others robbed on Friday last in the County of Limrick. I allsoe took Will Gun's information about the said Aghern.

18 December, Friday.—This day I took the information of ——, servant to Mr. Rice, of Ballinity in the County of Limrick, concerning the said Aghern and other robbers to the number of 21. who did on Friday last in the afternoon rob his said master. I allsoe this day writt the Lords Justices an account of this action and sent them copies of the Examinations I had taken. I allsoe writt to my Lord Chief Justice Keating concerning it. Butt the post came in soe late they could not goe this day away. My cousen L. Clayton went this day to Mallow.

19 December, Saturday, Burton.—I dismissed Fitzgerald the Torie's brother, finding noe informations come in concerning him, butt I first bound him to the good behaviour.

I allsoe this day sent the afore mentioned letters to Cork that they might goe out thence by the post this night because they would not goe from Michelstown till Tuesday, should I send them by our own post.

Maurice Ahern of Dromcollogher, came this day to make new offers of service from Carrol. Captain Aungier allsoe received a request from French that Carrol might be suffered to come in and assist him in the setting and taking the rest. I sent the constables and some men to Prohus to apprehend Daniel McEdmund and other harborers, butt the tories, viz., French and Carrol, seized the constables, &c., and kept them a while, and would not lett them execute theyr warrant.

20 December, Sunday.—I stayed att home all day. There was noe sermon.

---

* Subsequently erased.

21 December, Munday.—Tirry came to make discovery of Poor's harborers. My cousen Clayton returned from Mallow. I was busy this morning, ordering with Megar the gardiner some planting in my grounds. He came hither Saturday last.

22 December, Tuesday.—I stayed att home all day, my cousen Clayton and Captain Aungier being still in the house.

23 December, Wendesday.—I stayed att home, and bailed Ellis ni Busk and her husband Councillor Nagle's brother and Mr. Curtsink being theyr bondsmen.

24 December, Thursday.—I stayed att home all day and Mr. Megar after dinner returned part of his way to Cork.

25 December, Friday.—This being Christmas Day I received the sacrament att Churchtown from Mr. Vowel who preached there.

26 Deccember, Saturday.—This day I stayed att home and took Cornet Boreman and his sonne security for Dennis Mullan's appearance next Assizes, &c.

I allsoe took Thomas Allen, Miller, of Buttevant, his security for Robert Rice and his mother's appearance att the Assizes, &c. having before taken Mr. Curtsin's recognizance on Wendesday last of another security for the same.

This day Captain Jephson and other company came to my house.

This morning the Cornet of Captain Aungier's troop brought Carrol the Torie to me as I was hunting in the feild. I sent him to a private place, and went home and acquainted Captain Aungier with it, and we went out to the lands of Clasgannif and there mett Carrol to receive his offers of service. He offered to clear the County of robbers; we told him that would not content the Government, who were as little satisfied to have them in another County as in this, upon which he said he would doe all he could to have them taken. He told us that Brenan's tories were come into the country, we encouraged him to take them; he putt the case to us, what if he should kill any of them, we told him he would doe better first to command them to surrender, and if they would not, then to kill them. Which if he did, we did believe the governors of this kingdom would without fail pardon him and that we would serve him therein, upon which we gave him our hands. He is appointed to send a great many people to us to solicite a protection for him, that they may have a refusal, the better to blind the opineon of the country, He is to join with French for the doeing service.

27 December, Sunday.—I stayed att home all day. Captain Jephson, Captain Aungier and my cousen Clayton being in the house.

28 December, Monday.—I stayed att home all day and this morning a fire was discovered in the house that had burnt through one of the beams, butt was very seasonably stopped (God be praised for it!).

29 December, Tuesday.—I stayed att home all day, Captain Jephson and my cousen Laurence Clayton being still in the house.

30 December, Wendesday.—I stayed att home all day, they being still with me att Burton.

31 December, Thursday.—I stayed att home all this day and had my tenants att a publick dinner.

1 January, Friday.—I stayed att home all day, Captain Jephson and my cousen Laurence Clayton being still with me.

1685-6

2 January, Saturday.—I received a letter from Captain Odle desiring 4 tories by him named might not be pursued till he could have an answer from the Lords Justices to some proposals they made.

3 January, Sunday.—I went with the Company in my house (except my brother and sister Moor) to the christning of Betty Roberts' child att my cousen Conron's.

4 January, Munday.—My cousen Laurence Clayton, Captain Jephson and I went to Mallow to a special sessions there held about the harborers of tories, butt for want of information could doe nothing. onely present a constable for neglecting to levy huy and cry, &c. Upon notice this night that some tories were att six mile water, my cousen Clayton, cousen Purdom and other company pursued them, butt without effect. I lay this night at Mr. Farlowe's.

5 Jan., Tuesday.—The country being discharged over night, we all viz.: Captain Jephson, my cousen Clayton and I, came home to Burton where we heard that Lieutenant Fitzgerald, of the Grenadiers, had taken French, whereupon C. Angier and I writt to him to tell him he was upon doeing service, and desiring him to give him his liberty, butt before he received our letter, which went not away this night, he sent him away to Cork gaol.

6 January, Wednesday.—Hearing French was sent to gaol we sent people to meet him in the way and bring him hither, and after examining him we by connivance lett him escape, the better to leave him in a condition to doe service.

7 January, Thursday.—A woman came before my cousen Clayton and I for having a bastard, we dined this day att Ned Bradston's.

8 January, Friday.—This day my cousen Clayton and I sent that woman, by name ——— Supple, to the house of correction.

9 January, Saturday.—Her goeing thither was countermanded, We stayed att home all day, Captain Jephson and my Cousen Clayton being still at Burton.

10 January, Sunday.—Mr. Vowel preached att Churchtown this day, and I this day took physick was by that confined att home.

11 January, Munday.—I stayed att home all day and my cousen Clayton went this day to Mallow in order to goe to-morrow to Cork.

12 January, Tuesday.—This day Captain Jephson returned home to Mallow and I stayed att Burton all day.

13 January, Wendesday.—I stayed att home all day and this night perfected an assignment of Chenery's Statute Staple (to my mother) unto Captain Tayler of the County of Limrick, which assignment bears date the ————. This day allsoe Mr. John Gibbons came to me about a distress he had taken up from one Rock, who had out of my mannor replevied the same.

14 January, Thursday.—I this day went with Captain Aungier to Donerayl to see Captain St. Leger.

15 January, Friday.—Lieutenant Fitzgerald sent hither from Dromcollogher a man for harboring the Tories, butt he sent noe proof along with him. The prisoner's name was Florence Cartie. He allsoe sent me a letter he had received from Captain Odle, acquainting him the Council had approoved the proposals made by the Tories he had protected, and therefore desiring him to lett them alone, upon all which he desired Captain Aungier's advice and mine; to which we answered that we thought he might in expectation of theyr doeing

service forbear them till the 26th January, that being the day given them by the Proclamation to submitt themselves.

16 January, Saturday.—I dismissed for want of proof the prisoner sent hither by Lieutenant Fitzgerald.

This day Captain Aungier and I received a letter from Captain Odle desiring to know who it was we employed in the service of bringing in the tories, least his spies should loose his time in taking ours, to which we sent him word we employed Patrick French. Captain Odle's letter was brought us by Mr. Gilburn of the County of Limrick.

17 January, Sunday. Burton.—We stayed att home all day, Captain Aungier and my cousen Laurence Clayton being still in the house.

18 January, Munday. Burton.—We stayed att home all day, they being still in the house.

19 January, Tuesday. Burton.—This day we all dined att George Crofts where my cousen Clayton received letters telling him he was chosen High Sherif of the County of Cork.

20 January, Wendesday. Burton.—We stayed att home all day, they being still in the house.

21 January, Thursday. Burton.—We stayed att home all day and this day Mr. Megar came to us and by my cart, which came from Cork with some Pontack and Mant's wine, brought me some pear and plum trees.

22 January, Friday. Burton.—We stayed att home all day, they being still in the house. I writt to my Lord Chiefe Justice Keating.

23 January, Saturday. Burton.—This day my cousen Clayton and his sister, together with Mrs. Jephson, Captain Aungier and I went to Mr. Dillon's, where my cousen Clayton and I were gossips with Mrs. Jephson and one Mrs. Carew to Mr. Dillon's child. My cousen Clayton and I came home att night.

24 January, Sunday. Burton.—I stayed att home all day, and designing to goe to-morrow for Dublin, I have signed my will and revoked all wills by me formerly made, my cousen Tayler, Mr. Robie, and Mr. Floyd were wittnesses to the will now signed, which I deposited with my wife to be opened in case of my death. I this day received some more of my cousen Tayler, which with 13*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* I yesterday received, makes 40*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, for which I now gave him my acquittance; Mr. Longfeild and Mr. Henry Dawly come hither this day to goe in company with us to-morrow.

25 January, Munday. Golden Bridge.—I this day began my journey towards Dublin in company with my cousen Laurence Clayton, Mr. Dawley and Mr. Longfeild; Mr. Lysaght overtook us by that time we had passed Balltidonnel, being my cousen Clayton's land and in the occupation of one Rock. We lye this night att Golden Bridge.

26 January, Tuesday. Goran.—We this day travelled together and lye this night att Goran, att the house of one Kelly.

27 January, Wendesday. Kilcullin bridg.—We this day travelled together and lye this night att Kilcullin bridg, att the new Inn there standing.

28 January, Thursday. Dublin.—We this day came to Dublin and overtook my Lord Kingston att the Naas. This night I writt I this night write my wife word how I gott safe, &c. My lodgings were att Mr. Kenedies on the Blind Key.

1685-6

29 January, Friday. Dublin.—I this day dined att Mr. Savage's, in company with my cousen Clayton, Mr. Dawly and some other gentlemen. And after dinner my cousen Clayton, Mr. Savage and I went to wait on my Lord Cheif Justice Keating.

30 January, Dublin.—This day my cousen Clayton and I went to church to St. Warbers where we heard Dr. King preach ; from thence we went to dinner to the Rose Tavern in Castle Street where we mett my cousen Arthur Hide who dined with us, and my cousen Adam Purdom was a little while with us. After dinner, Mr. Hodder, Baron Worth's cleark, brought my cousen Clayton his commission with a *Dedimus* to me, or any onc of 2 others, to give him the Oath of Supremacy and that of the Sherife, both which I administered to him, they being written att large in parchment and annexed to the Pattent and *Dedimus* We afterwards went to wait upon Baron Worth, from whence we afterwards went home, and there Mr. Nicholas Lysaght, of Ardhoig, and Mr. Henry Dawley, of Ballydahin, both of the County of Cork, did along with my cousen Clayton enter before me into recognizance of 500*l.* for his due execution of the office of Sherif, &c., and the observance of such other conditions as were expressed in the recognizance which was written att large in parchment and signed at the foot of it by them three, and the *recognit coram me* signed by myself ; I did allsoe sign my name on the back of the *Dedimus potestatem* according to form.

31 January, Sunday. Dublin.—This day I dined with my cousen Clayton att the Archbishop of Dublin's, and after dinner was by Baron Worth presented to my Lord Lieutenant att the Castle, from thence we went to wait on my Lord Cheif Justice Davys and from thence to my Lord Chancellor, and satt afterwards a while with Mr. Cuff, to whom I delivered a letter from Captain Aungier. From thence we went to see my old lady Jones, and from thence to my cousen Christopher Usher, and from thence to my Lady Francis Kightly, and from thence to Mr. Suxbury who was from home.

1 February, Munday. Dublin.—This day Baron Worth carried us to wait on my Lady Clarendon. After which my cousen Clayton went to see a play acted, which was Don John or the Libertine.

2 February. Tuesday. Dublin.—This day Baron Worth by order of my Lord Lieutenant carried us to dinc att the Castle where we stayed some time with his Excellency, after dinner my cousen Clayton and I afterwards went to Mr. Smith's the painter's, and of him bought some paints, after which Mr. Savage and I went to pay a visit to Sir John Temple.

3 February, Wendesday. Dublin.—This day my cousen Clayton and I dined att Sir Robert Reding's where we mett Dr. Wettnall the Bishop of Cork and his sonne, from thence we went to Mr. Pooley's the painter's.

4 February, Thursday. Dublin.—This day we dined att Mr. Savage's and from thence I went with Mr. Savage to Sir Richard Reynolds, to whom I delivered his draft of a deed for Blackneth that it might be engrossed for me to sign before I goe out of town. I afterwards went to Sir John Temple to advise about Mr. Hunt's challenge of 300*l.* I went this morning to wait on my Lord Longford to whom I spoke about the Tories who infest our neighberhood, his Lordship appointed me to meet him att the Castle this evening that

he might speak to my Lord Lieutenant about it, butt my Lord Lieutenant just then receiving his post letters referd us till to-morrow in the evening.

5 February, Friday. Dublin.—This morning I went to Mr. Pooley the painter and from thence my cousen Clayton and I went to my Lord Chancellor's where we dined, from thence I returned to Mr. Pooley, and from thence went with Mr. Savage to Sir Richard Reynolds and Sir John Temple, and from thence to the Castle where I spoke to my Lord Lieutenant about the tories in our neighberhood. His Excellence bid me goe on to make use of the same persons I had done formerly, and bid me not fear to be disowned in it, and that if I would speak to Sir Paul Ricaut I should have a power in writing for soe doeing.

6 February, Saturday. Dublin.—This day, being that of our King's accession to the Crown, my Lord Lieutenant rode to Church in great state: after Church my cousen Clayton and I dined att Councellor Suxbury's and from thence I went to Mr. Savage, and we went twice to wait on Sir Paul Ricaut butt could not meet with him, and from thence we went to the Colledg to see Mr. Moor butt could not meet with him, and from thence we went to Peter's Coffee House, and from thence went to my lodgings to write letters into Munster.

7 February, Sunday. Dublin.—This day my cousen Clayton and I dined with my Lord Longford, where dined allsoe my Lord Granard and other company, after which we went to the Castle to take our leaves of my Lord Lieutenant, who att the same time fell upon the discourse of the tories. My Lord Longford proposed I should have a power to act, &c.: as Captain Boil lately had; my Lord Granard said that by graunting more powers than one, the one might interfere with the other, which would be a disadvantage to the service, and he was therefore of opineon it would be sufficient that we corresponded with Captain Henry Boyl, for which he had allready sufficient instructions; and when I saw them discourse warmly of it, I told them it was not to hinder a correspondence with Captain Boyl, or interfere with the power he hath that this was desired, butt that I might have something to indemnifie me for holding a correspondence with any of these tories (as would be necessary for the doeing this service); which would otherwise be misprision of felony; and that as for corresponding with Captain Boyl, it was above all things necessary, since without it, it would be impossible to act without interfering att one time or other. In conclusion it was resolved I should have a power, and my Lord Lieutenant gave Sir Paul Ricaut orders therein, and I desired my Lord Longford that Captain Aungier might be joyned with me in the power to be given.

After taking leave of my Lord Lieutenant we went to Mr. Savage's, from thence to my Lord Cheif Justice Keating and took leave of him, from thence to Sir Richard Reynols, from thence to Mr. Hunt, to speak with him about his chalenge of a bond due from my grandfather and father to his father. I desired and he gave me longer time to examine my papers concerning it, and I promised him that his debt should not be the worse for that delay. He shewed me 2 schedules of his father's credits, the first bore date in November, 1663, and among other credits amounting in the whole to about 3000*l.* there was due from Percivale 176*l.* The 2nd schedule bore date in Jan., 1663. The total of which amounted to 611*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*. And in this there was no mention of

1685-6

Percivale. Mr. Hunt moreover told me that those schedules were found in his father's scrutoire when he dyed. From thence we went to Baron Worth's and took leave of him and we returned to our lodging. When I was att my Lord Cheif Justice Keating's I asked his advice on the behalf of the troopers, as well about killing the Torie as about firing Power's house, and his answer was that for the former he advised them to take out a pardon, butt for the latter he would have them stand a tryall att next Assizes, and becaus the apprehension of trouble might not allwayes hang over the men's heads, he would advise them to bring it on themselves, and to give Poor notice to prosecute if he would, and if he doth appear to prosecute them, he would immediately have examinations taking of John Power for harboring the tories and trye himself for his life. His Lordship sayd further that John Power could recover noething against those who burned his house though he should bring his action, and that it was allowable to fire the house about torie's ears where there is noe other way to take them.

8 February, Munday. Dublin.—This morning I am preparing to leave this place, and I now sign a lease and release of the lands of Blackrath to Sir Richard Reynols, the former being the date the 9th and the other the 10th of November last. The wittnesses were Mr. Savage and Mr. Cooper and some there were from Sir Richard Reynols to sign as wittnesses ; I allsoe this morning sign a lease for seven years from May next to Mr. Wakefeild of his house, which bears date this very day, Mr. Savage and Mr. Cooper are witnesses to it. Mr. Wakefeild himself was by and delivered and sealed the counterpart. This morning Mr. Savage delivers me up my father's and Mr. Mawl's bond of 96*l.* in part of 100*l.* fine to reduce 12*l.* rent of the rent. He pays for the house he holds in lease from me, and he desired to send me the draft of some instrument to that purpose, in which I desired might be a covenant to discharge me of all the citty rent hitherto which he hath payd. Md. Soe much only intended to be reduced as to leave 20*l.* over the citty rent. I delivered the counterpart of Mr. Wakefield's lease to Mr. Cooper to remain with him, and I take with me the counterpart of the lease and release of Blackrath.

Md. Mr. Cooper staying too long with me could not gett time enough to Sir Richard Reynolds to wittness the part he signed.

This day about noon I left Dublin in company with my cousen Clayton and George Crofts and we came this night to Kilcullin bridg.

9 February, Kilcullin bridg.—This morning I from hence writt to my Lord Longford to caution his Lordship about Captain Odle and to prevent his engageing my Lord Chancellor to assert his pretended protection given to Fitsgerald and others. We left this place this morning and reached Bennetts bridg this night.

10 February, Wendesday. Bennets bridg.—This day we went to Cloheen and lye here this night.

11 February. Thursday. Cloheen.—This day, God be praised! we reached home in the afternoon to Burton, whither my wife was not then returned from accompanying my sister Moor to Ross. As soon as I came home I receive account how French, having taken Fitzgerald, the proclaimed torie, was by Mr. Cox, a Justice of the County of Limrick, sent to goal and Fitzgerald sett att libertie. I sent to Charleville for one of the troop to give account of the particulars.

12 February, Friday. Burton.—This day I took Corporal Davis's information concerning the passages of that transaction, which I sent to my Lord Langford complaining those proceedings, desiring his Lordship to inform my Lord Lieutenant and late Lords Justices thereof, &c. This day my wife and Captain Aungier came home and the Captain received answer to letters he had before on that occasion wherein my Lord Longford and Roscommon told him my Lord Lieutenant was resolved to doe us right and to order Frenche's immediate enlargement, &c., with other passages relating to this affair.

Captain Aungier and I did allsoe by this post receive power to act in this affair of the tories as formerly and we were thereby required to correspond with Captain Henry Boyl and to give account to Dublin from time to time, &c.

We allsoe this day sent for Fennel, French's father in law, to come to us.

13 February, Saturday. Burton.—This day my cousen Clayton went to Mallow and Fennel came to Captain Aungier and I att Burton and made heavy complaint of French's sufferings in goal, of which we gave him full assurances of redress and soe dismissed him.

14 February, Sunday. Burton.—We writt to Sir Paul Ricaut to acknowledge the receipt of the before mentioned commission and to lett him know we had communicated the copie of it to Captain Boyl, and sent these letters under cover to my cousen Clayton who is to forward them.

15 February, Munday. Burton.—This day Mr. Cox, the Justice of Peace who committed Patrick French, came hither and excused himself for what he had acted therein. We told him how my Lord Lieutenant resented it, and that we did not doubt butt a speedy order would come down for his enlargement which was the reason we did not importune him to bail him, butt that in the meantime we expected from him that he should take care French should not be soe ill treated in goal as he had been. French's wife allsoe this day came to make complaint to us of his sufferings.

16 February, Tuesday. Burton.—This day I received from my Lord Chancellor a letter of quæry about French, among which one was whether he was not in Dixon's robbery.

17 February, Wendesday. Burton.—This day being Ash Wendesday Mr. Vowel came to Churchtown, after service there was some consideration had of the churchyard. After dinner Mr. Vowel made to Captain Aungier and me offers of service from Dawly provided we would protect him; we told him we would see ourselves righted in what had passed before we would take upon us to protect him or have anything to doe with him, butt that if he brought in any proclaimed person he should be safe.

18 February, Thursday. Burton.—I received a letter from Mr. Dixon giving an account of the manner of his being robbed, and that his wife was near quick when she then received the violence of which she miscarried, and promising his servant should come and give particular information.

19 February, Friday. Burton.—This day I sent my Lord Lieutenant by letter to Sir Paul Ricaut, the answer to the quæres my Lord Chancellor sent me last post. I allsoe sent a copie of the said answer

1685-6

to my Lord Chancellor and Captain Aungier sent another copie to my Lord Longford. Mr. Dixon's letter was annexed to that answer I sent to Sir Paul Ricaut. There was not time to take Mr. Dixon's servant's information in writing. Quartermaster Fitsimmons came hither last night from hunting about John Land's, and John Land himself came this day to see us and made me some offers of doeing service from Dermod Dawly, to which I made the same answer I did to what Mr. Vowell offered from him.

20 February, Saturday. Burton.—This day John Rouse came to bind himself over to answer att the next Assizes to the pretended charge of seditions or treasonable words he was accused of by his dayry man. George Crofts, senr. and Daniel Swiny were his security.

21 February, Sunday. Burton.—I stayed att home all day, my cousen Tayler dined here. Connel's child this day christened. I this day administered the oath of High Constable for this Barony of Orrery to one who was brought hither.

22 February, Munday. Burton.—I stayed att home all day. Mr. Davys, cleark of Captain Aungier's troop, dined here.

23 February, Tuesday. Burton.—Cornet Boreman, Mr. Swiney, and Mr. Blaykeny dined here, att dinner we had a few fals alarms brought us of some tories, after whom the Captain sent the partie of the troop which is quartered in this place; this day allsoe Cornet Boreman acquainted me he had received intelligence that 2 robbers who were taken in the County of Clare had since sworn treason against him, hoping to gett a reprieve thereby.

24 February, Wendesday. Burton.—This day I took a view of the lands of Rathclove. I allsoe swore some poor widowes according to the statute to acquit them from chimny money.

25 February, Thursday. Burton.—I stayed att home all day, and this day Mr. Smith of Charleville, who came to help me in my accounts with my workmen.

26 February, Friday. Burton. This day I took bonds of the good behaviour from Clancy, the laborer, who had played the theef. I allsoe signed a certificate bearing this day's date of a wolf killed, whose skin was by the men who killed her was brought hither. Captain Mills had signed the certificate before it was brought to me.

27 February, Saturday. Burton.—This day Mr. Johnson, Sir Simon Eaton's sonne in law, dined here.

28 February, Sunday. Burton.—Mr. Johnson also dined here this day together with Jack Bear and young George Crofts.

1 March, Burton.—Mr. Johnson went to extend some of John Poor's estate, butt was bafled for want of proof.

2 March. Tuesday. Burton.—I sent a constable and some of Captain Aungier's troop to search for some of Dixon's arms at Gesse's house of Clonmeen, the arms, &c. they brought, butt Gess was before gon to Waterford Assizes.

3 March, Wendesday. Burton.—This was my wedding day and we had our neighbors about us for dinner. George Crofts is now in the County of Kerry and could not be here. Francis Strange came this morning to excuse Gess.

4 March, Thursday. Burton.—This day we went to see old Mrs. Crone at Mayoe. Andrew Gallway came hither with James Poyes, the former of them for some timber which I gave an order for in Park

Wood. The other, owing me a year and a half rent, desired further forbearance, which I refused. I received a letter from George Crofts that he had yesterday taken some tories in the County of Kerry.

5 March, Friday. Burton.—I writt this day to Sir Paul Ricaut, Captain Henry Boyl and my Lord Cheife Justice Keating to be delivered in his absence to Sir Richard Reynols. Captain St. Leger dined here this day.

6 March, Saturday. Burton.—Young Henry Boreman came hither this day and brought me the answers to two letters I writt to Dennis Callaghan, of Beallaballah, and one Maurice Nunane to send hither two persons of whom it appeared by Mr. Callaghan's letter that one was dead.

7 March, Sunday. Burton.—I writt a letter to Henry Boreman, senr., and sent him Callaghan's letter, and allsoe the best advice I could how to manage himself upon his tryal for the false accusation layd to his charge.

8 March, Munday. Burton.—This day Major Hudson came hither and entered into recognizance to prosecute Mr. William Fitsgerald and Carrol next Cork Assizes.

9 March, Tuesday. Burton.—Cornet Mezardier dined here and told me he received a letter from one concerning one Purcel, a torie in the county of Clare, who desired to have protection; my answer was that if he did service he should have protection by vertue of the Proclamation, butt that if he did not, I had none to give him. Fennel this day was here and I by him writt to Captain Hart about Bourk, butt my letter bore date the 10th.

10 March, Wendesday. Burton.—Some of Captain Aungier's troop going on a false alarm in pursuit of young Poor, light upon John Fitsgerald, the torie's brother, whom they brought hither, and I examined him butt to very little purpose, and finding noething against him more then a suspicion that he came upon a message from Poor to joyn with him and be a torie, I gave him time to gett securitie of the good behaviour and in the mean time he to remain in custody.

11 March, Thursday. Burton.—Captain St. Leger and Quartermaster Fitzsimons dined here. I this day received a letter from my Lord Cheif Justice Keating and Sir Richard Reynols who desired me to try to gett Trewry to discover the harborers, &c., in pursuance to which I writ to my cousen Clayton by Daniel Meskel.

12 March, Friday. Burton. Major Hudson came to George Crofts' from Cork and step'd over hither, saying he could doe good with the tories in goal about the goods he was robbed of.

13 March, Saturday. Burton.—Edmund Fitsgerald before menconed was from hence by mittimus bearing this day's date sent to Cork goal for want of securities for the good behavior.

14 March, Sunday. Burton.—Mr. Vowell came hither in the afternoon and catechised the children in the Church.

15 March, Munday. Burton.—I stayed att home all day and had a letter from Fennel and answered it.

16 March, Tuesday. Burton.—I writt this day to Sir Paul Ricaut and Captain Henry Boyl, allsoe to the Mayor of Cork. The troopers being att Buttevant Fair this day took Will Tirry and his wife and brought them hither and I examined them.

1685-6

17 March, Wendesday. Burton.—This day I writt to my Lord Cheif Justice Keating, now att Limrick, and transmitted to him the copies of these examinations.

18 March, Thursday. Burton.—Mr. Radham, Connor Keif, and Teig Callaghan dined here. Art. O'Keef came allsoe to me desiring further forbearance of some money he owed me, which I refused. Pd. Teig Dawly laborer 2*s.* 6*d.*

Connor Callaghan was allsoe this day with me for a warrant against one Healehy which I gave him.

19 March, Friday. Burton.—I agreed this day with John Healy to sett him Kilpatrick for 3 lives att 20*l.* rent and under such other covenants as are mencon'd in the articles this day signed. I this day took Tom McNeal's information, &c.

20 March, Saturday. Burton.—This day my firr trees came home out of the County of Wexford.

My cousen Adam and Tom Purdom came this day to Burton and I took theyr nephew's recognizance to prosecute against Connor Keif this Assizes. 20 shill. I this day pd. Derby Leary for grubbing work.

21 March, Sunday. Burton. Jack Bear dined here this day.

22 March, Munday. Burton.—Dick Barry and Allen, the miller of Buttevant, came hither this day to me about a difference between them which was reconciled before they parted. I began this day to plant my Firr Tree grove, Tom Davenport came this day to me and I abroad where they were planting spoke to him about the renewal of his lease, butt we could not agree. I proposed for 500*l.* fine to be paid in hand to give him 3 additional lives, he continuing his rent as it is during his own life att 60*l.* per annum and raising it to six score and eight after his death butt he refused this offer.

23 March, Tuesday. Burton.—Tirry's father came to me about his sonne who is in custody, butt brought noe bail, and I therefore signed a mittimus bearing this day's date to send young Tirry and his wife to goal.

Donnogh and Callaghan was this day here and shewed me some bonds he had payd of to the value of about 37*l.* principal debt.

Maurice Fitsgerald was this day with me about Ellen Poor and her offer of discoverie.

Mr. Anthony Jephson and his wife dined here this day.

24 March, Wendesday. Burton.—The Sherif came hither in order to meet the Judges to morrow upon the bounds.

The planting the Firr Grove ended this day.

Ned Swiny and John Hall were here this day and I pardoned a woodstealer att Hall's request.

25 March, Thursday. Burton.—I this day went with the Sherif to the bounds att Ardskea in order to meet the Judges, butt they came not.

26 March, Friday. Burton.—This day we again went to meet them and they came this afternoon hither, where they lye this night.

27 March, Saturday. Burton.—This day we waited upon theyr Lordships to Cork, where they this day read theyr commissions.

28 March, Sunday. Cork—This day I went to Church and heard Mr. Rider preach. The judges went not up to the gallery seat, butt satt below stares.

29 March, Munday. Cork.—The Grand Jury being impaneld on Saturday (Sir Emanuel Moor was foreman) the Judges fell this day upon buisiness and tried some prisoners.

30 March, Tuesday. Cork.—Donnogh O' Morice alias Trewry, Teig Leaghy, Edmund Condon, John McWilliam Fitsgerald, John Carrol, Dermod Grady and other prisoners were tryed and the foregoeing six and two more were found guilty. Fitsgerald produced and insisted upon his protection, butt that was overruled, it appearing that theyr protection from Captain Odle bore date before the date of the letter which my Lord Chancellor, then one of the Lords Justices, writt to him to enable to treat with these Tories, and moreover that very letter gave noe power to protect, onely to treat with and employ them. Fitsgerald then insisted on the proclamation, saying he had thereby merited a pardon and reward for delivery of Roger Gayny, a proclaimed person. The Judg told them the (*sic*) did not deliver him according to the proclamation to the Sherif or to a Justice of Peace, butt onely to one who lett him goe; and that if this were allowed for sufficient service, it could save butt the life of one of them then att the barr.

31 March, Wendesday. Cork.—This morning Trewry and Leaghy and 2 other guilty persons above mencon'd received sentence of death, to be executed tomorrow morning, and this afternoon Wall and Lysaght were tryed and found guilty of the robbery of Dixon's house, and were immediately sentenced to dye to morrow with the rest before sentenced.

[Judge Reynols dined this day att the Mayor's, where allsoe dined a great deal of other good company.]*

1 April, Thursday. Cork.—This day Donnogh O' Morice, alias Trewry, Teig Leaghy, Wall, and Lysaght, with two more, were executed according to sentence.

Philip Supple was tryed for harboring Poor, butt acquitted. David Line was indicted of felony for goeing on Poor, the torie's errands and found guilty.

This day Judg Reynols with a great deal of other good company dined att the Mayor's.

I this day took Richard Gesse's examination of Clonmeen about the arms of Abraham Dixon found in his house.

2 April, Friday, Cork.—This day being Good Friday, I dined not till about 5 of the clock, it was att Harvey's house in company with Sir Emanuel Moor, Captain Henry Boyl, Captain Foliot, Captain Barry, Cousen Clayton, Lieutenant Colonel Congrave, Captain Jephson, Sir Boyl Maynard and Captain Staughton.

3 April, Saturday. Cork.—This day I dined with Mr. Crofts, Mayor of Cork, in company with Lieutenant Colonel Congrave and Captain Caulfeild. In the afternoon a commission was sped for the probation of my mother's will and the Mayor and my cousen Will. Tayler being commissioners for that purpose administered the oath, &c. to me, and the Commission is by next post to be returned into the Prærogative office.

---

* This paragraph was subsequently erased.

1686.

4 April, Easter Day. Cork.—I this day received the sacrament att Shandon Church by the hands of Mr. Neal, and in the afternoon I was with Mr. John Evans a godfather to Mr. Robert Roger's child John.

5 April, Munday. Cork.—This day 27 people were tried for treason upon the accusation of Robert Cleark, and among them, Sir Emanuel Moor, but Cleark appeared to be a mad man, and noething at all in his evidence, whereupon the Jury brought them all in not guilty. Sir James Cotter was foreman.

6 April, Tuesday. Cork.—This morning I delivered to Mr. Dixon a fowling piece, a musket and a brass carbine belonging to him, the one of them being found at Gesse's house att Clonmeen, the other two at Connor Callaghan's. I allsoe 2 or 3 days since delivered to Mr. Gess and his brother the other things found in his house upon a search for stolen goods.

7 April, Wendesday. Cork.—This morning my Lord Barymore, Lord Inchiqueen and other gentlemen now in town did att the instance of the Grand Jury, goe to them to consult about the rewarding those who took the tories, &c.

8 April, Thursday. Cork.—I this day dined att the Bishop of Cork, who gave a dinner to the Westminster scholars now in town. Mr. Neal, Mr. Rider, Captain Jephson, and Captain Purdom were of the company.

INDEX.

Abbeville, manufacture of wool at, i. 48, 128.
Abbott, Abbot:
singer at the Prince of Wales' wedding, ii. 264.
William, a settler in Frederica, Georgia, ii., 199, 441.
Abercorn:
Georgia. *See* Georgia Settlements.
Earl of. *See* Hamilton.
Abercromby, Abercrombie: James, Attorney General of South Carolina, a letter from, ii., 211.
mentioned, ii. 494.
Aberdeen: Scots from, for Georgia, ii., 3 89, 391.
mentioned, iii., 314.
Abergavenny:
Lord. *See* Neville.
Lady, circumstances of death of, i., 50.
Dowager Lady, murder of her cook by, etc., ii., 218.
Abery, portrait painter, ii., 476.
Abingdon, Earl of. *See* Bertie.
Abjuration Oath, history of the, i., 89.
Absolution, discussed, i, 106, 107.
Achilles, English opera, i, 340; ii., 39.
Acis and Galatea, a masque, i., 167.
Ackworth, Sir Jacob, ship designer, i., 205; ii., 109, 194, 362.
Acton, Middlesex, iii., 224.
Acton, deputy gaoler of the Marshalsea, ill practices of, i., 78, 95.
Adam newly created, a picture of, in possession of the Duke of Chandos, ii., 131.
Adams:
Collector of the salt duty at Manningtree, i., 281 (2), 328.
cousin of Sir John Percival, iii., 352.
Governor, a gift for Georgia from, iii., 183.
Adderton. *See* Atherton.
Addison:
Edward, third bailiff in Frederica, ii., 197.
Joseph, mentioned, i., 96; ii., 207, 407.
Addison, Joseph—*Contd.*
——, an instance of his excessive jealousy, etc., i, 105.
——, four last verses made by, iii., 303.
Will, of Frederica, iii., 213, 217.
Admiralty: neglect of the, as to the loss of merchant ships, iii., 237.
appointment of Lord Commissioners of, ii., 260.
Advice to the Tories who have taken the Oaths, by Dean Berkeley, i. 236, 238.
Africa, Invasion of, by Spain, i., 283.
African Company, petition in Parliament and discussion of, i., 51, 52, 87.
Aghern, Ahern:
Durmod, a tory, killed, iii., 361.
Maurice, of Dromcollogher, iii,. 361.
Aglonby, William, settler in Georgia, ii., 278.
Aires, Ireland, mentioned, i., 9.
Aires, Mr., mentioned, ii., 363.
Alagozine, Alagoziner, ii., 168.
Albamous Fort in America, ii., 379.
Albion, the, a ship from Georgia, iii., 165.
Alcephron, or the Minute Philosopher, by Dean Berkeley, i, 224.
Alchymist, The, play by Ben Jonson, i., 474.
Alcock, family of the County of Tipperary, Ireland, iii., 46.
Aldersey, Aldersee, Mr. and wife, mentioned, i., 388; ii., 5, 9.
Aldrich, Dr., Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, ii., 392.
Aldworth:
Sir Richard, iii., 353.
Mr., of Newcastle, Ireland, i., 38.
Alexander's Feast, rehearsal of, at the Opera house, i., 297.
Alexander, Henry, Earl of Stirling, hunting seat, age and character, i., 399, 400.
Alicante, Spain, mined in Queen Anne's wars, ii., 280.
the French Fleet at, iii., 291.
British Consul at, iii., 24.

Allegri, Gregorio, the famous *Miserere* of, performed, ii., 155.
Allen:
Joshua, 2nd Viscount, mentioned, i., 163.
one, ships' draftsman, i., 205.
Joe, settler in Georgia, iii., 213, 215.
Susannah, mentioned, i., 456.
Thomas, a Turkey merchant, mentioned, i., 130.
——, miller at Buttevant, iii., 362, 371.
William, tything-man at Frederica, Georgia, ii., 197.
Allix, Dr., French minister, daughter of, i., 200.
Altamaha (Alatahama, etc.), river, southern boundary of Georgia, ii., 141, 292, 293, 295, 301.
the new Settlement on, plan of the town, etc., ii., 181, 185, 186, 187, 191, 194, 251, 252, 274, 275, 279, 285, 305.
——, Scotchmen for defence of, ii., 183, 259, 268.
——, Indians to be settled at, ii., 259.
mouths of the river, capacity, etc., ii., 246, 268, 279, 287.
Indian reserves near, ii., 313.
clearing of ships from, ii., 382.
question of occupation of country south of the river, iii., 36.
See also Georgia Settlements: Darien.
Altham, Lord. *See* Annesley, Earl of Anglesea.
Althorp, hunting pieces at, ii., 78.
Amiconi, Mr., pictures by, ii., 190.
Amatis, silk weavers from Piedmont, settlers in Georgia, i., 309, 327, 336, 339, 340, 344, 345, 347; iii., 172, 191, 194.
death of one of the brothers, ii., 370.
Amelia, Princess, daughter of King George II., mentioned, i., 385; ii., 160, 448, 469.
false information about, i., 100.
a jest with Lord Percival, i., 382.
fomentor of mischief against the Prince of Wales, ii., 437.
reads the last prayer in the Queen's chamber, ii., 446.
chief mourner at the Queen's funeral, ii., 456.
behaviour at service, ii., 461.
Amelia. *See* Georgia Settlements.
Amelot, Mons., reasons for the French hostile actions, stated by, iii., 287,
America, defence of the English Colonies in, ii., 340, 341.
Governors in, payment of salaries, i., 288.
Indians in, mission to, ii., 182.
——, their religious notions, ii., 257.
——, a scheme for a universal treaty of friendship with, iii., 266.
negroes in, conversion of, i., 79.
Amiand, Mr., surgeon to the King, and the Westminster Infirmary dispute, ii., 455, 456.
mentioned, ii., 459, 460, 463, 464.
Amory, Mr., settler in Georgia, iii., 38.
Amsterdam, bankers at, forbidden to remit money for the French Army in Germany, iii., 257.
Anabaptists, the attitude of the Church of England towards, iii., 316.
in Saxony as settlers for Georgia, i., 476.
Anecaster:
Duke of. *See* Bertie.
Duchess of, Prince of Wales' advances to daughter of, i., 390.
——, her pension taken away, ii, 429.
Anderson:
one, apprentice to a ship surgeon, runs away with Lady Pen Cholmondeley, ii., 248.
Scotch settler in Charlestown, iii., 230.
Adam, second accountant to the South Sea Company, treasurer of Dr. Bray's trustees, i., 98, 99, 451; ii., 146, 173, 182, 190, 207, 229, 268, 278, 299, 310, 419; iii., 30, 75.
——, as Trustee of the Georgia Society, i., 281, 285, 287, 310, 378, 382; ii., 23, 32, 66, 112, 126, 127, 132, 154, 173, 181, 186, 190, 191, 198, 200, 202, 214, 234, 268, 274, 275, 278, 300, 303, 309, 318, 328, 330, 357, 362, 364, 372, 373, 379, 383, 404, 409, 413, 414, 416, 418, 420, 427, 431, 450, 471, 475, 477, 480, 483, 484, 485, 487; iii., 1, 5, 12, 22, 23, 27, 31, 34, 46, 64, 69, 73, 75, 78, 82, 84, 89, 98, 106, 114, 118, 123, 127, 129, 162, 169, 177, 187, 190, 200, 211, 218.
Sir Edmond, mentioned, ii., 227, 242, 310, 325, 337, 342.

Anderson—*contd.*
Hugh, a Scotch gentleman, settler in Georgia, ii., 276; ii., 77, 223.
——, history of his circumstances, ii., 276.
——, a grant to, ii., 278.
——, appointed inspector of the Public garden and mulberry trees in Georgia, ii., 294, 447, 476, 488; iii., 5, 10, 54.
——, a grant in Georgia refused to his son because under age, ii., 451.
——, causes of his removal to Carolina, iii., 82.
Hugh, schoolmaster in Carolina, iii., 230.
William, iii., 165.
Anderson's Cases, mentioned, ii., 110.
Andover, Viscount. *See* Howard.
Andrews:
Mr., M.P., proceedings in Parliament, i., 3, 313.
Sir Edmond, mentioned i., 219.
Townsend, deputy Secretary at War, ii., 150, 350.
Anecdote of an old lady, ii., 378.
Anger, Angel, valet de chambre, wages, etc., i., 192, 193.
Anglesey, Earl of. *See* Annesley.
Anhalt, Prince of, mentioned, ii., 104.
——, quarrel with, ii., 403.
settler for Georgia from, ii., 119.
Annah Manufacturers, question of a lease to, i., 276 (2), 284, 285.
Anne, Queen, funeral of, order of Irish peers in the procession of, i., 425, 430, 432.
relations with the Pretender, ii., 465; iii., 334.
political struggle at the end of reign of, ii., 509; iii., 334, 335.
Anne, Princess, daughter of George II., *See* Princess Royal.
Anne, Lady, mentioned, i., 155.
Annesley:
Arthur, Earl of Anglesea, Lord Privy Seal, died 1686, ii., 387.
Arthur, Earl of Anglesea, meeting of Irish peers, ii., 146.
——, death and disposition of his estate, 1737, ii., 387.
——, character and opinion, ii., 388.
James, Earl of Anglesea, ii., 387.
Richard, Lord Altham, dean of Exeter, ii., 387.
Richard, son of preceding, Earl of Anglesea, succession to title, ii., 387.
Annesley—*contd.*
——, his nephew's action against, iii., 277.
of Cork, his character, ii., 388.
Arthur, Esq., mentioned, iii., 316.
Charles, one of the Battleaxes in Dublin, estate entailed on, ii., 387.
Francis, Counsellor, mentioned in connexion with Lord Percival's private affairs, i., 7, 83, 93 (2), 119, 120, 148, 152, 154, 156 (2), 162, 163, 165, 166, 169, 172, 175, 176, 182, 204, 206, 207, 208, 210, 212, 218, 224, 233, 234, 272, 276, 279, 281, 284, 285, 293, 296, 302, 304, 306, 307, 311, 324, 326, 330, 342, 356, 377, 378, 383, 385, 386, 390, 397, 403, 457, 460, 463, 464, 467;
ii., 68, 83, 87, 101, 111, 113, 148, 167, 171, 178, 181, 186, 215, 218, 222, 225, 252, 259, 267, 294, 324, 327, 328, 329, 336, 338, 346, 347, 366, 374, 378, 386, 392, 406, 450, 461, 465, 471;
iii., 18, 53, 78, 125, 126, 163, 193, 211, 225, 228, 229, 231, 235, 279, 321, 325, 328, 336.
——, Lord Egmont's loan from, i., 345, 357, 380; ii., 227.
——, fee for drawing settlements, ii., 361.
——, estates bequeathed to, ii., 387, 388.
——, age and illness, iii., 280, 293, 295, 305.
——, writ of lunacy taken out against, ii., 316.
James, sold into slavery, recovers his titles in Ireland, ii., 277.
young Mr., mentioned, iii., 293.
Annuities, old 4%, transfer days, iii., 319.
Annuities, 3%, transfer days, iii., 309, 319.
Anson, Admiral, mentioned iii., 301.
returned from E. Indies with great riches, iii., 301.
Anspach, Princess of, sister-in-law to the Queen, death of, and style of mourning, i., 1.
Anstis, John, principal King at Arms, i., 406, 426, 428, 431, 443; ii., 46, 48, 63, 456.
relations with Lord Hervey, i., 429.
various information from, i., 444.
Antwerp, tapestry work at, i., 219.
Apie, Mr., arrived from Georgia, ii., 315, 318.

Appenzel, Canton of Switzerland, proposal to send 2000 inhabitants to Georgia, ii., 358, 380.
proposal declined, ii., 396.
Appleby, Mr., Secretary to the Lord Chancellor Harcourt, ii., 71.
Arbuthnot, Mr., mentioned, i., 96.
Mr., of Paris, i., 282.
Archer:
Mr., mentioned, ii., 162.
——, and the Westminster Infirmary dispute, ii., 455.
——, M.P., for Berkshire, intention to give a donation to Georgia frustrated, ii., 479.
Henry, M.P. for Warwick, as trustee or common councilman of the Georgia Society, ii., 66, 134, 237, 247, 343, 462, 466, 477, 481, 484, 487, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 501, 502, 512, 514; iii., 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21-23, 25-28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 41, 42, 46, 49, 50, 58, 60, 61, 63-65, 70, 75, 78-81, 92, 94, 95, 98-102, 106, 108, 113, 117, 124, 129-131, 143, 146, 149, 160, 165-169, 178, 179, 182, 185, 187, 189, 190, 193, 199, 200, 231, 261.
——, appointed trustee, ii., 66.
——, appointed Common council man, ii., 469, 471, 472.
——, dining with Lord Egmont, iii., 86.
——, intention to vote for the Place Bill, iii., 102.
——, speech in Ho. of Commons on Georgia, iii., 114.
——, friendly relations with Sir R. Walpole, iii., 142.
——, account of an interview with Sir R. Walpole, iii., 143.
——, absence from meetings, iii., 168.
——, asked to second a vote of thanks to Parliament, iii, 315.
Thomas, Esq., M.P. for Warwick, as Trustee for the Georgia Soc., ii., 66, 237, 247, 259, 343, 376, 382, 393, 394, 446, 461, 462, 464, 465, 467, 472, 474, 477-481.; iii., 1, 2, 5, 12, 14, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 31, 34, 42, 49, 58, 60, 61, 99, 100, 106, 113, 124, 130, 156, 168, 169, 182, 187, 190, 200, 205, 235, 262.
——, elected trustee, ii., 66.
——, elected Common council man, ii., 372.
Archer, Thomas—*cont.*
——, absence from the meetings, iii., 168.
Ardskea, mentioned, iii, 371.
Argyll, Duke of. *see* Campbell.
Argyle Fort, Georgia, Scots at, ii., 274.
Ariadne, an opera, ii., 92.
Arian views, a bishop and others holding, ii., 136.
views discussed, ii., 270.
Arlequin Cartouche, a French play ii., 158.
Armitage, Lieut., mentioned, i., 187.
Armston, Thomas, merchant of Edinburgh, grant of lands in Georgia to., ii., 253.
Armstrong, Col., mentioned, i., 403; ii., 83.
employed on the Dunkirk enquiry, i., 36, 37, 42, 43, 53, 71, 294.
Army, question of a standing army, discussed in the House of Commons, 12, 40.
regulation against purchase, i., 41.
how dispersed, i., 41.
estimates voted, i., 125.
differences of pay in, and length of time of enlistment, i., 158.
number of men voted, i., 313.
debate in House of Commons, i., 313-323.
Bill for commissions for life to officers of, ii., 29-30.
commands in, given to Scotchmen, displeasure of English officers, ii., 35.
question of appointment of officers during good behaviour, ii., 415.
English officers in Hanover, dissatisfaction of, iii., 274, 275.
the Blue Guards, ii., 260.
Arne, Thomas Augustine, his oratorio at Drury Lane playhouse, iii., 309.
Arnold:
Mr., minister at Newhaven in New England, ii., 268.
Under Secretary at War, ii., 434.
writer of the *Free Briton*, i., 444.
Arran, Earl of. *see* Butler.
Arrigoni (Aragoni), Charles, musician, i, 242, 282, 283, 310, 325, 337, 342; ii., 30, 50, 67, 77, 149.
fees for singing lessons, i., 220.
concert given by, ii., 240.
Arthur, Lady, widow of Sir Daniel Arthur, collection of paintings of, iii., 344.

Artois, landscape by, iii., 344.
Arundel, in Sussex, repair of harbour of., i., 339.
Arwarton (Arwaston), Sir Philip Parker's house, &c., at., i., 104, 439; ii., 377, 414, 416; iii., 323.
burials in vault at, i., 125, 203.
Ash, Mr. Edward, mentioned, i., 104.
Ashburnham:
John, 1st Earl of, mentioned, i., 213, 372, 412, iii., 342.
——, death and history of, ii., 367.
——, sister of, mentioned, i., 242.
Bertram, ii., 367.
Ashurst, Sir Harry, mentioned, i., 118, 122, 171.
salary of his chaplain, i., 100.
Askew, Mr., contribution for Georgia, ii., 173.
Aspinwall (Aspenwall, &c.):
Mr., mentioned, i., 92, 93, 95 (2); ii., 482.
Mr., the banker, ii., 287, 289; iii., 84.
——, failure of, iii., 224.
Richard, of Spring Garden, i., 163, 165, 188.
——, treasurer of St. George's Hospital, ii., 465.
Aspremont, Countess, daughter of the Marquis de Prie, Governor of Brussels, ii., 402.
Assizes, Bill in Parliament for trial of civil actions at i., 54.
Asthma, a specific for, ii., 132.
Aston, Sir Thomas, M.P. for Liverpool, i., 55, 126, 142.
the Liverpool Election Petition, i., 77, 83, 85, 86, 87.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 307, 332, 349, 350, 358, 360, 372; iii., 47.
a foolish motion of, in the House, i., 326.
reasons for speaking against the Qualification Bill, i, 333.
Atherton or Adderton, and wife, housekeepers of the Georgia office, wages of, ii., 212.
grants to, ii., 134, 182; iii., 63.
death of the wife, and appointment of her successor, iii., 208.
Atholl, Duke of. *See* Murray.
Atkinson, Mr., citizen and rich draper, iii., 311.
Atterbury, Bishop of, the son-in-law, of, iii, 291.
Attorneys, admission of, action of the judges, i., 50.
charges against, i., 54.
Augsburg, settlers for Georgia from, i., 288; ii., 208.
a letter from, iii., 19.
Augusta, Princess, daughter of the Prince of Wales, godparents at the christening of, ii., 431.
Augusta. *See* Georgia Settlements
Augustine, Walter, settler in Georgia, ii., 196, 358.
sawmill of, in Georgia, ii., 205.
Augutches behind Savannah, the number of families at, ii., 54.
Aulic Council, the, action with regard to duchy of Mecklenburg, desired, i., 115.
Aungiers, Capt. Ambrose, iii., *passim* 355-369.
Ausperger, Samuel, account of the condition of Georgia, iii., 86, 90.
evidence for Georgia, iii., 100.
payment for his map of St. Simon's Island, iii., 102.
mentioned, iii., 90, 111.
memorial from, iii., 92.
interview with the Trustees on the question of his grant in the Island of St. Simon's, etc., iii., 103, 114.
mission to Germany to obtain servants, iii., 114.
allowance for attendance at the bar of the House of Commons, iii., 115.
absence for a year, ii., 198.
letter from Switzerland, iii., 224.
Austrian Army, defeated by King of Prussia, iii., 258, 292.
Austrians adopting Protestant religion, ii., 119.
settlers for Georgia, ii., 186.
Authors, a scheme to rescue authors from printers and booksellers, ii., 161.
Author's Farce and the Pleasures of the Town, a play, i., 97.
Auverquerque, Henry D', Earl of Grantham, mentioned, i., 1, 6, 12, 14, 15, 33, 38, 47, 78, 79, 93, 94, 98, 99, 101, 102, 104, 122, 125, 126, 127, 152, 155, 164, 176, 189, 213, 216, 227, 242, 255, 260, 273, 297, 306, 345, 366, 369, 376, 384, 388, 403, 407, 418, 430, 463, 466, 473, 474; ii., 8, 14, 60, 87, 105, 124, 138, 148, 165, 174, 188, 218, 226, 255, 266, 275, 284, 288, 299, 302, 315, 324, 346, 359, 366, 378, 386, 394, 446, 450, 452, 454, 461, 483; iii.,

Auverquerque, Earl of Grantham, *cont.* 46, 53, 58, 89, 101, 114, 124, 128, 163, 194, 231, 268, 276, 304, 306.
conversations with Lord Percival, i.,22, 241, 395; ii., 106, 107, 113.
dinner party of, i., 197.
letter of the Irish Peeresses to, i., 427, 428, 429.
a ring to be left as a legacy to, i., 448.
consulted about Harwich appointments, ii., 4, 101.
views about the Princess's marriage ceremony, ii., 43.
pleasure at Lord Egmont's appearance at Court, ii., 116, 118.
death of his heir, ii., 208.
youngest daughter of, suggested marriage with Lord Percival's son, i., 148, 149.
——, described, i., 152, 155, 162.
daughters of, mentioned, i., 257.
displeasure at his daughter's marriage, ii., 414.
niece of, ii., 259.
Avery, Mr. or Capt., grant of land in Georgia to, ii., 438.
proposal to erect saw mills in Georgia, iii., 221, 223.
Avignon, the Pretender at, iii., 349.
Awbeg River, keeping of the weirs on, iii., 354.
Aylesford:
Earl of. *See* Finch.
Lady and daughter, mentioned, i., 257,; ii., 78, 331.
Aylmer, Henry, 2nd Baron, mentioned ii., 46, 456.
Aylsbury, Dr., Delegate of the Presbyterian congregations, ii., 515.
Ayres, Ayers:
Judge, mentioned, i., 177.
Sir Charles, house of, on Kew Green, i., 101; ii., 251.
Robert, eldest son of the Lord Chief Justice, a commissioner of the Excise, mentioned, ii., 374, 378, 465; iii., 5, 101, 143, 304.
——, as Trustee of the Georgia Society, ii., 66, 112, 114, 119, 120, 124, 154, 379, 382, 426, 427, 432, 433, 450, 462, 465, 471, 500, 501, 512; iii., 79, 81, 82, 89, 94, 123, 124, 141, 143, 146, 160, 165, 166, 177, 179, 182, 187, 190, 193, 196, 199, 200, 211, 212, 213, 222.
——, election as trustee, ii., 66.
——, election as Common Council man, ii., 372.
Ba, apothecary, mayor of Bath, i., 103.
Bacon:
Sir Edmond, mentioned, i., 12, 78, 125, 126, 127, 246, 257, 344; ii., 18, 25, 43, 476; iii., 335, 348.
——, M.P. for Norfolk, proceedings in Parliament, i., 5, 13, 43, 126, 143, 338; iii., 330.
——, an attached servant of Sir R. Walpole, i., 87.
——, discourse about smuggling forfeitures, ii., 236.
Sir Edmund, of Gillingham, mentioned, ii., 359.
Sir Edmond, of Gorbaldeshom, mentioned, ii., 359.
Mr., of Norwich, appointed agent to the Packets, ii., 432.
Bacon *alias* Hog, a London tidesman acquainted with the coast of Georgia, i., 301.
Baden, Prince of, duel with the Prince of Orange, ii., 133.
Baggar, one, a Swedish Clergyman, chaplain to Count Stahremberg, i., 367.
Bagger, Lieut., killed at Preston Pans, iii., 313.
Baglony, the Roman banker, letter of, burnt by the common hangman, i., 277.
Bagnell, Bagnall, Bagnal:
Mr., mentioned, i., 15, 83, 92, 95, 104, 141, 165, 188, 213, 242, 247, 306, 310(2), 325, 332, 337, 342; ii., 363, 465; iii., 146, 342.
——, collection of pictures of, iii., 344.
——, performer on the harpsicord, ii., 30, 50, 67, 77.
Mr., storekeeper at Harwich, mentioned, ii., 2, 65.
Bailey, Baily, Bailly:
Mrs., of St. Christopher's, claiming relationship with Lord Percival, i., 203, 204.
Thomas, Scotch settler in Georgia, iii., 125, 132, 223, 230.
——, grant to, ii., 194.
——, a saucy letter from, iii., 169,
Baker:
Alderman Giles, Mayor of Harwich, etc., i., 119, 125, 196, 302, 311, 380, 393, 417, 419, 420, 429, 430, 431, 433, 438, 440, 441; ii., 60, 67, 72, 89, 92, 95, 147; iii., 323, 326.
——, in London, i., 110.

Baker, Alderman Giles—*contd.*
——, an insolent letter from, i., 341,
——, contest for the mayoralty, ii., 133, 134.
——, in charge of money for the Harwich election, ii., 153.
Dr., late Bishop of Norwich, ii., 40.
Dr., of St. John's College, a non-juror, i., 211.
Mr., mentioned, ii., 30.
Mr., the merchant, mentioned, ii., 292.
Samuel and Will, of London, ii., 379, 420.
Vice-Admiral, i., 195.
a linen draper in King's Street, Westminster, i., 180.
Bakewell, iii., 298.
Ball, Mr, mentioned, iii., 91.
Ballibeg course, the racing at, iii., 352,
Balligiblin in the Barony of Duhallow, Ireland, i., 166.
Ballim° Quirk, Ireland, ii., 378.
Ballinegurroh (Ballynagerah) farm, rent of, i., 129.
Ballinguile, mentioned, ii., 460.
Ballymacow. *see* Egmont.
Balsam, in Cambridgeshire, living of, iii., 327.
Baltic lumber trade, i., 160.
Balticlonnel, mentioned, iii., 364.
Baltimore, Charles (Calvert), Lord mentioned, i., 289, 430; ii., 46, 462.
proprietor of Maryland, i., 151.
place in the royal wedding procession, ii., 60.
supporter of the Georgia Society's petition to Parliament, ii., 162, 239, 250; iii., 27, 28, 31, 178.
gentleman of the Prince's bedchamber, proceedings in Parliament, ii., 257, 355; iii., 36, 104, 107, 108, 112, 166, 184.
presides at a dinner, for the Lord Mayor of London, etc., ii., 267.
Lord of the Admiralty, iii., 260, 261.
re-election in Surrey, iii., 262.
Balzius (Balstius, Baltius, Bolzius), Mr., minister of the Salzburgers in Georgia, ii., 128, 168, 169, 275, 278, 357, 419; iii., 48, 129, 177.
letters from, ii., 394; iii., 19, 84, 169, 170, 171, 212.
house at Ebenezer, iii., 206, 207.
Banbridge, Warden of the Fleet Prison, prisoner in Newgate, i., 46, 95 (2).
Bance, John, M,P., proceedings in Parliament, iii., 36, 47.
Bangor, Bishop of. *See* Thomas Sherlock.
Bank of England, Directors' subscription to the Georgia Colony, i.,292
run on, ii., 380, 381, 383.
Bank Stock for lottery tickets, i., 222.
Bankrupt Bill mentioned, i., 182.
Banks, John, late member for Corfe Castle in Dorsetshire, ii., 216.
Baptism, discussion on, iii., 317.
Barbadoes, trade from, i., 131, 148, 149, 151, 240.
regiment taken from, for Georgia, ii., 424, 427.
Petition. *See* Parliament, House of Commons.
Barber, Alderman, of London, parliamentary candidate in opposition to the Government, ii., 67.
Barbut:
Mr., a follower of Horace Walpole, conversation about the Harwich election, ii., 107, 108.
——, in Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, ii., 111.
Mons., Prussian consul, mentioned, i., 152, 165, 224, 247.
Mons., junior, i., 196, 203, 472.
Barker, Sir John, mentioned, i., 325, 337, ; iii., 308.
Barnard:
John, afterwards Sir John, M.P. for City of London, i., 126, 154, 169; ii., 22, 219, 221; iii., 167, 202.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 5, 28, 51, 59, 61, 65, 66, 67, 69, 73, 183, 185, 220, 240, 253, 256, 257, 262, 263, 267, 275, 307, 308, 324, 331, 335, 336, 340, 341, 358, 361, 365, 368, 373; ii., 15, 19, 26, 55, 71, 72, 78, 162, 353, 475; iii., 16, 17, 36, 43, 47, 108, 113, 126, 181, iii., 184, 258, 315, 330, 345.
——, speech in the Army debate, i., 322.
——, speech in the Seamen debate, ii., 17, 18.
——, interest in the Georgia petition, i., 370.
——, refuses the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, ii., 366.
——, proceedings in connexion with the reduction of the interest on the national debt, ii., 381.
——, burnt in effigy, ii., 396.
——, his business, etc., ii., 396, 397.

Barnard, John—*contd.*
——, action against dissenters when Lord Mayor of London, ii., 515.
——, friendly to the colony of Georgia, iii., 182.
——, Chancellor of the Exchequer, iii., 314.
——, character of his speeches, iii., 339, 340.
Mr., of Ireland, i., 295.
Sacheveril, stationer in the Inner Temple, ii., 502, iii., 301.
Barnavento (Barlavento), Spanish Fleet at, ii., 398, 480.
Barnet, the Green Man Inn at, iii., 299.
Barrington, Lord. *See* Shute.
Barry:
one, proposed for timber surveyor in Georgia, not accepted, ii., 194.
Dick, iii., 354, 371.
James, of Cork, mentioned, iii., 353.
Capt. John, a grant from King Charles I. to, mentioned, i., 83, 166.
John, mentioned, iii., 361.
Capt. Redmund, mentioned, iii., 355, 359, 361, 373.
Barrymore, Lawrence (Barry), 3rd Earl of, mentioned, i., 148.
——, a letter of, mentioned, i., 224.
——, his daughter Lady Pen Cholmondeley, ii., 248, 288.
——, extent of lands of, iii., 356.
——, at Cork, iii., 373.
James, 4th Earl of, mentioned, iii., 233, 234.
——, arrested, iii., 288, 289, 293.
——, guard of soldiers on, iii., 290.
——, designed to command the Pretender's invading troops, iii., 291.
——, charges against iii., 293.
——, set free, iii., 295.
Barsham, Thomas, clerk to Mr. Francis Annesley, i., 183, 204, 218, 306, 345, 380, 391, 471.; ii., 328, 329, 346, 348, 349, 502: iii., 79, 153, 227, 229, 265, 266, 295, 316.
counsellor-at-law, iii., 272, 301.
Bartholomew, gardener to the Perceival family, i., 167.
Bartue, Peregrine, of Suffolk or Sussex, i., 118.
Basley, Thomas, iii., 84.
Bastable, high constable for the barony of Orrery, iii., 352.
Batchen, Vice Admiral, i., 195.
Bateman:
Viscount, precedence of Irish Peers, ii., 46, 456.
——, an anecdote of the King related by, ii., 454.
Lady, daughter of Lord Sunderland, mentioned, ii., 60.
——, separation from her husband, ii., 514.
Dr., Archdeacon, and minister of St. Dunstan in the East, iii., 189, 200.
Mr., of the County of Kerry, iii., 352, 353.
——, proposed marriage of ii., 354.
one, grant of land in Georgia to, ii., 55.
Bates:
Capt., mentioned, iii., 247, 248, 256, 310.
Mr., appointed agent to King's St. Chapel, ii., 253.
Bath, knighthood of the, flung off, ii., 52.
Bath, Lord Perceval's visits to, i., 47, 96, 101. *See also* Perceval.
the Grey Hound Inn at, mentioned, i., 103.
the journey by road to, i, 103; iii., 316.
visitors at, i., 104, 117.
conversations in the coffee house at, i., 105, 106, 107, 108-111, 112, 113, 114, 117.
Lindsey's at, i., 113.
Mayoral dinner at, i., 113, 114.
proceedings against writers of threatening letters and gaming houses in, i., 117.
Leak's the bookseller at, i., 122, 290.
sermon preached in Abbey Church at, i., 291.
smallpox raging at, i., 400.
Prince of Orange at, i., 472, 476; ii., 26, 34.
sermon by Mr. Whitfield on behalf of Georgia mission, ii., 365.
cost of house in the Square at, ii., 288.
Prince of Wales at, ii., 510.
the new Parade at, iii., 316.
Bath, Earl of. *See* William Pulteney.
Lady, iii., 274.
Bathurst:
Allen Lord, mentioned, i., 2, 9, 11, 15, 87, 171, 176 (2), 186,

Bathurst, Allen Lord—*contd.*
187, 190, 213, 216, 234, 307, 325, 345, 355; ii., 18, 43, 63, 100, 148, 150, 218, 226, 229, 230, 253, 258, 336, 366, 390, 394, 462, 464, 467, 470, 471; iii., 22, 35, 41, 124, 125, 140, 166, 168, 184, 205, 212, 231, 233, 235, 246, 247, 248, 250, 255, 256, 258, 259, 264, 266, 276, 277, 281, 282, 290, 300, 304, 306, 307, 309.
——, speeches on the pension bill, &c., i., 82, 84, 189.
——, passage of arms with Sir R. Walpole, ii., 158.
——, likened to Demosthenes, i., 188.
——, present to his brother going to Georgia, ii., 32.
——, proceedings in parliament, ii., 272; iii., 17, 63, 192.
——, political action of, iii., 264, 314.
——, speaks against Sir R. Walpole, iii., 192.
Lady, and daughters, mentioned, i., 83, 171, 190, 257, 337.
Sir Francis, a settler in Georgia with son and two daughters, ii., 32, 104.
——, grants to ii., 112, 128.
——, son of, return to England from Georgia, ii., 493.
Henry, iii., 207, 212.
——, M.P. for Cicester, mentioned, iii., 200, 203, 205, 210, 211, 212, 222, 224.
——, appointed common councilman of Georgia, iii., 200.
Peter, proceedings in Parliament, ii., 257.
the Misses, ii., 228.
Batterdean, the, at Dunkirk, i., 57.
Battney or Batten, Walter, a voter of Harwich, i., 292, 435, 446, 447; ii., 88, 89, 91, 92, 110; iii., 326, 328.
Bavaria, Elector of, his position in Europe, ii., 177.
an English engineer in the service of, ii., 281.
Bave, Dr., and the Westminster Infirmary dispute, ii., 455.
Bazil, Mr., iii., 328.
Beach, Thomas, lawyer, mentioned, iii., 191, 319.
Beale, Mr., in connexion with the Charitable Corporation, i., 270.
Bear:
Mr., of Tipperary, i., 291.
——, alleged embezzlement by, i., 302.
Jack, iii., 369, 371.
Bearcroft, Barecroft, Dr. Philip, tutor to Lord Egmont's son, chaplain to the Charterhouse, mentioned, i., 77, 83, 100, 196, 256, 309, 337, 435; ii., 35, 64, 136, 142, 147, 152, 170, 211, 238, 249, 305, 349, 459, 476, 479; iii., 49, 229, 232, 260, 261, 302, 315, 328.
desire for promotion, iii., 327.
discusses candidates for bishopric of St. Asaph, ii., 249, 250.
effort to make him a King's chaplain, ii., 305.
to preach anniversary sermon, ii., 463, 471.
secretary to the S.P.G., iii., 80.
Beauclerc, Beauclerk:
Charles, Duke of St. Albans, mentioned, i., 15, 182; iii., 170, 292.
——, vestryman of St. James', iii., 170.
——, political action of iii., 249.
Lord Sidney, election petition, i., 257.
——, mentioned, iii., 48, 53, 86, 125, 130, 230.
——, affectionate to the Society of Georgia, iii., 20.
——, presents the petition in the House of Commons, iii., 31.
——, as Common councilman and Trustee of the Georgia Board, iii., 34, *passim* 41-102. 124, 135, 156, 159, 160, 166, 168, 169, 170, 177, 200, 210.
——, promotion of Georgia affairs in Parliament, iii., 173.
Lord Vere, to command a man of war, i., 192.
——, appointed Lord of the Admiralty, ii., 469.
Lady, mentioned iii., 60.
Beaufin. *See* Bofin.
Beaufort:
Dr., arrested, ii., 289.
Duke of. *See* Somerset.
Beaumaris, (Beaumorris), trial at bar of the election at, mentioned, i., 65.
Beaumont, Lord, Duke of Roxborough's son, a night adventure of, ii., 254.
Bedford, Duke of. *See* Russell.
Bedford, Dr. or Mr., Minister of Hoxton, mentioned, i., 98; ii., 148, 172; iii., 200.

Bedford—*contd*
complaint against the playhouses, i., 11.
Trustee of the Georgia Society, i., 273, 285, 287, 324, 344, 364, 378, 382, 384, 386, 389, 392; ii., 2, 3, 43, 66, 69, 102, 103, 107, 130, 132, 171, 173, 191, 193, 219, 268, 275, 278, 300, 328, 343, 362, 372, 373, 379, 398, 409, 418, 426, 471.
associate of Dr. Bray's Charity, ii., 146, 168, 170, 173, 182, 190, 192, 207, 229, 256, 268, 270, 299, 310, 419.
Bedlam Hospital, legacy for, &c., i., 157, ; iii., 247, 248, 300.
Beefeaters, the, price of a commission in., i., 309.
Belasyse, Thomas, Viscount Fauconberg (Falconbridge), conversion to protestantism, ii., 361.
Belcher, Governor, of New England, i., 288; ii., 129, 193.
Belchor, Philip, iii., 352.
Belitha, (Belitho, Bolitho), Mr., common councilman of the Georgia Society, i., 285, 289, 294, 295.
resignation of, i., 343.
trustee of Georgia Society, ii., 69, 127, 165, 200, 318, 362, 372, 373.
trustee of Dr. Bray's Charity, ii., 173, 300.
Bell:
one, of the Post Office, ii., 74, 83, 86, 91, 92, 93, 99, 153.
Samuel, Irish broker, ii., 111.
Bellairs' *History of Raphael Cartoons*, mentioned, i., 219.
Bellemont:
Lord, mentioned, ii., 45.
——at meeting of Irish peers, ii., 46.
——, son of, ii., 456.
Countess of, at Queen Anne's funeral, i., 426.
Belloni, Signor, Roman banker, burning of letter called "The Pretender's letter," i., 280.
Bendish, Mr., Secretary to the Commission of Briefs, ii., 29, 32, 37.
account of the dispersement of the Palatines' money, ii., 37.
Bendon, Mr., mentioned; iii., 47, 48, 53.
Bengal, ii., 14.
Bennet, Benet:
Charles, Earl of Tankerville, mentioned, i., 189.
Mr., Master in Chancery, i., 285, 296; ii., 109, 472.
Philip, M.P. for Shaftesbury, petition against, ii., 150, 152.
Mrs., a dealer at Frederica, iii., 57.
Bennett's Bridge, Ireland, iii., 367.
Benson (Bentson), Archdeacon, mentioned, i., 157.
Martin, Prebendary of Durham, Bishop elect of Gloucester, character of, ii., 137.
Bishop of Gloucester, ii., 142, 221, 386, 482; iii., 5, 18, 22, 24, 34, 58, 123, 125, 126, 141, 187, 194, 233, 306, 307.
member of the S.P.G., an interview with, ii., 371.
donations for Georgia, ii., 379; iii., 5.
changes in the Liturgy desired by, ii., 470.
Bentinck, William, Duke of Portland, mentioned, i., 460; ii., 30, 31, 67, 77, 346, 367, 464; iii., 26.
slipped over two leaves of his speech in parliament, iii., 17.
Bently, Bentley, Dr., saucy reply to the Queen, i., 202.
cause against the Bishop of Norwich, i., 211.
Bentley's Milton, i., 340.
Bere, Charles, Esq., of Somersetshire, ii., 324.
Berkeley:
James, Earl of Berkeley, Vice-Admiral of England, i., 195.
Augustus, Earl of Berkeley, mentioned, ii., 329, 330.; iii., 79.
William, Lord Berkeley of Stratton, lands held from, i., 390.
John, Lord Berkeley, afterwards Lord B. of Stratton, proceedings in parliament, ii., 350; iii., 192.
——, captain of the yeomen of the guard, turned out, iii., 315.
Berkeley (Berkley), Dean, mentioned, i., 209, 212, 214, 250, 255, 259, 264, 275, 276, 282, 284, 297, 298, 313, 323, 325, 339, 344, 346, 355, 362, 363, 377, 385, 387, 430, 440, 445, 458, 460, 474; ii., 19, 22, 35, 52.
"his ridiculous projeet of converting the Indians" and establishing a college at Bermuda, i., 45, 230.
return home from America, i., 157, 207.
South Sea annuities of, i., 165.

Berkeley, Dean—*contd.*
author of the *Alcephron or the Minute Philosopher*, i., 224.
cause of being deprived of the Deanery of Down, i., 224, 225, 228, 229, 237, 238, 240, 241.
book against the Freethinkers mentioned, i., 229.
projects and plans to provide for, i., 236, 237.
pamphlet by, called *Advice to the Tories who have taken the oaths*, i., 236, 238.
Divinity scholarships founded by, at Yale College, ii., 256.
loan to Lord Percival, i., 378, 382, 383, 385, 391, 397.
lands of, in Ireland, i., 398.
christening of son George, i., 404.
Bishop of Cloyne, ii., 7, 9, 13 63, 75, 76, 87, 328.
presented to Sir Robert Walpole, ii., 87.
interest due to, ii., 111.
Queries of, second part reprinted, ii , 275.
mortgage on Lord Egmont's estate paid off, iii., 316, 317.
Mrs., mentioned, i., 209.
Bermuda, scheme of establishing a college at, i., 45, 157, 230, 237.
Berne, Switzerland, settlers in S. Carolina from, i., 282, 283, 285, 286.
Bernstorff, Mons., minister of the Elector of Hanover, mentioned, i., 107.
his mischievous conduct in Mecklenburg, i., 115, 116.
Berriman, Dr., sermon by, iii., 35.
Berry:
one, proposes to go over to Georgia for timber, ii., 362.
Lieut., mentioned, iii., 28.
Bertie:
Montagu, Earl of Abingdon, i., 395.
——, proceedings in parliament, i., 82, 84; ii., 269.
——, attack on Sir R. Walpole in the H. of Lords, iii., 191.
Peregrine, 3rd Duke of Ancaster, mentioned, i., 190.
——, marriage of, iii., 308.
Bertolli, (Bertholdi, Bertoldi, Bartoldi), Signora, Italian singer, mentioned, i., 93, 98, 99, 184, 188, 242; ii., 6, 30, 50, 77, 149, 237.
connexion with the Prince of Wales, i., 93, 390.
Bertolli, Signora—*contd.*
present from Lady Percival to, i., 99.
concert of, ii., 476.
Berville, Mons., iii., 335.
Best:
Dr., anniversary sermon for Georgia Society, iii., 262.
Mr., mentioned, iii., 284, 294, 306, 309.
Betsworth, Sergeant, in Ireland, mentioned, i., 463.
Bevan, Mr., the Apothecary, ii., 298.
Beveridge, Bishop, sermons of, referred to, iii., 68.
Bibliotheca Britannica, iii., 309.
Bickerton, of Harwich, mentioned, i., 97, 211, 292, 395, 435; ii., 29, 30, 86; iii., 326.
a petition to have him appointed agent at Harwich, mentioned, ii., 10, 11, 12.
probable action of, ii., 22.
appointed agent for the packets at Harwich, ii., 191.
death of, ii., 334.
Biddlesden, near Brackley, building of the church of, ii., 207.
Bienvile, Lieut.-Gen., French Commander, slain by the Chickesaw Indians, ii., 326, 337.
Bigley, Lady, and daughter, mentioned i,, 55.
Biglierbeck, Mr., iii., 329.
Bignon of Berne, complaints against Mr. Pury, i., 285.
son of a minister at Berne, i., 286.
Billingsley, Mr., proposal for raising money for Georgia, ii., 179, 181, 182, 183.
Bindon, Mr., M.P. in Ireland, mentioned, i., 161, 169, 171, 172, 174, 190, 242, 243, 250, 388; iii., 166, 168.
paper by, on the importation of Irish yarns duty free, i., 148, 150.
his history and opinions, iii., 329.
Bingly, Bingley, Lord, mentioned, i., 32.
proceedings in House of Lords, i., 11.
account of the French prophets by, i., 32.
daughter of, mentioned, iii., 31.
Birch, M.P., Commissioner for the sale of forfeited estates, i., 244, 248.
expelled the House of Commons, i., 249.
Bird, Birde, singer in the anthem at the Prince of Wales' wedding, ii., 264.

Bird—*contd.*
the singing man, marriage with Lady Henrietta Powis, iii, 4.
Birmingham, (Bromagham) in Warwickshire, a rising in, iii., 285.
Bishop:
Henry, a youth of the Charity School sent to Georgia, ii., 128.
——, schoolmaster at Ebenezer, letters from, iii., 212.
William, foreman of a jury at Mallow, iii., 360.
Bishops in the Church of England, their appointment, etc., discussed, i., 106.
motion for a bill to prevent translation of, i., 153.
a famous sermon against the necessity of, i., 208.
representation of, against the increase of popery, i., 405.
sit in Parliament by virtue of the King's writ, i., 443.
the character of certain bishops discussed, i., 444.
the raising of their fines by, ii., 222.
sitting in Parliament interferes with their influence with the people, ii., 172.
opposition to the Mortmain and Quaker Bills by, ii., 266, 267, 271.
vote for the King, ii., 360.
trained in a Presbyterian Academy, ii., 476.
blindfold service to ministers, bad effect on morals, ii., 482.
Bishops' Courts, petition to regulate, mentioned, i., 312.
Bissi, Mons. de., the French Resident, ii., 401.
Blackburn, Dr. Lancelot, Archbishop of York, mentioned, ii., 49.
bastard son of, ii., 219.
Blackerby, Justice, i., 282.
Blackheath, residents at, i., 200.
play acted by strollers on, i., 282.
Sir Gregory Page's house at, ii., 251.
Blackiston:
Colonel, daughter of, first wife of Colonel Schutz, ii., 202.
Mrs., mother-in-law of Col. Schutz, iii., 328.
Blackneth, Ireland, iii., 365.
Blackrath, sale of lands of, iii., 367.
Blackwell Hall merchants mentioned, i., 148.
Blackwood, Mr., mentioned, i., 98 (2), 125, 127, 191, 279, 284, 333, 366, 387, ; ii., 24, 51, 101, 430; iii., 35, 230, 274, 279, 283, 332, 335.
Mr. & Mrs., mentioned, ii., 143.
——, children mentioned, iii., 169, 279, 283.
Bladon, Bladen, Blayden:
Capt., professed gambler, i., 207.
Colonel, commissioner of the Board of Trade, i., 126, 155; ii., 174, 239, 344, 391.
——, in debate on Hessian troops, i., 28.
——, other proceedings in Parliament, i., 51, 132, 145, 183, 256, 263, 335, 336, 337, 374, 375; ii., 35, 55, 162, 255; iii., 126.
Blair:
Mr., doing business for Lord Harrington, ii., 90.
David, a Scots gentleman, a proposed settler for Georgia, ii., 289, 294.
Blakeney (Blaykeny), Mr., iii., 369.
Blamont, Count, incognito name of the Count of Lorraine, i., 207.
Bland:
Sir John, mentioned, i., 127, 141, 180, 181, 182, 188; ii., 229, 284, 337, 359, 381; iii., 89, 118, 125, 172, 195, 205, 219, 267.
——, pays for a protestant minister in Yorkshire, ii., 229.
Lady, mentioned, i., 182, 188.
——, children of, mentioned, ii., 504.
Lady Francis, mentioned, i., 165; ii., 215, 229, 516; iii., 300.
Miss, and her brother, ii., 228, 299.
Blandford, town of, fire at, collection for the sufferers, i., 256.
Blandford:
Marquis of. *See* William Godolphin.
Marchioness of, ill circumstances of. i., 206.
Blathwayt:
Colonel, mentioned, i, 55.
Secretary, daughter of, wife of Edward Southwell, i., 119.
Blenheim, the grant of, mentioned, i., 70.
Blundell, Montague, Viscount Blundell (Blondell), mentioned, i., 141, 217; ii., 456.
meeting of Irish Peers, ii., 46, 48.
Lady, mentioned, i., 90.
Blowers, Mary, maid to Lord Percival's daughter, i., 123.
Blue-mouths, an Indian nation, iii., 30

Blyth, Frank, a Roman Catholic priest, a convert to Protestantism, ii., 219, 220.
Bodin, Capt. or Lieut., connected with a play at Covent Garden, i., 205.
tumult when the play was presented, i., 216.
Bodvile, Bodvil, Mr., i., 11.
the case of, referred to, i., 249.
Bofin, (Bophin, Beaufin), Mr., of Purisburgh, letter from, ii., 75.
return from plantation at Purisburg, iii., 229.
mentioned, iii., 230, 233, 238, 242, 245.
appointed collector at Charlestown, iii., 231.
Bohemia, Elector Palatine, King of, how he lost his kingdom by covetousness, ii., 237.
Boileau, writings, etc., of, referred to. ii., 245.
Bold, Mr., and Lady, at Buxton, iii., 298.
Bolingbroke, Viscount. *See* St. John.
Bolton, Duke of. *See* Pawlet.
Bolzius, Mr., minister of Salzburgers at Ebenezer. *See* Balzius.
Bona, Thomas, Moravian Cathechist in Purisburg, iii., 147.
Bonam, Capt., ships of, seized by the Spaniards, i., 214.
Bond, Denis, M.P., concerned in the Charitable Corporation, i., 225, 266.
commissioner for the sale of forfeited estates, i., 244, 248.
expelled the House, &c., 249, 269, 277.
Mr., brother of., i., 244.
Bonneval, Count of, General of the Turkish Forces, stories of, ii., 402, 403.
Bonny, Mr., appointed Reader of St. James's Church, ii., 467.
Bononcini, Giovanni Battista, the famous composer, stories of, i., 201, 202.
Boon, Mr., parliamentary candidature of, at Haslemere, iii., 188, 190, 191, 194, 262.
Booth, Mr., a silk weaver, iii., 117.
Bootle, Mr., Counsellor, M.P., in the debate on Hessian troops, i, 31.
speeches on pension Bill, etc., i., 134, 136, 137, 346, 358.
Bordeaux, exportation of wool to, discussed, i., 128.
Boreham, Dr., mentioned, i., 101, 104.
Boreman:
Henry or Cornet, of Burton, in Ireland, iii., 58, 362, 369, 370.
Henry, junior, iii., 370.
Mrs., iii., 352.
Borret, Mr., proceedings in Parliament, i., 68.
Bosci, Mr., an Italian Franciscan Friar, turned Protestant, proposal to go as minister to Savannah, iii., 222.
Boscowen, Hugh, Viscount Falmouth, mentioned, i., 187, 189; ii., 53.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 83.
names the Rump Steak Club, ii., 14.
to resign his place of Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, ii., 33.
coolness of the King towards, ii., 62.
death and character of., ii., 131, 132.
Bosney, petition in the House of Commons, iii., 257.
Boston, New England, population of, etc., ii., 127.
Bothmar, Botmar:
Baron or Mr., mentioned, i., 17, 104, 107, 130, 242, 356, 418.
——, stories of musicians told by, i., 201.
——, performer on the hautbois, i., 310, 325, 337; ii., 30, 50, 77.
Caspar, Count, letters about the King of Prussia, ii., 104.
——, his character and history, i., 107.
——, death of, etc., i., 218.
Young, iii., 324.
Bottomley, Gerard, a madman, ii., 64.
Boufflers, Duke of, mentioned, i., 36, 71.
Boulogne, mentioned, i., 71.
Boulter, Hugh, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland, letter against Dean Berkeley, i., 224.
character of., i., 225.
mentioned, i., 247.
report of, on the increase of popery, i., 262.
Bourbon, Duke of, a waxwork figure of, i., 160.
Bourginone, (Il Borgognone, Bourgingnon,) French painter, painting of, referred to, i., 225.

Bourke:
John Smyth, Earl of Clanricarde, iii., 138.
Mr., iii., 370.
Bouverie, Sir Jacob, iii., 5, 12, 14, 27.
Bovey;
a settler in Georgia, ii., 170, 440.
Widow, in Georgia, a grant to, ii., 173.
Bowen, Will, iii, 357.
Bowes, Mr., proceedings in Parliament, i., 143, 361.
Bowler, Mr., the surgeon, proposed physician for Savannah, iii., 425.
Bowman, Parson, preacher of a sermon against the necessity of bishops, expelled from Emanuel College, i., 208.
Boycott, the, of Doctors Commons, mentioned, i., 150, 172, 175.
Boyd, Thomas, Scotch gentleman, proposed settler for Georgia, ii., 289, 294.
Boyes, James, iii.,369.
Boyle:
Hariote, mentioned, i., 439, 440.
John, Earl of Orrery, mentioned, i., 189, 402; ii., 75, 452, 453, 456, 459, 480; iii,, 32, 53, 59, 199, 308.
——, precedency of Irish Peers, ii., 46, 54, 59.
Henry, speaker of the Irish House of Commons, i., 450, 462.
Henry, Lord Carleton, salary of, as President of the Council, iii., 259.
Capt. Henry, iii., 357, 358, 359, 366, 368, 370, 372.
Richard, Earl of Burlington, mentioned, i., 189; ii., 46.
——, captain of the band of pensioners, i., 192.
——, debts and extravagances of, ii., 452.
——, in connexion with the Westminster Infirmary dispute, and St. George's Hospital, ii., 455, 463.
Richard, Viscount Shannon, mentioned, ii., 46.
——, action on Lord Westmoreland's dismissal, ii., 421.
Boyle's lecture against Atheism, mentioned ii., 142.
Brabazon, Chaworth, Earl of Meath, at Buxton, iii., 298.
Brace, Mr., mentioned, i., 402.
Braden, Col., mentioned, iii., 232.
Bradford, Samuel, Bishop of Rochester, mentioned, &c., i., 100, 233.
works of, i., 234.
Bradley, William, appointed to teach agriculture and cultivate the trust lands in Georgia, arrangements with, ii., 192.
a grant of land to, ii., 205.
how he lost his passage to Georgia, ii., 216.
payment to, ii., 221.
ill behaviour of, ii., 449; iii., 13.
debtor and creditor account with the Trustees, ii., 485.
differences with Causton, ii., 499.
demand of, ii., 501.
overseer of the Trust servants, iii., 38, 48.
state of accounts of, iii., 40.
mentioned, iii., 77, 134, 493.
character and proceedings, iii., 230.
Bradshaigh, Sir Roger, of Lancashire, i., 220; ii., 169.
marriage of sister of, i., 460.
Bradston, Ned, mentioned, iii., 363.
Brailsford, Mr., witness in the dispute with Carolina, ii., 491.
Braithwaite, Capt., murdered by the Spaniards, iii., 167.
Bramston, Brampton:
Mr., M.P., i., 6; iii., 105, 118.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 134, 136, 223, 338; iii., 330.
——, speech in the army debate, i., 316.
——, characteristics of his speech in Parliament, iii., 337.
Thomas, mentioned, i., 220.
Brand:
Capt., nephew to Col. Churchill, i., 380.
Sir Thomas, ii., 214.
Brankard, Captain, mentioned, i., 98.
Brassey, Nathaniel, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 47.
Brassington, iii., 297.
Brawn's Eating House, i., 223, 226.
"Brazen Face," a nickname of Sir Robert Walpole, i., 7, 9.
Bray, Dr., bequest of, for an anniversary sermon recommending Dr. Dalone's charity for conversion of negroes, i., 223, 224, 231; ii., 41.
charitable trust for parochial libraries, trustees of, meetings, &c., i., 273, 286, 378, 382; ii., 129, 131, 132, 146, 168, 170, 173, 182, 190, 192, 207, 218, 229, 240, 268, 278, 299, 310, 419, 463, 493; iii., 30, 75, 202.
funds of, investment, &c., i., 451; ii., 173, 448.

Bray, Dr., trust—*contd.*
catechists for the colonies, ii., 157, 357.
number of libraries erected, ii., 218, 344.
appointment of new trustees, ii., 299, 300.
Bremen, province of, position discussed, i., 253.
Bremingeam, Mr., mentioned, iii., 359.
Brenans, tories in County Cork, iii., 362.
Brereton:
Mr., of the Victualling office, rumour of his death, i., 337.
Mr., minister of Churchtown, Ireland, ii., 441.
Thomas, petitioner in the Liverpool election, his history, &c., i., 77, 83, 85, 86, 87.
Brerewood, the case of, mentioned, i., 249.
Bret, Dr., answer of, to Bishop Hoadley's book, mentioned, ii., 219.
Bridge [Westminster], Bill for, passed, 269.
Bridge, Cyprian, voter at Harwich, i., 292, 395, 403, 433, 434, 445; ii., 95; iii., 326.
arrested, ii., 98.
cost of his vote at Harwich, ii., 153.
Bridgeman, Sir Orlando, governor of Barbadoes, mentioned, ii., 159.
an unsuccessful attempt to evade his creditors, ii., 510.
Bridges, Mr., mentioned, i., 129.
Bridgewater, Duke of. *See* Egerton.
Briefs, secretary to commission of, ii., 29.
Brihegua, in Spain, mentioned, ii., 192.
Bristol:
Bishop of, *see* Butler, Joseph.
bishopric of, revenue of., ii., 137.
Bristol, City of, petition from, on woollen manufacture, committee on, i., 128, 130, 153.
merchants of, petition for redress against Spaniards, i., 131, 132; ii., 442.
the trade with the West Indies, i., 150.
settlers for Georgia from, i. 370. ii., 246, 274.
Prince of Orange at, ii., 52.
trade with Ireland, ii., 69.
and the Georgia Settlement, ii., 204.
dissenters' action with regard to the Test Act, ii., 244.
Bristol—*contd.*
merchants' complaints against Mr. Oglethorpe, ii., 307.
petition to Parliament against the Convention with Spain, iii., 27.
Recorder of, i., 291.
Bristol, Earl of. *See* Henry.
Bristow, Mr., of the Green Cloth, mentioned, ii., 83.
British Journal or Censor, iii., 324.
Britton, Mr., mentioned, i., 104.
Brixie, hanged in Georgia for murder; iii., 84.
"Broad bottom ministry," the, iii., 260.,
Broad pieces, refused in payment as under weight, i., 331.
Brockhurst, Mr., cure of his gout, i., 116.
Broderick, Councillor, Cork, iii., 353.
Brodrick, Alan, Viscount Midleton, mentioned, i., 148, 161.
precedency of the Irish Peers, i., 421, 427, 428; ii., 456.
Bromfield, Brownfield:
John, register of lands in Georgia, ii., 191, 199, 268, 286, 287, 298, 305, 421,; iii., 38, 39, 85, 149, 150.
——, trustee of the new settlement, ii., 191.
——, appointed naval officer, ii., 193.
——, gratuity for drawing maps, ii., 197.
——, letters from, ii., 385; iii., 97, 131, 157.
——, misconduct of, ii., 423.
——, account of conditions in Georgia, ii., 434.
——, justification of his conduct, ii., 491.
——, turned Methodist, iii., 134, 151.
——, turned anabaptist, iii., 218.
one, a surgeon, iii., 300, 302.
Bromley, Bromly:
one, receiver of the Palatine money for the City of London, ii., 45.
William, Secretary of State to Queen Anne, uncle of Lady Percival, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, mentioned, i., 32, 88; iii., 345.
——, death of, i., 222.
Henry, M.P. for Cambridgeshire, moves the address for the Princess Royal's portion, i., 371.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 72, 73, 215.

Bromley—*contd.*
Mr., mentioned, i., 54.
old Mr., proceedings in Parliament, i., 72.
Mr., late secretary, bill for naturalizing children from beyond sea, loose wording of, i., 156, 164, 187.
William, M.P. for Warwick, son to the speaker in Queen Ann's reign, proceedings in Parliament, i., 307, 338, 341; ii., 55.
——, speaks against the Princess Royal's grant, i., 371.
——, misbehaviour of his wife, ii., 218.
——, death and history of, ii., 366, 367.
Mr., proceedings in Parliament, iii., 165.
Mr., reason for creating him a peer, iii., 259, 260.
——. his descent, iii., 260.
Bromley, town of, i., 204; ii., 505.
Brompton Park, i., 189.
Bronhard, Captain, i., 191, 205; ii., 419.
Bronkard, Bronker, Bronkar, Capt. or Mr., mentioned, i., 383; ii., 120, 330.
Brooks, John, 1st Constable at Frederica, Georgia, ii., 197.
Brooksbank, Mr., mentioned, i., 55.
a dissenter, ii., 244.
Brotherton, churchwarden of St. James' Church, refused a pew, iii., 49.
Broughton, Lt. Governor of Carolina, ii., 337, 374, 396.
complaints from, ii., 213.
letters from, ii., 210, 212, 379, 397; iii., 160.
reply to complaints, ii., 214.
reply to his leter, ii., 389.
animosity to Georgia, ii., 341.
indiscreet action of, ii., 398.
character of, etc., ii., 410, 411.
Brown:
one, a gamester, relations with Lady Townshend, ii., 514.
Col., of the Guards, ii., 139, 146, 156, 176.
Counsellor, ii., 409, 462.
John, Esq., and wife, grant to, in Georgia, ii., 198.
——, homicide by, ii., 499.
Dr. Peter, late Bishop of Cork, deceased, ii., 214.
Sir Robert, mentioned, ii., 145, 146, 284, 359, 369, 397; iii., 30, 230.
Brown—*contd.*
Sir Robert, a rich Venetian merchant, M.P. for Ilchester, tenant of a house of Lord Egmont in Pall Mall, ii., 139, 154, 217, 218,
——, an agent of Sir R. Walpole, ii., 286.
——, house of, in St. James' Square, ii., 435.
Thomas, of Cork, mentioned, iii., 353, 355.
Lady, ii., 290.
——, tenant of Lord Egmont's House in Pall Mall, ii., 330.
——, family history of, ii., 333.
Mrs., niece of Bishop of Clogher, iii., 316.
Brownfield, John, at Savannah. *See* Bromfield.
Brownjohn and his assistant, from the Downs, i., 387.
Brownlow, Sir John, Viscount Tyrconnel, mentioned, i., 50 (2), 55, 61, 126, 140, 289; ii., 10, 78, 250, 262, 266, 367, 394, 407, 464; iii., 49, 91, 101, 124, 126, 166, 167, 178, 194, 196, 200, 215, 305, 309.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 73, 177, 183, 184, 214, 367, 372; ii., 72, 156, 162; iii., 36, 47, 112, 125, 199, 200, 343, 345.
speech on the Seamen's Vote, ii., 15.
Common Councilman of the Georgia Society, i., 327, 343, 344, 345, 347, 364, 366, 369, 372, 377, 379; ii., 13, 23, 26, 31, 36, 54, 66, 69, 76, 103, 104, *passim* 142-179, 221-278, 328-390, 414, *passim* 465-487; iii., *passim*, 5-64, 91-130, 168-213.
meeting of Irish Lords, ii., 46.
Chairman of the committee for regulating the nightly watch of St. James' Parish Church, ii., 158.
report of his visit to Sir Robert Walpole, iii., 102.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, iii., 311.
Brownside, James, application for land in Georgia, ii., 439.
Broxholm, Dr., mentioned, ii., 442.
Brucc:
Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Earl of Aylesbury, i., 283.
Lord, mentioned, ii., 167, 289.
Brudenell, George, Earl of Cardigan, i., 190.
death and history of, i., 283.
excluded from White's club, iii., 48.

Brugels, the, paintings by, iii., 344.
Bryan, Lord, iii., 353, 356.
Bryant:
one, recommended for boatman's place at Harwich, ii., 26, 31.
John, a constable at Harwich, ii., 76.
Brydges:
James, Duke of Chandos, mentioned, i., 216, 218; ii., 409.
——, entertains the Indians from Georgia, ii., 131.
——, marriage with an innkeeper's maid, iii., 307.
James, Marquess of Carnarvon, excluded from the marriage procession, i., 427.
——, promised the place of Master of the Horse to the Prince of Wales; ii., 197.
Brydwell, of Harwich, ii., 76.
Buccleuch, Duke of. *See* Francis Scott.
Buchanan, Widow of a minister of the Church of Ireland, a certificate of her husband's fidelity, ii., 125.
Buckingham:
Duke of. *See* Villiers. *See* Sheffield.
Dowager Duchess of, reported meeting with the Pretender, i., 206.
——, sudden retreat to France, i., 282.
Joseph, a tailor, iii., 354, 356.
Buckley:
Lord. *See* Bulkeley.
Samuel, the gazetteer, i., 191, 233.
Budgell, Eustace, complaint to the King against Sir R. Walpole, i., 96.
forger of wills, etc., i., 406, 409.
suicide and history of, ii., 406, 407.
Bulkeley (Buckley), Richard, Viscount Bulkeley, mentioned, i., 11, 15, 218; ii., 46, 158,; iii., 342.
Bull, Col., Lieut.-Governor of S. Carolina, mentioned, ii., 186, 504, 506; iii., 95, 110, 161, 198.
cattle for Georgia purchased from, etc., ii., 261, 290.
commanding militia in Georgia, ii., 393.
march to Savannah, ii., 393, 394.
Bully, riding surveyor of Harwich, affront to the Mayor, i., 200.
Bunbury, Sir Charles, mentioned, 346; ii., 9, 13, 30, 50, 67, 245; iii., 167, 178.
Bundy, Rev. Dr. Richard, joint secretary of Dalone's trustees, i., 98
Trustee of the Georgia Society, i., 286, 297, 301, 304, 309, 327, 336, 340, 345, 388. 391, 398, 405, 463, 476; ii., *passim.*
sworn Common Councilman, i., 344.
to preach the anniversary sermon, ii., 147.
resignation, ii., 468, 469.
King's chaplain, ii., 156, 157, 168,
an associate of Dr. Bray's charity, ii., 170.
as the Kings' chaplain, qualified for a bishopric, ii., 250.
discusses church policy, ii., 262-263.
history of his preferment, iii., 349.
Burchett, Josiah, Secretary of the Admiralty, ii., 68; iii., 342, 345.
elected M.P., for the County of Kent, ii., 109.
Burges, Capt., mentioned, iii., 356.
Burgoyn, Sir Roger, iii., 12.
appointed Trustee of the Georgia Society, ii., 471.
Burk, Mr., mentioned, i., 152.
Burkitt, Dr., author of the paraphrase of the New Testament, lecturer of Dedham, ii., 309.
Burlington:
Earl of. *See* Boyle.
Countess of, mentioned ii. 99 100, 289.
——, conversation of, ii., 209.
Burnet:
Gilbert, Bishop of Salisbury, anecdotes of i., 209, 210.
——, *Mystery of Iniquity unveiled* by, i., 210.
——, *History of his own Time* unreliable character of, anecdotes about, ii., 49, 50, 508, 509.
Tom, afterwards Governor of New York, burlesques Addison's *Cato*, i., 105.
Burnside, Burntside:
one, who married widow Bovey in Georgia, ii., 440.
Mr., iii., 7.
——, overseer of Mr. Whitfield's Orphan House, iii., 151.
James, settler in Georgia, iii., 189.
Burntwood, Essex, i., 280.
Burr, Mr., of Great James Street and Hatcham, connected with Harwich, i., 125, 233, 234, 404 417, 445, 446.

Burrell, Peter, M.P. for Haslemere, proceedings in Parliament, i, 335; iii., 345.
director of the S. Sea Company, i., 377.
seat at Haslemere threatened, iii., 190, 191.
Burrington, Capt., late Governor of N. Carolina, request for a payment by the Georgia trustees refused, ii., 457.
his account of religion of Indians, ii., 257.
Burrish, Capt. of a man of war, mentioned, iii., 12, 51, 194.
Burroughs:
Mr., Director of the Charitable Corporation, i., 242, 266.
——, censured by the House of Commons, i., 269.
Mr., agent for Lord Craven, mentioned, ii., 67.
Burton, manor, &c. of, Percival's residence in Ireland, mentioned, i., 224; iii., 352, 353, 363.
well wooded, etc., ii., 174.
visitors to, iii., 356.
a fire at, iii., 362.
Burton:
Col. Francis, mentioned, ii., 465.
Mr., Commissioner of the Navy, death of, iii., 325.
Rev. John, B.D., Fellow of Eton, trustee of the Georgia Society, i., 286, 306; ii., 32, 66, 69, 193-196, 200, 247, 343, 372, 373, 393, 411, 413, 471, 477, 479,; iii., 25-27, 33, 34, 123, 127, 129, 200, 212.
——, anniversary sermons preached by, i., 223, 225, 343, 344, 386.
——, annual donation from, for a catechist, ii., 393, 490, 493; iii., 64, 146.
John, settler in Georgia, ii., 439.
William, M.P. for Rutland, proceedings in Parliament, i., 240.
Burton's Bank, Bill for the relief of creditors in Ireland, ii., 19, 69.
Bury, in Suffolk, minister of, ii., 40.
Bury, Lieut. Thomas, papers delivered to Lord Egmont, ii., 150.
Bush, Edward, a blacksmith, in Georgia, ii., 514; iii., 19.
Bushby, Edmund, clerk to Colonel Stevens in Georgia, iii., 177.
Bushell, one, an Englishman at Dunkirk, inventor of a work for cleansing the harbour, i., 71.
Bushey Hall, in Herts, seat of Lady Salisbury, ii., 424, 427.
Busk, Ellis ni, mentioned, iii., 362.
Bussier, Dr., surgeon, ii., 443, 445.
Butler:
Charles, Earl of Arran, i., 189; ii., 456.
——, question of precedence in Royal processions, i., 411, 412, 430, 432.
——, at meeting of Irish peers, ii., 46.
——, absent from the wedding procession, ii., 60.
James, Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, mentioned, i., 119.
——, circumstances of dismissal of, discussed, i., 122, 123.
——, biography of, i., 191, 233.
——, secret retreat from England, i., 400, 401.
——, offer to, to allow his return to England, ii., 161.
——, portrait of., iii., 299.
——, aiding Lord Bolingbroke, iii., 334.
——, a settlement made by, iii., 353.
Colonel, mentioned, ii., 176, 394.
Dr. Joseph, Bishop of Bristol, ii., 394, 397, 450; iii., 86, 89.
——, Clerk of the Queen's closet, born of Presbyterian parents, ii., 476.
——, sermon against popery, iii., 86.
Lady, mentioned, i., 116.
one, a suspected spy in Georgia, ii., 410.
Buttefant, eldest son of the Earl of Barrimore, in Newgate for debt, etc., iii., 317.
Buttevant Fair, iii., 370.
Buttler, Mr., of Sussex, dining with Sir R. Walpole, i., 52, 254.
election for Wendover annulled in Parliament, ii., 166.
Butts, Dr. Richard, Bishop of Norwich, sermon preached by, ii., 40.
Buxton Wells in Derbyshire, iii., 296.
particulars of visitors to, iii., 297, 298.
St. Ann's Well at, iii., 297.
Byng:
Admiral Sir George, Viscount Torrington, Lord of the Admiralty, mentioned, i., 118, 189, 195, 205, 213, 216, 294, 301; iii., 342, 345.
——, death of, i., 309, 310.

Byng, Lord Torrington—*contd.*
——, ships taken in the Mediterranean, referred to, iii., 16.
Mr., son of Lord Torrington, mentioned, i., 118, 268, 270.
Byron:
Lord, i., 190.
Lady, mentioned, ii., 54.

Cadiz, English merchant houses at, iii., 339.
Cadogan, Charles, 2nd Earl of, mentioned, i., 189; ii., 207, 266, 509; iii., 334.
vestryman of St. James' Church, ii., 409.
proceedings in Parliament, ii., 461.
Caesar:
Mr., i., 43.
Charles, M.P. for Hertfordshire, seizure for debt, i., 213.
——, elected for Hertfordshire, ii., 164.
Calais, *Lion d'argent* at, ii., 277.
a lady's flight to, ii., 280.
Calamancas, mentioned, i., 130.
Caliari (Cagliari), Paolo (Paul or Paul Bassan), commonly called Veronese, paintings by, iii., 299, 344.
Callaghan:
Connor, mentioned, iii., 371.
——, a robbery of arms at house of, iii., 373.
Dennis, of Beallaballah, iii., 370.
Teig, iii., 371.
Callard, Amos, attorney of New Inn, one of Sir Timothy Wilson's trustees for religious uses, ii., 362, 497, 505, 506.
Calloway, Widow, at Savannah, ii., 279.
Calvert:
Charles, Lord Baltimore, *See* Lord Baltimore.
Mr., a papist, mentioned, i., 423.
Calvin's doctrines discussed, ii., 260.
Calway, settler in Georgia, ii., 128.
Calwell, Joseph, deputy surveyor in Georgia, etc., iii., 77, 92, 214, 215.
Cambridge, University of, presents a loyal address to the King, iii., 288.
Emmanuel College, theft of plate of, i., 208.
Cameron, one, of the first troop of Life Guards, settler for Georgia, ii., 396, 399.
Cameron Clan, Highlanders, proposed settlers for Georgia, ii., 405.
Camlets, exportation of, from Ireland, i., 130.
Cammel, Cammell:
Attorney condemned to death, ii., 227.
James, jailor and provost marshal at Savannah, visits England, iii., 137. *See also* Campbell.
Campaign, the, poem by Addison mentioned, i., 105.
Campbell (Cammell, Camell):
Archibald, Lord Ilay, afterwards 3rd Duke of Arygyll, mention of, i., 186-190, 216; ii., 430; iii., 18, 145, 146, 149, 314.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 82, 84, 278; ii., 269, 271, 272.
——, rumour of a design to impeach, ii., 51.
——, a petition complaining of corruption of, ii., 148, 149, 150.
——, speech in the H. of Lords, ii., 175.
——, defends Sir Robert Walpole, iii., 192.
——, political action of., iii., 249.
Hugh, Lord Polwarth, son of the Earl of Marchmont, proceedings in Parliament, ii., 171, 350, 351.
Alexander Hume, M.P. for Berwick, iii., 261.
Hume, and the political situation, iii., 314.
Major-General James, mentioned, iii., 145.
——, in Hanover, iii., 275.
——, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 278, 332.
John, M.P. for Pembrokeshire, mentioned, i., 129, 216, 300.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 31, 245, 346, 361, 368; ii., 9., 146, ; iii., 332.
John, 2nd Duke of Argyll, mentioned, i., 32, 76, 78, 189; ii., 447; iii., 28, 59, 243, 258.
——, master of the ordnance, i., 9.
——, at Court, i., 127.
——, animosity against, i., 360.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 187, 188, 190, 278, 279; ii., 271, 272; iii., 17, 24, 165, 168.
——, speaks against Sir R. Walpole, iii., 192.
——, answer to his brother, iii., 18.

Campbell, 2nd Duke of Argyll—*contd.*
——, a slight put upon, by the King, iii., 72.
——, passage of wit with Sir Robert Walpole, iii., 101.
——, dismissal from his employments, iii., 131, 133, 138.
——, distribution of his appointments, iii., 140.
——, his political position, iii., 249, 252, 253, 255, 256.
——, speech to Members of Parliament on the political situation, iii., 254.
——, resigns his employments, iii., 260.
——, audience with the King, iii., 260, 271.
John, Lord Glenorchy, son of Earl of Breadalbane, proceedings in Parliament, i., 252; ii., 350, 351, 360.
——, resigns his pension, ii., 360.
Camuse, Camuche, family of silk-weavers in Georgia, ii., 514; iii., 54, 100, 155.
Canada, designs of the French in, iii., 30.
Candles, tax upon, receipts from, i., 60-64.
Cannons, residence of the Duke of Chandos, ii., 131.
a picture at, ii., 131.
Canon, Daniel, settler in Frederica, in Georgia, ii., 199.
Canterbury, Archbishop of, true Diocesan of the American Clergy, ii., 345.
Archbishops of. *See* William Wake *and* John Potter.
Canterbury, City of, weavers weave silk for the Queen's gown, ii., 428.
Cantillon, Mr., the rich banker, his house and himself burnt, ii., 102.
investigation of his murder, ii., 105.
Canturk (Cantark), Ireland, i., 195.
building of a church at, i., 38.
lease of fairs and markets of, iii., 354.
Cape Bluff, called Oglethorp, below Purysburgh, houses built at, ii., 55.
Capel, William, Earl of Essex, proceedings in parliament, i., 189; iii., 24.
partisan of parson Bowman, i., 208.
Caporale (Caporalli), Andrea, performer on the violoncello, ii., 30.
Caprara, the great bass, ii., 50.
Caravaggio, paintings by, iii., 344.
Carberry, Lord. *See* Evans.
Carcasse, Mr., Secretary of the Customs, ii., 153; iii., 89.
Cardigan, Earl of. *See* Brudenell.
Cardonnell, Mr., commissioner of the Salt duty, i., 328.
Cardross, Lord, eldest son of the Earl of Marchmont, [*sic in orig. in error.*] ii., 207, 214, 217.
Carew (Cary):
Thomas, M.P. for Minehead, iii., 182, 184.
Mrs., mentioned, iii., 364.
Carinthia, protestants from, desirous to go to Georgia, ii., 166, 186.
Carleton, Carlton, Dr., a physician at Bath, mentioned, i., 112, 114, 117.
Carleton, Lord. *See* Henry Boyle.
Carlisle, Earl of. *See* Howard.
Carlos, Don, settlement in Tuscany, &c. discussed, i., 3, 4, 11, 40, 132, 146, 147, 192, 193.
proposal to the Emperor on behalf of, ii., 206.
secret agreement to make him Duke of Brabant, iii., 257.
Carlow (Catherlough):
Lord. *See* John Fane.
Lady, mentioned, ii., 59, 60.
Carmichael, Lady, and the Prince of Wales, i., 387.
Carnarvon:
Marquess of. *See* James Brydges.
Marchioness of, i., 427.
Carnegie, David, Scotch Earl of Southesk, and King James, story about, ii., 304.
Carny, Sir Edward, Ulster King at Arms, iii., 353.
Carnwath (Carnworth), Earl of. *See* Robert Dalzell.
Countess of, iii., 297.
——, ancestor of, iii., 297.
Carolina, North, "has men and no money," ii., 340.
Carolina, South, Act in relation to the Colony of Georgia, i., 389, 398.
agent for, ii., 221.
Assembly of, grant from, for Georgia, etc., i., 364, 389, 398.
Col. Horsey's new settlement in, ii., 145, 295.
feeling of the people of, towards the colony of Georgia, and the relations between them, ii. 199, 204, 312, 313, 317, 318 326, 333, 374, 386, 448, 477; iii., 202.

Carolina, South—*contd.*
complaint against trade conditions imposed by the trustees of Georgia, hearing of the memorial of the President and Council, by the Board of Trade, etc., ii., 120, 295, 296, 301, 306, 307, 320, 330, 335, 344, 359, 387, 391, 394, 398, 404, 409, 413-416, 418, 420, 427, 428, 431, 441, 444, 453, 460, 462, 465, 466, 468, 472.
——, ordinance annulled by the King and Council, ii., 490.
forces of, command of, iii., 300.
French attack designed on, ii., 326.
Governor of, emoluments, &c. of, ii., 187, 417; iii., 55.
grants of land in, iii., 38.
Indians, hostile action of, against Spaniards, ii., 398, 400.
——, the Chactaw, alliance with, iii., 30.
——, French attack on, iii., 120.
legislature of, fallen to pieces, ii., 398.
letters from, ii., 290.
military assistance from, for Georgia, ii., 379.
"money and no men in," ii., 340.
negroes in, efforts for their instruction in the Christian religion, ii., 170, 182, 300.
——, number of, compared with white men, iii., 201.
people in, character of, ii., 414.
rice trade, ii., 154, 390, 500.
right of the province to lands in Georgia, ii., 204.
silk, i., 327.
Spanish hostile designs against, claim of the King of Spain to, ii., 301, 376, 382, 390, 398.
trade in rum, &c. with the Indians in Georgia, disputes arising in connexion therewith, ii., 199, 210, 211, 213, 494, 495, 498, 500, 501, 503, 504, 506; iii., 96, 214.
confused state of, ii., 430.
conspiracy discovered in, iii., 58, 59.
monetary support from the Assembly for General Oglethorpe's expedition against St. Augustine, iii., 129, 130, 136, 141, 146, 155.
Georgia settlers tempted to go to, iii., 38, 222.
Carolina and Florida, settlement of the boundaries between, iii., 21.
settlement of a new colony in southern part of. *See* Georgia.
Carolina Gazette, a newspaper, referred to., ii., 284.
Caroline, Queen Consort of George II., conversations with Lord Egmont. *See* Percival.
a libel on Sir Robert Walpole, dropped before, i., 6.
encourager of learned men, i., 7.
scandalous reports about, i., 11.
her regard for Lord Percival, i., 23, 81, 120, 241.
patronage of Dr. Courayer, i., 55, 101, 102, 120, 197, 213, 243, 300, 395-397; ii., 6, 19, 74, 77.
courts held by, i., 55, 94, 127; iii., 333.
birthday celebrations, i., 76, 152, 231, 339; ii., 39, 240, 361.
regard for Daniel Dering, i., 93.
suffering from gout, i., 93.
the charitable acts of, i., 93.
purchase of a house by, on Kew Green, i., 101.
her opinion of the proper translation of Latin names, i., 102.
a medium between the King and Sir Robert Walpole, i., 176.
stories of insolent replies to, i., 202.
income of, i., 229.
effect of the death of the Marquis of Miremont on, i., 229.
story of a reply to, i., 279.
expression of her views and opinions in conversation, i., 299, 300.
thanks Mr. Saudys for his civility to her family, i., 372.
wise influence with the King, i., 375.
her opinion of the English peers, i., 411.
mistakes of, in court ceremonial, i., 429, 430.
exclamation on hearing of Lord Percival's accident, i., 446.
informed of the Harwich affair, i., 455.
her remedy for the gout, i., 476-7.
relations with Dean Berkeley, ii., 9.
illnesses of, ii., 10, 132, 134, 269, 442-444, 446.
much against war, ii., 13.
treatment of Mr. Spencer and others, ii., 34.
and Dr. Rundall's election, ii., 49.
desires to see the Irish Peeresses to see their clothes, ii., 53, 54.

Caroline, Queen—*contd.*
conversation on the Irish Peeresses, ii., 67.
conversation with Lord Egmont about the Harwich election, ii., 100, 116, 117.
encouragement of gardening in England, ii., 138.
settlement of her revenue, ii., 157.
tries to persuade King George not to go abroad, ii. 174.
——, reasons for her opposition, ii., 229.
uneasy about the political situation, ii., 177.
presenting the Duke of Cumberland to Mrs. Points, subject of a picture, ii., 190.
silk from Georgia made into a suit of clothes for, ii., 191, 428.
manoeuvres with Sir R. Walpole to obtain her wishes with the King, ii., 200.
her opinions about the Test Act, ii., 254.
excuses Sir Robert Walpole about the Harwich election, ii., 255.
views about Erasmus, Luther, etc., ii., 260.
refuses request of the Prince of Wales as to his household, ii., 265.
a remark to Lady Egmont, ii., 266.
attitude towards the Prince of Wales; ii., 267, 308, 322, 361, 449, 450.
——, at the bottom of the King's displeasure with the Prince, ii., 432, 435.
her attitude towards the King's amours, ii., 299, 305.
her reply to a mob round her coach, ii., 302.
hissed at the opera, ii., 308, 310.
insulted by the mob, ii., 310.
informed about the Spanish complaints, ii., 302.
a letter written to the King in Hanover, ii., 307.
allusion to her stoutness, ii., 319.
ability to speak English, ii., 319, 320.
unhappy frame of mind, ii., 325.
amount of her allowance, ii., 355, 369.
message from, on Mr. Hanmer's death, ii., 386.
visits the Princess of Wales, ii., 429.
death of, ii., 445, 446.
Caroline, Queen—*contd.*
will of, ii., 446.
disposition of her allowance. ii., 449.
mourning orders at death of, ii., 448, 450.
——, dissatisfaction about, ii., 449.
new vault for, in Westminster Abbey, ii., 450.
funeral ceremonial, ii., 452, 453, 456.
arrangements for the King's future burial with, ii., 454.
epitaphs for, ii., 458.
governed by the ministry, iii., 328.
gentleman usher to, i., 448.
shoemaker to, ii., 409.
Caroline, Princess, daughter of K. George II., in favour of the claims of Irish peers, i., 432, 448.
takes notice of Lord Egmont, ii., 60.
mentioned, ii., 128, 160, 448; iii., 138.
illness of, ii., 445, 461.
swoons at the play, ii., 511.
Carpenter:
George, Lord Carpenter, mentioned, i., 414, 427, 446, 449, 460, 463; ii., 4, 7, 50, 53, 207, 346, 394, 456, 458, 464; iii., 5, 7, 11, 12, 26, 86, 124, 195, 231, 246, 275, 294, 309.
——, as trustee or common councilman of the Georgia Society, i., 286, 294, 299, 301, 302, 306, 310, 336, 372, 377, 383, 405; ii., 24, 66, 113, 114, 117, 123, 134, 140, 142, 143, 146, 147, 159, 160, 168, 170, 179, 182, 190, 202, 204, 222, 230, 234, 246, 247, 251, 261, 273, 281, 284, 286, 293, 297, 298, 304, 306, 309, 310, 318, 322, 328, 330, 362, 373, 379, 386, 389, 409, 414, 416, 418, 431, 438, 441, 444, 446, 453, 457, 462, 467, 468, 469, 471, 474.
——, election to, and resignation from the Common Council, ii., 468, 469; iii., 34, 124, 126, 200.
——, in connexion with the question of the precedency of Irish peers, i., 409, 410, 411, 418, 421, 428, 432, 439, 440, 445, 451; ii., 46.

Carpenter—*contd.*
Lady, at the meeting of Irish Peeresses, i., 428.
——, mentioned, ii., 50, 59.
Colonel, son of Lord Carpenter, mentioned, i., 98, 129.
——, a subscription of 5000*l.* expected from, i., 99.
Carr:
Charles, Bishop of Killaloe, mentioned, i., 10, 77.
Mr., mentioned, ii., 365.
Capt. Mark, letter from Georgia, iii., 145.
Carracci, Annibale (Hannibal Caratch), paintings by, mentioned, ii., 220.
Carrol:
Mr., a papist of good estate in Sussex, order for his arrest, iii., 288.
John, a tory in Ireland, ultimately tried at Cork assizes, iii., 361, 362, 370, 372.
Carte, Thomas, non-juring clergyman, concerned in Sears' plot, history of, etc., i., 191, 233.
papers of, seized, disclosures from, iii., 33.
a warrant against, iii., 289.
the subscription to his History of England, iii., 312.
Carter:
Mr., deceased, President of Virginia, i., 352.
Tom, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, i., 450, 463.
Judge, ii., 227.
Carteret, John, Lord, afterwards Earl Granville, mentioned, i., 87, 103, 118; ii., 31; iii., 242, 268, 285, 295.
action with regard to Harwich, i., 15, 22, 23.
conversation with, his character, etc., i., 106.
as proprietor in Carolina, in connexion with the Georgia Society, i., 154, 155, 173, 186, 187, 189, 278, 313.
likened to Cicero, i., 188.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, mentioned, i., 247.
one of a party against Sir Robert Walpole, i., 280.
report of betrayal of Scots noblemen by, ii., 148, 149, 150.
head of a scheme for helping poor authors, ii., 161.
proceedings in parliament, ii., 175, 269, 272, 359; iii., 17, 168, 278.
Carteret, Lord—*contd.*
political promotion for, ii., 366.
opposition to his political promotion, iii., 247.
opinion and attitude concerning Georgia, iii., 12, 262.
appointed Secretary of State, iii., 250, 251.
the political situation, iii., 250, 251, 252, 264, 281.
attitude towards Sir R. Walpole, iii., 262.
his return to England, iii., 276.
and the Treaty of Worms, iii., 277.
anonymous letter sent to, iii., 279.
breach with the Pelham family, iii., 281.
motion to impeach, iii., 296.
appointed Sec. of State, iii., 314.
turned out of office, iii., 303.
political action of the friends of, iii., 315.
his influence with the King, iii., 314, 315.
resignation, iii., 315.
daughter of, marriage and cool reception of, at Court, ii., 34.
Lady, mentioned, ii., 99.
Carteret (Cartwright):
Robert, postmaster general, mentioned, i., 32, 97; iii., 334.
——, action in connexion with Harwich affairs, i., 15, 19, 20, 21, 23, 47, 51, 79, 91, 93, 180, 181, 475.
——, charged with being an enemy of Lord Percival, i., 181.
——, action over an appointment at Harwich, ii., 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 13, 74.
——, afflicted with the gravel, ii., 11.
——, Lord Egmont's conversations with, about Harwich affairs, ii., 11, 12, 81, 82.
——, charge of smuggling brought against the packet masters, ii., 49.
——, grant to a relative going to Georgia, ii., 198.
Mr., grant in Georgia to, ii., 471.
——, Aide-de-camp to Colonel Oglethorpe, iii., 132.
——, of Frederica, return to England and account of the Colony, iii., 215.
——, mentioned, iii., 219.
Mrs., returning from Georgia, iii., 152.
Carthagena, discovery of medicinal roots in, ii., 187.

Carthie, Cartie :
Dennis, mentioned, iii., 353.
Florence, a harbourer of the tories, iii., 363.
Cartrou's History of the Roman Republic, translation of, iii., 349.
Cartwright, Mr., of Aynroo, mentioned, ii., 103. *See also* Carteret.
Carwell, John, land surveyor in Frederica, iii., 88.
Cary, Carey :
Dr. Mordecay, Bishop of Clonfert, made Bishop of Kilalla, ii., 214.
Mr., M.P., mentioned, i., 31, 129.
——, a creature of Lord Wilmington, i., 32.
——, proceedings in Parliament, ii., 164; iii., 126, 185, 195, 199, 200, 205, 210, 262,
Mr., secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, mentioned, i., 161, 164, 169, 170, 171, 173, 174, 177, 182, 186, 326, 329, 332, 462.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 333.
——, in Irish House of Commons, ii., 2.
Cassano, the Greek priest, mentioned, i., 256.
Castaldi, master of Vandyke, mentioned, ii., 220.
Castars, Mr., Consul at Alicante, iii., 24.
Castellis, Valerio, paintings by, mentioned, ii., 220.
Castle Durragh, Lord. *See* Flower.
Castlelar (Castelar), Marquis, declaration of, about Treaty of Seville discussed, i., 141-148.
Castlemaine, Lord. *See* Child.
Castle Rising, Norfolk, mentioned, ii., 101, 102.
Caswell, Sir George, proceedings in parliament, iii., 47.
Cater, Alderman, a Common Councilman of Georgia Society, ii., 293, 322, 334, 343.
resignation of., ii., 469.
Cathcart, Lord, General of the expedition against Havannah, iii., 148.
departure from the Isle of Wight, iii., 160.
Catherlogh, Baron. *See* John Fane.
Catiline's maxim, i., 452.
Cato, by Joseph Addison, burlesqued, i., 105.
Causton, Thomas, second and afterwards head bailiff in Georgia, ii., 141, 160, 186, 191, 228, 287, 290, 375, 389, 395, 473.
complaints against, ii., 172, 297, 301, 306, 313, 317, 367, 368, 379, 390, 482, 483, 486, 490, 493, 499, 500 ; iii., 7, 8, 10, 13, 50, 54, 56, 57, 199.
letters from, mentioned, ii., 182, 187, 211, 246, 259, 358, 396, 398, 410, 412, 477, 501, 514.
appointed Controller, ii., 193.
appointed head bailiff, ii., 194, 196, 201.
his character, ii., 195 ; iii., 2.
feoffee of land for religious uses, ii., 253.
instructions to., ii., 253, 362, 426, 428.
disbursements by, etc., ii., 261, 494.
bills drawn by., ii., 268, 274, 278, 283, 302, 305.
interference with Indian trade, ii., 284, 294, 295.
proceedings of, ii., 293, 422, 440, 466, 480.
support of religion by, ii., 414.
payment for services, ii., 438.
arrival of his journal, ii., 447, 448.
memorial of the Grand Jury of Savannah against, ii., 451, 452.
ill behaviour as Magistrate, ii., 467, 468, 513.
the stores taken out of his hands, ii., 473, 484, 485, 488, 516.
commended, ii., 476.
a cargo bought by, ii., 478.
arrest of, and seizure of his books, ii., 491, 492, 494, 495; iii., 4.
certified accounts disallowed, ii., 506, 513.
promise as to his conduct, ii., 512.
as Magistrate at Savannah, iii., 1, 39, 66, 70, 91, 176, 266.
state of his accounts, iii., 40, 94, 132, 134.
petition to the Trustees, iii., 131.
Causton, Mrs., letter from, about the silk culture, ii., 477.
Cave, John, present of books to the Georgia Society, ii., 219.
Cavendish :
William, 2nd Duke of Devonshire, intaglios and cameos of, referred to., iii., 332, 333.
——, mentioned, i., 225.
William, 3rd Duke of Devonshire, Lord Privy Seal, i., 190, 192, 401 ; ii., 146.

Cavendish, 3rd Duke of Devonshire—*contd.*
——, captain of the Band of Pensioners, i., 460.
——, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, ii., 342, 386, 397, 490, 491.
——, political position of, iii., 141.
——, resignation of office, iii., 314.
Admiral, son-in-law of Lord Carteret, mentioned, i., 20, 21, 195.
——, commander of a squadron to the West Indies, iii., 51.
——, Lord of the Admiralty, iii., 260, 261.
Colonel Charles, portrait of, iii., 299.
Lord Charles, vestryman of St. James', iii., 170.
——, as Trustee of King Street Chapel, iii., 270, 306.
Lord James, votes against the Court, ii., 154.
Cecil, Cecyl:
Dr. Charles, Bishop of Bristol, ill character of, i., 444.
——, Bishop of Bangor, ii., 333, 336, 363.
James, Earl of Salisbury, mentioned, ii., 467,; iii., 227.
——, mortgage of an estate of, iii., 127, 272.
——, marries his steward's niece, iii., 308.
——, debt to Miss Dering, iii., 319.
William, the Earl of Salisbury's younger brother, ii., 468, 470, 476; iii., 2, 11, 22, 26, 86, 101.
——, death of, and disposition of his fortune, iii., 145.
Colonel, a relation of Colonel Oglethorpe and agent for him, iii., 132, 142, 164, 244, 259, 262.
——, affirmed to be the Pretender's Secretary of State, put under arrest, iii., 287.
——, sent to the Tower, iii., 289.
——, his papers seized, iii., 291.
Lady Catherine proposals for marriage, ii., 324, 329, 330.
——, her person, etc., described, ii., 324, 327, 332, 333.
——, congratulations on her intended marriage, ii., 328.
——, allowance for clothes, ii., 330.
——, mentioned, ii., 334, 336, 347.
Lady Margaret, mentioned, ii., 336, 348, 366, 424, 468; iii., 2, 86, 267, 316.
Cecil—*contd*
Robert, commonly called "Fat Cecyl," ii., 333.
Celestina, Italian singer, mentioned, i., 296.
Chactaws, Indians, number of, etc., ii., 383.; iii., 30
Chaffinch's, a supper with Charles II. at., i., 209.
Chalcroft, Chalkcroft, an orchard in Charlton, ii., 382.
Chamberlain, Chamberlayn:
Sir James, lady, and son, mentioned, ii., 181.
Mr., curate of Charlton, mentioned, i., 306.
Chambers, Mr., Scotch painter, his history, ii. 192.
"Champanzee, Madame," exhibition and performances of, described, iii., 16.
Champernoun, Mr., of Devonshire, wife of, daughter of Dr. Hollings, ii., 295; iii., 59.
Chancellor, Lord, livings in the gift of the, i., 158, 163.
See Peter, Lord King.
See Charles Talbot, Lord Talbot.
See Philip, Lord Hardwicke.
Chancery:
proceedings in connexion with a charity in, i., 44, 45.
procedure in connexion with petitions ii., 71.
Master in, cost of passing accounts before, iii., 265.
Chandler:
Dr. Edward, Bishop of Durham, mentioned, ii., 49, 247.
——, sermon before the Court, ii., 244.
——, relations with the Shropshire prophet, iii., 179.
Richard, Common Councilman of the Georgia Society, i., 344, 388, 389, 391; ii., 66, 102, 104, 112, 113, 117, 140, 147, 166, 202, 203, 204, 211, 261, 278, 293, 303, 304, 306, 373, 426, 427.
——, a subscription for Georgia, ii., 205.
Mr., iii., 83.
Chandos (Shandois), Duke of. *See* James Brydges.
Chaplains to the Prince of Wales, ii., 392.
Chaplin, Sir William, mentioned, i., 226.
Chapman:
Mr., clergyman at Bath, i., 124.
Mr., lawyer, ii., 442,

Chappel, Serjeant, proceedings in Parliament, i., 261.
Chardon, Charden, Mr., merchant at Charlestown, ii., 141, 170, 189, 211.
supplies for Georgia from, ii., 261.
death of, claim on the Georgia Trustees, ii., 507, 513.
Charitable Corporation in Spring Gardens, the affairs of, i., 206, 207, 219, 220, 223, 225, 243, 254, 261, 274, 277, 278, 280, 296, 368.
parliamentary proceedings, i., 161, 166, 168, 169, 184, 185, 187, 188, 193, 242, 260, 265, 266-272, 275.
——, the director of, expelled from Parliament, iii., 297.
lottery for relief of sufferers, i., 371, 385.
petition on behalf of proprietors, ii., 35.
Charity of 15,000*l.*, likely to be lost, i., 44.
Charles, I., King, discussed, i., 111.
want of confidence in, i., 234.
policy of, and cause of his death, ii., 505.
original naval papers referred to., i., 199.
anniversary of martyrdom, iii., 336.
Charles II., King, stories about, i., 209; ii., 32.
portrait by Lely, ii., 366.
Charles VI., the Emperor, policy of, i., 21, 22, 26, 40.
financial position of, i., 58, 59.
relations with England discussed, i., 94.
the Czar of Russia's relations with, i., 114, 115, 116.
alliances of, i., 129.
peace signed by, i., 165.
and the balance of power in Europe, ii., 151.
England likely to declare war in favour of, ii., 175, 176.
position in Europe, ii., 177.
great division in the Council of, ii., 196.
peace with France, ii., 204-206.
war with Turkey, ii., 430.
attitude towards the Pretender, &c., iii., 322.
ruse of his ambassador in England to obtain an audience with the King, iii., 322.
Charles VII., the Emperor, death of, iii., 307.
Charlestown, town of, raises money for Georgia, i., 389.
trade with Georgia, ii., 129.
memorial of merchants concerned in the Indian trade referred to., ii., 211.
arms and blanketing bought up in, ii., 290.
letter of complaint from merchant of, ii., 295.
agreement of assembly of, with Mr. Oglethorpe, mentioned, ii., 305.
letters from, referred to, ii., 306.
in a ruinous and weak condition ii., 376.
Spaniards purchasing war-like materials at, ii., 390.
unhealthy character of. iii., 60, 96.
a disastrous fire at, iii., 181.
Scotch settlers at., iii., 230.
Charlestown Gazette, mentioned, ii., 305.
Charleval, manufacture of wool at, i., 128.
Charleville, mentioned, iii., 385.
Charlton, Charleton, parish minister or incumbent of, i., 55; ii., 308.
monument to Richards, an engineer, in the Church of, ii., 281.
the summer residence of Lord Percival at, mentioned, i., 15, 33, 92, 94, 99, 96 (2), 98, 101, 125, 149; ii., 35, 97, 287, 288, *and passim*.
deer stealers in, i., 98.
visits of the family to, i., 166, 180, 218, 274.
Prince and Princess of Wales's visit to, i., 180.
builder of, and object of its erection, i., 198.
Lord Percival's tenure of, i., 200; ii., 282.
landlord of, &c., i., 310, 397.
journey to Hampton Court from, i., 395.
Charterhouse, a proposed 2nd Master of the, i., 217, 218.
Chartres, Colonel, under sentence of death, his character, stories of his career, etc., i., 75, 76, 235.
Chase, apothecary in St. James' Workhouse, ii., 215.
Chatsworth, house of the Duke of Devonshire, description of, iii., 298, 299.

Chattes, a powerful nation of Indians, send amabassadors to Savanah, ii., 124.
Chaufcrer, a French gentleman arrested iii., 292.
Chaulieu, Abbé, ii., 403.
Chavigny, Monsieur, the French ambassador, mentioned, ii., 150, 176.
Cheagre Fort, demolished by Admiral Vernon, iii., 155.
Cheesright, Mrs., widow, return from Georgia, ii., 440.
her demands and character, iii., 115.
Chelsea, mentioned, iii., 265.
gardens at, i., 167 ; ii., 294, 503.
Chelsea waterworks, meetings of directors, affairs of, etc., i., 90, 166, 168, 234, 247, 292, 345, 466 ; ii., 51, 220 ; iii., 119, 125, 294, 309, 315.
new capital raised, ii., 203.
dividends paid by, ii., 364.
Cheltenham, the waters at, iii., 298.
Chenery, Lieut., iii., 359.
Chenery's statute staple, an assignment of., iii., 363.
Cheney, Mr., and wife, at Buxton, iii., 298.
Cherikees, Indians in Georgia, ii., 317.
Cheshire, a remarkable cockmateh in, iii., 298.
Chesterfield :
Earl of. *See* Philip Dormer Stanhope.
Lady. *See* Lady Walsingham.
Chetwood, Mr., mentioned, iii., 126.
Chetwynd :
John, Lord, mentioned, i., 459 ; ii., 46 ; iii., 219.
Walter, proceedings in Parliament, i., 248 ; iii., 330.
Chichester, Bishop of. *See* Edward Waddington.
Chigniani, a pieture of Joseph and Potiphar's wife after, ii., 192.
Chikesaws Indians, French attack upon, ii., 379.
mentioned, ii., 383.
Child :
Sir Francis, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, ii., 361, 466.
——, Earl Tylney of Castlemaine, mentioned, i., 366, 407, 414, 418, 474 ; iii., 138.
——, meetings of the Irish peers, &c., i., 421, 428 ; ii., 46.
Richard, Lord Castlemaine, son of Lord Tylney, mentioned, i., 366 ; ii., 456.
Child, Riehard, Lord Castlemaine, candidate for parliament, i., 414.
China, purchase price of tea in, ii., 20.
Chippenham election, iii., 247.
Chisleton, Chiselden, eminent surgeon, and the Westminster Infirmary dispute, ii., 455, 464.
Chiswick, mentioned, i., 89, 91.
Cholmondeley, Cholmly :
Earl of, mentioned, i., 1.
——, steward of Riehmond manor, i., 366.
George, as Lord Malpas, M.P., i., 87, 126, 216, 240.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 25, 64, 338.
——, as Earl of Cholmondeley, regiment given to., i., 387.
——, Master of the Horse to the Prince of Wales, ii., 7, 197.
——, mentioned, ii., 68, 462, 464.
——, made Commissioner of the Treasury, ii., 178.
——, proceedings in parliament, ii., 461 ; iii., 29.
——, defends Sir Robert Walpole, iii., 192.
——, an intermediary between the King and Prince of Wales, iii., 238-240.
——, pension in the name of, supposed to be for Sir Robert Walpole, iii., 250.
——, made Lord Privy Seal, iii., 278.
Lady H., mentioned, ii., 78.
Lady Mary, mentioned, ii., 78.
Lady Pen ("M.P."), daughter of the Earl of Barrimore, relations with her husband and appeal to Lord Egmont, ii., 240.
——, her character and history, ii., 248.
——, later circumstanees relating to, ii.. 256, 261, 271, 272, 273, 275, 276, 277, 278, 287, 290, 403.
Mistress, daughter of the member of parliament, romantic marriage of, i., 289.
Mr., proceedings in parliament, i., 64 ; ii., 55.
Colonel, brother of the Earl, relations with his wife, ii., 240, 287, 288, 403.
Brigadier, at the Battle of Preston Pans, iii., 313.
Christianity as old as the Creation, by Dr. Tyndall, ii., 407.

Christy, Thomas, recorder of Savannah, etc., mentioned, ii., 286, 488; iii., 10, 65, 71, 82, 120, 122, 130, 135, 157, 199, 200, 201.
informed against as a runner of rum, ii., 172.
letters from, referred to, ii., 182, 212; iii., 84.
feoffee of lands for religious uses, ii., 253.
commended, ii., 476.
proceedings of., iii., 38, 66, 119, 135.
complaints against, iii., 54, 123.
appointed commissioner to the Trustees, iii., 76.
his character described, iii., 85.
his appointments revoked, iii., 125.
visit to England, and return, iii., 150, 172.
memorial of, iii., 151, 159, 165.
grant to, iii., 167.
grant of land to, to be named Twickenham, iii., 193.
his account of Georgia., iii., 196.
intention to print a description of Georgia, iii., 207, 211.
Chub, Mr., Sir Joseph Jekyl's porter, a book by, ii., 507.
Church of England, its character and constitution discussed, i., 106.
clergy discussed, i., 108.
the practice of weekly communion, i., 191, 192.
the total income of clergy of, etc., ii., 263.
animosity, of the legislature against the clergy, ii., 270.
alterations desirable in liturgy, ii., 470; iii., 316, 317.
its attitude towards Dissenters discussed, iii., 316.
Churchill:
John, 1st Duke of Marlborough, grant of Blenheim to, mentioned, i., 70, 122.
Col., bastard of the late General Churchill, insolent reply to the Queen, i., 262.
Churchtown, mentioned, iii., 356, 360.
troop quartered at, pursuing the tories, iii., 360.
court leet kept at, iii., 354.
preachers at., iii., 357.
Cibber, Colley, production of a play of, iii., 325.
Citizen, the, a newspaper, iii., 25.
Claget, Claggit, Dr., Bishop of St. David's, sermon of, i., 233.
Claghane, Roger, i., 398.
Clancarty, Earl of. *See* Maccarty.
Clancy, a labourer at Burton, iii., 369.
Clare, Lord, at Paris, referred to, i., 211.
Clare, Co., robbers taken in, iii., 369.
Clarendon:
Earl of. *See* Hyde.
Lady, mentioned, iii., 365.
Clanricarde, Earl of. *See* Bourke.
Clarges, brother-in-law to Monk, mentioned, i., 113.
Clark, Clarke:
Dr. John, dean of Salisbury, i., 237.
Dr., sermon against swearing, iii., 329.
Ipswich attorney, i., 148.
Mr., friend of Lord Percival at Windsor, at the court, &c., i., 104, 164, 219.
Thomas, i., 152, 224; iii., 164, 194, 231, 238, 247, 264, 304. *See also* Clerke.
Clasgannif, the lands of, iii., 362.
Clavering:
John, M.P., election confirmed, i., 77.
Robert, Bishop of Peterborough, mentioned, ii., 464.
Miss, a rich heiress, intended marriage of., i., 328.
Clay, Will, mentioned, ii., 410.
Clayton:
Alexander, Esq., of the Middle Temple, mentioned, i., 196, 401.
Alexius, Esq., of Essex Court, Middle Temple, ii., 288, 296.
Brigadier or General, lately at Gibraltar, i., 141, 182.
Dr., mentioned, iii., 328, 329, 335.
Lawrence, cousin of Sir John Percival of Mallow, iii., 352, 353, 354, 358, 359, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 372.
——, high sheriff of the Co. of Cork, iii., 364, 365.
Mary, cousin of Sir John Percival, mentioned, iii., 352, 360, 364.
——, proposed marriage for, iii., 354.
Dr. Robert, Bishop of Killala, mentioned, i., 1, 7, 77.
——, made Bishop of Cork, ii., 214.
——, mentioned, iii., 166, 168, 172, 190, 196, 197, 199, 200. 225.
——, discourse about heathen temple in Ireland, mentioned, iii., 275,

Clayton, Dr. Robert, Bishop—*contd.*
——, elected Fellow of the Royal Society, iii., 282.
——, Bishop of Clogher, iii., 316.
William, afterwards Lord Sundon, M.P. for Westminster, Lord of the Treasury, i., 13, 270, 471; ii., 7, 81, 144, 178, 336, 456, 496,; iii., 149, 155, 156.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 61, 177, 179; ii., 35; iii., 345, 346.
——, as M.P. for Westminster, ii., 72, 90.
——, created an Irish Baron by title of Lord Sundon of Armagh, ii., 178.
——, trustee &c., King's Street Chapel, ii., 218, 470; iii., 270.
——, opposition to the Georgia Society, ii., 236.
——, candidate for Westminster, attack of the mob on, iii., 219, 220.
——, his election void, iii., 233.
——, removed from office, iii., 253.
Sir William, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 31.
Mr., deputy of Westminster, ii., 365.
Mrs., mentioned, ii., 52.
Clements:
Edward, elected to the Common Council of Harwich, &c., i., 294; ii., 95.
James, one time Mayor of Harwich, mentioned, i., 14, 125, 211, 277, 294, 379, 380, 392, 393, 402-404, 407, 428, 435, 463; ii., 29, 81, 92, 95, 98, 99, 105, 110; iii., 324, 326, 343.
——, insolent letter from, i., 341.
——, other letters from, mentioned, i., 455, 456, 477; ii., 3, 22, 76, 77, 82, 109, 101, 147, 294, 334, 377.
——, Lord Percival's candidate for Mayor a second time, i., 407, 408, 410, 411, 417, 417, 418, 419, 420, 429, 431, 433, 439, 440, 441, 442, 445, 459; ii., 10, 11, 415, 416.
——, opposition to, in the Corporation, i., 415, 416.
——, reconciliation with Mr. Leathes, i., 415.
——, visits to town, i,, 413, ii., 8.
——, Lord Egmont's nominee for the agent's place at Harwich, ii., 3, 13, 14.
Clements, James—*contd.*
——, appointed agent for Harwich, ii., 9, 10, 11, 18.
——, his history and business, etc., ii., 11.
——, entertainment of the Corporation on his appointment, ii., 30.
——, his conduct discussed, ii., 49.
——, unpopularity of his appointment, ii., 99, 100.
——, member of Philipson's party at Harwich, ii., 147.
——, turned out of the agency at Harwich, ii., 153, 191, 432.
Clendon, Mr., ii., 472.
Cleomenes, or the Spartan Hero, play by Dryden, ii., 509.
Clerk, Clerke, Clark, Clarke:
Dr., chaplain to the King, mentioned, ii., 11.
Mr., mentioned, i., 78, 79, 93, 94, 98, 101, 122, 125, 127, 130, 141, 155, 162, 165, 219, 220, 231, 242, 257, 306, 309, 311, 325, 337, 342; ii., 2, 9, 25, 30, 49, 100, 106, 133, 138, 171, 174, 179, 180, 185, 187, 202, 251, 270, 284, 308, 323, 346, 354, 385, 450, 452, 459, 461, 483.
Mr., nephew to a merchant in the City, mentioned, i., 118.
Mr., of Spring Gardens, i., 307; ii., 3, 6, 18, 107, 151, 336, 385, 468; iii., 22, 60, 89.
Mr., of Hanover Street, ii., 337, 381, 397, 400, 407.
Mr., Secretary of the Indian trade in Georgia, death of, referred to, iii., 82.
Mr., deputy governor of New York, scheme for a treaty of peace with Indians in America, iii., 266.
Dr. Allured, the Queen's Chaplain, ii., 443.
Charles, counsel for the Georgia Society, retaining fee paid to, &c., ii., 320, 331, 409, 461, 462.
Edmond, or Egmond, of Cecil Street, mentioned, ii., 51, 61, 63 64, 65, 74, 78, 96, 471; iii., 135.
Francis, gentleman usher to the Queen, &c., mentioned, i., 1, 6, 10, 24, 57, 77, 152, 188, 213, 256, 261, 283, 361, 363, 364, 366, 369, 372, 376, 380, 383, 384, 388, 403, 419, 428, 439, 443, 466; ii., 3, 6, 10, 18, 32, 39, 51, 60, 87, 105, 113, 118, 123, 124, 135, 136, 142, 143,

Clerk, Francis—*contd.*
146, 147, 148, 150, 155, 159, 167, 172, 203, 217, 218, 222, 226, 240, 248, 299, 329, 335, 386, 414, 458, 504, 516; iii., 4, 7, 296.
——, consulted with regard to Lord Percival's son's marriage, i., 152.
——, buys a house to leave to Lord Percival, i., 302.
——, wedding present from, i., 330
——, will of, referred to, i., 448.
——, securities belonging to., ii., 123.
——, illness of, and wishes for gifts to his servants in case of death, ii., 181, 188.
——, dispositions of his will, ii., 134.
——, become a baronet, iii., 11.
——, mentioned, iii., 29, 32, 53, 58, 101, 104, 114-124, 128, 140, 163, 172, 194, 212, 229, 230, 232, 233, 235, 242, 245, 246, 248, 250, 261, 266, 275, 276, 278, 281, 304, 307, 310,.
——, annuity paid to, iii., 280, 305,
——, at Leason Green, iii., 302.
Robert, a mad witness at Cork Assizes, iii., 373.
Dr. Samuel, rector of St. James's, deceased, portrait and inscription in Kensington Palace, i., 7.
——, his character, &c., i., 8.
——, the King's intention to have made him Archbishop of Canterbury, i., 99.
——, writings and theological opinions of, discussed or referred to., i., 111, 112, 233, 262, 288; ii., 244.
——, his services to religion, ii., 188.
——, book on the attributes of the Deity, ii., 270.
——, notions about the Trinity, ii., 476.
Sir William, of Oxfordshire, death of., iii., 11.
Clerkenwell, a place of diversion, iii., 146.
Cleveland:
Duke of. *See* FitzRoy.
Dowager Duchess of, i., 217.
Duchess of, portrait by Teby, ii., 366.
Cliffe, Jo., broker, printer to the Lotteries, ii., 296.
Clifford:
Baroness of, creation of, ii., 84.
Lady, ill-treatment by Lord Lovel, ii., 392.
Clifton, Cumberland, skirmish at, with rebels in 1745, iii., 312.
Clifton, Sir Robert, mentioned, i., 49, 55.
relations of, settlers for Georgia, i., 370, 374.
proceedings in Parliament, votes for the Prince, ii., 360.
imprisoned for debt., iii., 317.
Clinton, Lord. *See* Fortescue.
Cloheen, mentioned, iii., 367.
Cloyne, bishopric of, appointment to, and value of, ii., 9.
bishop of. *See* Berkeley.
Clutterbuck, Thomas, M.P., mentioned, i., 220.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 214; ii., 15.
removed from office, iii., 253.
Coal Bill, mentioned, i., 96.
Coals, price of, iii., 98.
Coates, settler for Georgia, i., 329.
Cobb, Cob:
Capt., brother of the Archbishop, iii., 301.
Dr., Archbishop of Dublin, iii., 271, 308.
——, settling his sons at Winchester school, iii., 301.
Cobden, Dr., minister of Acton, and chaplain to the King, ii., 348.
Cobham, Lord. *See* Sir Richard Temple.
Cochrane:
Lieut. Col., of Oglethorp's regiment, mentioned, ii., 424, 433, 447, 457, 469; iii., 10, 54, 60, 74, 117, 123.
——, arrival at Savannah, ii., 50, 503.
——, grant of land to, in Georgia, ii., 441.
——, letter from, referred to, ii., 517.
——, arrival from Georgia and complaint against Capt. Mackay iii., 53, 57, 59.
——, attends the Trustees, iii., 70.
——, trial of, mentioned, iii., 72.
——, suspension of., iii., 77.
——, demands for building house and barracks, iii., 92, 157, 158, 159, 187.
——, removal of, iii., 96.
——, acted as settler for the soldiers, iii., 216.
Mr., collecting clerk at King's Street Chapel, iii., 18,

Cock's Auction of pictures, i., 234.
Cockburn :
Dr., mentioned, iii., 214.
Joseph, proceedings in Parliament, ii., 19.
——, Lord of the Admiralty, iii., 260, 261.
Cockeril, Cockerill :
Capt., Lieut.-Colonel in Oglethorpe's regiment, ii., 421.
——, grant of land in Georgia to, ii., 438.
Baker, of Harwich, mentioned, i., 92, 93, 196, 292 ; iii., 326.
——, death of, i., 294.
Grey, candidate for capital burgess of Harwich, ii., 68, 70, 71, 73, 75, 76, 77, 79, 84, 94, 95, 98, 102, 105, 155.
——, prevented from being sworn in as a capital burgess, ii., 80.
——, proceedings for a mandamus suggested, ii., 101, 109, 110, 113, 115, 118.
Cockrain, one, writing master in Dr. Tennison's school. i., 228.
Codrington (Cotherington, Cothrington) :
Colonel, mentioned, i., 113.
——, legacy of, drawn on by the S.P.G., iii., 46.
Sir William, election petition for Minehead, i., 81.
Coffee houses, Lord Percival's appreciation of, i., 117.
Coghill :
Dr. Marmaduke, Commissioner of the revenue and Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, etc., mentioned, i., 6, 141, 165, 166, 168, 171, 175, 187, 191, 241, 246, 256, 276, 284, 285, 297, 301, 326, 340, 343, 432; ii., 194.
——, copy of a letter to, i., 24-31.
——, a loan from, to Lord Percival, i., 382, 388.
——, letters from, referred to., i., 450, 462, 470 ; ii., 13.
——, account of parliamentary debates, sent to, ii., 243, 244.
——, his worthy character, ii., 397.
——, death of, iii., 41.
Dr., at Bath, brother of preceding, i., 400, 401.
Cogiar, millwright in Georgia, iii., 212.
Coinage questions, i., 331, 332.
Coke, Sir John, defeated at Preston Pans, iii., 313.
Coke (Cook), Thomas, Lord Lovel, joint Postmaster General, mentioned, i., 190, 294, 310; ii., 1, 8, 11, 12, 13, 334, 336, 352, 374, 465 ; iii., 5, 35, 101, 143, 168, 190, 196, 197, 207, 231, 280, 304.
a story about, i., 10.
against the Irish peers' pretensions, i., 411.
interference in the election of a capital burgess of Harwich, ii., 78.
expostulations, etc., with, over Harwich affairs, ii., 79, 81, 82, 377, 432, 83, 89.
claim to patronage, ii., 247, 248.
proceedings in parliament, ii., 272 ; iii., 24.
wife of, created Baroness of Clifford, ii., 83, 85.
his treatment of her, ii., 392.
his account of his estate, plans for his son, his son's character, etc., iii., 190, 191.
defends Sir R. Walpole in the H. of Lords, iii., 191.
discusses the political situation, iii., 249.
Mr., Lord Lovel's son, sets out on his travels, ii., 377.
——, mentioned, iii., 196, 234.
Coke's *Institutes*, extracts from, relating to the status of Irish peers, i., 436.
Coke's *Reports*, Vol. III., i., 432.
Colande, Mons. de, mentioned, i., 130 ; iii., 335.
Colbert, Mons., Minister of Louis XIV., mentioned, ii., 138.
Colchester, i., 280.
election, committee of Parliament on, iii., 255.
Colcott, affidavit concerning a meeting with Lord Bolingbroke, i., 83, 86, 88.
Cole :
Alderman of Harwich, iii., 326.
Sir Arthur, Bart, Baron Ranelagh, meeting of Irish peers, ii., 46.
Coleman :
John, tide surveyor, a voter of Harwich, i., 125, 170, 292, 339 ; 403, 419, 429, 435, 446, 452, 459 ; iii., 326.
mentioned, ii., 14, 43, 52, 95, 98, 134.
——, turned out for smuggling, ii., 210.
Charlotta, mentioned, i., 456.
Coleraine, Lord. *See* Hare.
Colic, a cure for, iii., 321.
Collings, agent for Mr. Heath at Harwich, ii., 73.

Collyer, Mr., Lord Percival's solicitor, i., 192, 198, 200.
Colman, Dr., of New England, ii., 182, 193.
letter from, ii., 207.
Cologne, settlers from, ii., 173.
Colonies, opinions with regard to colonization, i.,373, 376.
proposed scheme for catechists in, for converting negroes, ii., 147.
the question of Christian missions to negroes, ii., 157.
Coltar, Sir James, iii., 373.
Colton, Mr., of Georgia, a letter from, ii., 70.
Columbus, Christopher, alleged offer of the King of Spain to resign lands discovered by, i., 219.
Colwell, John, tallow chandler, tithing man at Frederica, Georgia, ii., 197, 199.
Comber, Dr., tracts against Popery by, to be printed, ii., 159.
Comet, appearance of the, iii., 283.
Compton, Spencer, Earl of Wilmington, mentioned, i., 2, 6, 9, 32, 40, 44, 127, 168, 176, 186, 189, 190, 213, 216,-218, 222, 238, 240 (2), 260, 306, 345, 365, 369, 387, 399, 403, 458; ii., 18, 19, 81, 156, 172, 174, 208, 214, 217, 222, 223, 226, 229, 245, 248, 250, 258, 279, 324, 366.
a political conversation with, i., 88.
Percival dines with, i., 91.
to be Privy Seal, i., 94.
action as paymaster, i., 252.
in connexion with the Georgia Charter, 264, 265, 266.
one of a party against Sir Robert Walpole, i., 280.
the threat to turn out Lord Chesterfield, i., 357, 360.
refusal to be premier, i., 375.
views of, as regards privileges of peers of Ireland, i., 411, 412, 426.
free talk about the ministers' ill conduct, i., 443, 452.
and Dean Berkeley, ii., 9.
President of the Privy Council, ii., 62, 63, 135, 150, 386, 425, 430, 462, 467; iii., 22, 56, 89, 101, 124, 126, 164, 194, 207, 231, 232, 235, 258, 266.
rumour of his resignation, ii., 33.
conversation about the Harwich election, ii., 135, 139.
circumstances at the King's accession, ii. 156, 157.
political position of, iii., 28, 141, 247, 249, 251, 252, 253.
proceedings in Parliament, iii., 192.
a groundless report of his having taken a message to the Prince of Wales, iii., 243.
appointed First Lord of the Treasury, iii., 247, 250.
character, appearance, etc., iii., 250.
interview with the King, iii., 254.
instances of his love of money and political history, iii., 259.
death of, iii., 273.
natural daughter of, married to Mr. Glenn, iii., 49.
Compton:
Major, Lord of the Treasury, iii., 253.
Mr., Consul in Portugal, i., 130.
one, legatee under Yarwell's will, i., 307.
Comus, performance of the play, ii., 476.
Condon:
——, of Ballisabagh, mentioned, iii., 353.
Edmund, tried at Cork Assizes, iii., 372.
Condron, Mr., mentioned, iii., 248.
Conduit:
John, M.P., mentioned, i., 93, 220.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 171, 174, 371; ii., 55, 255; iii., 345.
Mr., Master of the Mint, i., 331, 332; ii., 341.
Congrave, Lieut. Col., iii., 372.
Connecticut, college at, for educating clergy, i., 236.
Churches in, ii., 256.
Connel, child of, christened, iii., 369.
Conolly, Mr., mentioned, i., 163, 295.
marriage of, i., 372.
separation from his wife, ii., 514.
Conron:
Carlton, mentioned, iii., 232.
Lieutenant or Captain Christopher, of Welshestown, i., 187, 193: ii., 295, 389.
Rev. Downs, minister of Burton, Lord Egmont's chaplain, ii., 102, 173, 174, 175, 178, 179.
——, return to Ireland, ii., 180.
cousin of Sir John Percival, iii., 363.
Considerations on the present state of affairs in Britain. A pamphlet, i., 125.
Considerations on the Embargo, printers of, sent to Newgate, iii., 167.
Coohorn, Dutch military engineer, his book referred to., ii., 280.

Cook, Cooke :
Sir George, a Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, mentioned, i., 106 ; ii., 175, 291, 353.
Major, or Lt.-Col. of Oglethorpe's regiment, grant of land in Georgia to., ii., 438, 441.
——, purchase of a lot at Savannah by his two daughters, ii., 478.
——, departure at head of the regiment, ii., 475.
——, mentioned, iii., 76.
——, promotion refused, iii., 96.
——, vineyard planted by, iii., 137, 139.
——, account of Georgia, etc., iii., 212, 213.
——, his hostile attitude towards Col. Oglethorpe and charges against him, iii., 216, 266, 300.
Mr., brother of Vice Chamberlain Cook, trustee of Lord Thanet's legacy, i., 157, 172 ; ii., 131.
Cooksey, William, son of Alderman in Worcester, settler at Savannah, ii., 302, 305, 440.
return from Savannah, iii., 3, 7, 15.
petition from, iii., 10, 11.
Coole, one, a settler in Georgia, iii., 186.
Cooley, Mr., scrivener sent to Newgate by the House of Commons, iii., 167.
released, iii., 182.
mention of, ii., 226.
Coolnomagh, Ireland, ii., 346.
Cooly, Lady Mary, mentioned, i., 83, 337.
Coope, Richard, director of the South Sea Company, trustee of the Georgia Society, ii., 66.
Cooper, Anthony Ashley, 1st Earl of Shaftesbury, an anecdote concerning him and Dr. Burnet, ii., 508.
Cooper, Anthony Ashley, 4th Earl of Shaftesbury, mentioned, i., 90, 155, 165, 171, 189 ; ii., 50, 67, 77, 78, 360 ; iii., 26, 49, 58, 101, 104, 118, 124, 167, 176, 178, 195, 205, 211, 219, 232, 252, 256, 259, 261, 262, 281, 292, 304, 306, 308, 309.
to be of the Georgia board, i., 342.
Common Councilman of the Georgia Society, attendance at meetings, &c., i., 343-366, 369 ; ii., 23, 24, 31, 36, 54, 69, 76, *passim* 146-174, 222-343, 373, 374, 382, 393, 394, 404, 409, 413, 438, 439, *passim* 460-487, 490 ; iii., *passim* 7-27, 98-143, 164-213. 261, 262, 317.
rare attendance at the Board, etc., ii., 252, 253.
to move for papers about Georgia, iii., 26.
resignation, iii., 33, 34.
elected a Common Councilman, iii., 123, 124.
donation for building a church at Savannah, iii., 146.
support of Viscount Percival, ii., 150.
relations with the Shropshire prophet, iii., 179.
ill of the smallpox, iii., 284.
Cooper :
Mary, settler in Georgia, come to England, ii., 375.
——, house of, in Savannah, ii., 478.
Mr., Clerk of the House of Lords, purchase of this post, ii., 453.
Mr., tenant of the George Inn on Snow Hill, i., 307; ii., 407, 504 ; iii., 294.
Richard, of Frederica, Georgia, ii., 197.
Coote, Coot :
Algernon, Earl of Montrath, mentioned, i., 170.
Mr., of Ireland, i., 200.
Cope, Sir John, mentioned, ii., 361.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 367.
Copivi, the true balsam, the discovery of, ii., 187.
Coram, Captain, mentioned, i., 98, 99, 261 ; ii., 78 ; iii., 1, 56, 78, 84, 123, 162, 200.
associate of Dr. Bray's Charity, ii., 146, 168, 170, 173, 182, 256, 278, 310, 419, 493.
Trustee of the Georgia Society, i., 273, 282, 285, 287, 289, 290, 292, 293, 295 (2), 297, 299, 301, 302, 304, 306, 309, 310, 313, 324, 327, 339, 340, 344, 345, 364, 374, 377, 378, 382, 383, 384, 386, 387, 388, 389, 391, 392, 398 ; ii., 23, 29, 32, 36, 43, 54, 66, 69, 102, 103, 104, 126, 127, 132, 147, 179, 306, 463, 468, 471, 503.
taken to task for certain actions, ii., 104.
reasons for his leaving the Trustees of the Georgia Society, ii., 199, 200.

Corbett, Corbet:
Sir Richard, made commissioner of the Customs, ii., 178.
Thomas, proceedings in parliament, ii., 350.
William, proceedings in parliament, iii., 47.
Cork, Archdeacon of, mentioned, i., 103.
Cork, Bishop of, *See* Clayton; *see* Wettnall.
Cork, city of, probable damage to the trade of, i., 48.
camlet and other stuffs run from, i., 130; ii., 26.
butter from, ii., 191.
collectorship of, dispute about the gift of, ii., 109.
discovery of arms in., iii., 293.
swearing in of the Mayor of, iii., 352.
bonfires in, celebrating the birthday of the Irish rebellion, iii., 355.
meeting of the judges at, iii., 371.
assizes at, iii., 372, 373.
Harvey's house at, iii., 372.
Cork, County of, sessions of the peace for, iii., 353.
Militia, iii., 353, 355.
——, calling in the arms of, iii., 355, 357.
proceedings to clear the county of robbers, iii., 362.
Corn, export of, discussed, i., 122.
Cornbury, Lord. *See* Henry Hyde.
Cornelius, of Harwich, mentioned, i., 417, 418, 419, 422, 423; ii., 95.
Cornellis, Mr., bailiff of Ipswich, i., 404, 408; ii., 59, 308.
Cornhouse Creek, below Purysburg, number of families at, ii., 54, 55.
Cornish, Capt., ship chartered for Georgia, ii., 200, 201, 279.
return from Georgia, iii., 121.
Coronel, Mr., a Jew broker, mentioned, ii., 59, 111, 192.
Cornthwayte, John, solicitor in the Inner Temple, ii., 502.
Cornwall, County of, purchase of parliamentary seats in, ii., 132.
Duchy of, i., 266, 276.
——, revenue from i., 427.
——, embezzlement of revenue, ii., 355.
Cornwall:
Vultur or Vetters, M.P., i., 50, 55, 67, 77, 78 (2), 83, 88, 93, 126, 129, 165, 219, 227, 242, 256, 257, 323, 325; ii., 400.
Cornwall—*contd.*
Captain, brother of Mr., i., 141, 165; ii., 77.
the three Messrs, i., 264.
Cornwallis, Charles, Lord, mentioned, i., 16, 189.
Cornwallis:
Mr., M.P., mentioned, i., 126.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 214, 314; ii., 55.
Mr., proposed 2nd master of the Charterhouse, i., 217, 218.
Rev., parson of Arwarton, cousin of Lord Percival, i., 125, 219; ii., 7. 25.
——, parson of Harwich, ii., 105.
Philip, Alderman, of Harwich, iii., 323, 325, 326.
Mrs., ii., 78.
Corsham, mentioned, iii., 316.
Corsone, Italian singer, mentioned, i., 105.
Cosby, Mrs., wife of Lord August Fitzroy, ii., 421.
Coster, Thomas, M.P. for Bristol, proceedings in Parliament, ii., 162.
Cotes, Dr., M.D., proceedings in Parliament, ii., 255, 257
Cotherington. *See* Codrington.
Cotton:
Sir John Hind, M.P., proceedings in Parliament, i., 61, 62, 187, 253, 258, 262, 323, 365, 371; ii., 8, 55, 72, 255, 257; iii., 32, 125, 180, 185, 261, 289.
——, addresses the mob at Westminster Hall, i., 361.
——, pleasantries with Sir R. Walpole, ii., 144.
——, rumour of a peerage, iii., 247.
——, mentioned, iii., 254.
——, King strikes out his name as Lord of the Admiralty, iii., 260.
——, and the political situation, iii., 264.
——, action against Georgia in the House of Commons, iii., 293.
one, a bailiff in Georgia, ii., 136, 149.
Cotton Library, the, 222.
Council book, temp. Henry VIII. referred to, i., 219.
Council of Trent, works on, referred to., i., 397.
Counsel's retaining fee, ii., 320.
Country Parson's Plea against the Quakers, a tract, ii., 254.
Country Party, the, in Parliament, political action, iii., 261, 262, 263.
motion in Parliament, iii., 279.

Courayer (Courayé), Dr. Peter Francis, mentioned, i., 2, 9, 10, 13, 16, 32 (2), 34, 46, 47, 55, 77, 80, 83, 85, 89, 92, 93, 95 (2), 96, 98, 129, 141, 152, 155, 160, 165, 167, 171, 177, 179. 180, 182, 188, 190, 191, 203, 213, 216, 218, 222, 224, 233, 235, 243, 247, 255, 256, 302, 306, 325, 330, 337, 340, 345, 356, 466, 472; ii., 2, 10, 11, 14, 62, 67, 68, 74, 99, 131, 154, 161, 172, 175, 185, 186, 201, 209, 214 (2), 216, 218, 220, 235, 249, 262, 337, 361, 406, 452, 481, 515; iii., 18, 94, 120, 146, 215, 235, 256, 269, 279, 281, 284, 310, 324, 325, 327, 329, 332, 335, 336, 348.
the Queen's interest in, and employment of, i., 32-34, 94, 103, 197, 272, 283, 300, 395-397; ii., 5, 6, 19, 74, 77, 138, 160. 217, 240, 260, 270, 288.
his beliefs discussed, i., 33.
Queen's wish that he should undertake a translation of *Thuanus*, i., 101.
pension doubled by the Queen, i., 120.
a degree granted to, at Oxford, i., 396.
his translation of Father Paul's *History of the Council of Trent* referred to, ii., 77, 240, 361.
——, profits from, ii., 259, 260.
——, a Dutch edition referred to, ii., 320,
a present from the King to, ii., 246.
subject of discourse with Lord Egmont and his views and opinions, ii., 270.
flight from Paris, ii., 459.
an interview with the King, ii., 462.
his portrait painted, ii., 476.
annuity purchased by., iii., 44.
a loan from, iii., 70.
Courcy, Gerald de, Baron Kingsale, meeting of Irish Peers, ii., 46.
mentioned, ii., 456.
Courland, Duchess of, reported proclaimed Empress of Muscovy, i., 46.
Court, the King's, proceedings mentioned, i., 8.
dress worn at, i., 76.
etiquette on promotion to an Earldom, i., 395.
stories, the unreliable character of, ii., 121.
Court ceremonial, carrying the sword and other questions, i., 426.
——, the Queen's mistakes, i., 429, 430.
Court of Honour, the cost of, i., 432.
Courtney, Courteney:
Mr., mentioned, iii., 231, 238.
Mr., son-in-law to Lord Bathurst, ii., 394.
Sir Edward, proceedings in Parliament, i., 153, 312.
Sir William, M.P. for Devonshire, iii., 244.
Courtevil, the son, organist of St. James' Church etc., ii., 101.
Coventry, William, Earl of., mentioned i., 189.
reason of his malcontent, ii., 453.
proceedings in Parliament, iii., 192.
Coventry, Mr., Commissioner of Customs, turned out, ii., 453.
Cowes, Isle of Wight, embarkation of German settlers at, ii., 439.
mentioned, iii., 203.
Coweta, town 500 miles from Frederica, meeting of General Oglethorpe with Indians at, iii., 80.
Cowper (Cooper):
William, 1st Earl, Lord Chancellor, mentioned, i., 250.
William, 2nd Earl, mentioned, i., 190, 306.
Mr., mentioned, iii., 367.
Cox:
Councillor, Cork, iii., 353, 355, 356.
Dr., son of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, sermon at Bath, i., 402.
Mr., clergyman of Ireland, ii., 14.
Mr., reads prayers, iii., 275, 319.
Mr., justice of the Co. of Limerick, iii., 367.
Craftsman, the, mentioned, i., 41, 135, 147; ii., 307; iii., 330, 331.
remarks on the supposed authorship of, i., 196.
publisher of, i., 198.
Craig, Robert, post in Minorca for, i., 120.
Craven, Fulwar, Lord, land of, leased for St. James' Churchyard, i., 379.
exchange of land for the pest fields, petition for, ii., 24, 62, 63, 67.
Crawford, Lord, a Scotch peer, given a command in the army, ii., 35.
wounded on the Rhine, ii., 208.
Creek or Crick Indians in Georgia, number of, ii., 383
mentioned, ii., 114, 120, 394.

Cregane county, Ireland, i., 398.
Creswick, Dr., dean of Bristol, mentioned, ii., 204.
Crockat, merchant of S. Carolina giving evidence about Georgia, etc., iii., 200, 201, 203.
Croft, Crofts:
Sir Archer, M.P., i., 126.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 30, 134, 316; iii., 342.
——, of the Board of Trade and Plantations, ii., 311.
Christopher, tenant in Ireland, i., 166.
Christopher or Citt., Mayor of Cork, iii., 352, 353, 357, 372.
George, Esq., mentioned, i., 342.
George, senior, mentioned, iii., 352, 353, 356, 364, 367, 369.
George, junior, iii., 357, 369, 370.
Capt., mentioned, ii., 275.
of Liscaroll, mentioned, i., 89; ii., 171.
Philip, Esq., i., 129.
Dr. William, a piece of music of his composition, mentioned, i., 195.
Crome, a tenant in Ireland, ii., 171.
Cromwell:
Lady Betty, wife of Edward Southwell, i., 119.
Oliver, an anecdote of, ii., 388, 389.
——, circumstances of the death of, referred to, ii., 132.
——, and King Charles I., ii., 505.
Thomas, mentioned, i., 109.
Crone, of Liscarroll. mentioned, i., 89, 224.
——, dispute with Lord Egmont, i., 234; ii., 294.
Richard, ii., 378.
old Mrs., at Mayo, iii., 369.
Crone and Croft's dispute about farms, in Ireland, mentioned, i., 9; iii., 328, 329.
Crosford, Mr., Consul in the Madeiras, ii., 493.
Cross:
Sir John, iii., 220.
Mr., Consul at Teneriffe, letters from, iii., 44.
Mr., freeman of Malden, ii., 78.
Crow, Dr., Rector of Bishopsgate, money collected for Georgia by, ii., 278.
preaches anniversary sermon for Georgia Society, iii., 124.
Crowcher, Mrs., of Savannah, iii., 73.
Crown Tavern, the Vocal Club meeting at, iii., 342. *and see* London Taverns, &c.
Cuff:
Mr., the optician, microscope purchased from him by Lord Egmont, iii., 226.
——, optical instruments described, iii., 282.
Mr., of Dublin, iii., 365.
Cumberland Island abandoned, iii., 266.
Cumberland, Duke of, *see* William Augustus, son of George II.
Cunningham, Capt., treachery and suicide of, iii., 313.
Crellins, the son, head of the Socinians in Europe, referred to, ii., 3 9.
Curona (? Cuzzoni), singer, ii., 135.
Curtis:
Mr., desire to succeed his father in living of Dovercourt in Harwich, i., 158, 163, 166, 167, 176.
Parson, mentioned, iii., 323.
——, a living requested for the son of, iii., 342.
Curtsink (Curtsin), Mr., mentioned, iii., 362.
Curzon, Sir Nathaniel, of Keddleston, mentioned, i., 312; iii., 299, 306, 308, 309, 310.
of great estates in Westminster, iii., 244.
Customs, solicitor of the, i., 85.
Cuthbert, John, a Georgia settler, ii., 292, iii., 88.
grant to, ii., 194.
deposition of, iii., 58.
Cutler, Sir J., iii., 311.
Cuttle, Mr., of Greenwich, ii., 181.
Cuzzoni, singer, mentioned, ii., 164.

Dacier, Madame, a French wit and writer, iii., 16.
Dacres, Lady, a portrait of, ii., 366.
Dagnel, one, master of a Harwich vessel, i., 422.
Dahl, Michael, a swedish portrait painter, death of, and anecdotes about, iii., 275.
Daily Advertiser, unauthorized advertisement about Georgia in, ii., 208.
Daily Journal, the publisher of, ii., 101.

Dalone or D'Alone, legacy from, for converting negroes (Dalone's Charity), matter of the trusteeship, etc., i., 45, 90, 93, 98, 119, 120, 223, 231; ii., 41, 43; iii., 34.
meeting of committee, names of members, &c., i., 98, 99, 273, 382; ii., 129, 131, 132; iii., 147.
annual income of., ii., 190, 192.
Dalrymple, John, Earl of Stair, memorial on Dunkirk, i., 42.
mentioned, i., 360, ii., 53.
character of, i., 374.
member of the Rump Steak Club, ii., 14.
coolness of the King towards, ii., 53.
choice of appointments offered to., iii., 261.
resigns his command in the army, iii., 275.
windows of his house broken by the mob, iii., 276.
Ambassador in France, proceedings connected with the Pretender, iii., 349.
Dalton, Mr., ii., 81, 464; iii., 182, 194.
Dalzell, Dalziel, Robert, Earl of Carnwath, dealings with his estate in the Jacobite rebellion, iii., 297.
son of Countess of Carnwath, at Buxton, iii., 297.
Dampier, William, of Ireland, i., 398.
Dandridge, Bartholomew, portrait painter, ii., 87.
Daniel, Dean, of Down, the circumstances of the appointment, i., 224, 228, 230, 238.
Dantzic, ii., 72.
Danvers, Joseph, M.P., proceedings in Parliament, i., 5, 51, 59, 60, 64, 133, 137, 148, 215, 220, 239, 338; ii., 12, 20, 24, 27, 72, 162; iii., 43, 47, 125, 185, 330, 343.
Darcy:
Sir Charles, Controller to the King, iii., 137.
James, Lord, mentioned, i., 376.
——, trustee of the Georgia Society, i., 344, 345, 364, 369, 377, 378.
—, disposition of his fortune, —iii., 297.
Robert, Earl of Holdernesse, mentioned as a match for Miss Montague, ii., 185.
——, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 165.
Darien. *See* Georgia.
Darnell, Serjeant, mentioned, ii., 102, 105.
Darnley, Lord, mentioned, ii., 179, 458.
Dartmouth, Lady, i., 282.
Dashwood, Sir Francis, daughter of, married in Georgia, ii., 314.
proceedings in Parliament, iii., 286.
Dauborn, Mr., scarlet dyer, marriage of daughter of, i., 388.
Daubray, Daubré, Mr., clerk of the stores at Frederica, mentioned, ii., 211, 375.
letters from, mentioned, ii., 172, 173, 376.
his wife's refusal to go out to him, ii., 379.
Daubuz, Capt., conveying settlers to Georgia, &c., ii., 69, 495.
D'Aumont, Duke, Ambassador from France in Queen Anne's time, story of a visit to the Pretender, ii., 465.
Davenport, Tom, iii., 371.
Davers, Sir Robert, mentioned, i., 15.
Davidson, Samuel, constable at Frederica, letter from, iii., 130.
mentioned, iii., 140.
Davis, Davys:
Capt., at St. Augustine, ii., 448.
——, sent to reclaim negroes from St. Augustine, iii., 39.
Corporal, mentioned, iii., 368.
Dean, of Cork, iii., 353.
Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Mountcashel, ii., 210.
Griffith, collector, &c., of Harwich, i., 97, 276, 281, 292, 339, 379, 380, 392, 393, 415, 416, 419, 433, 435, 448, 449, 452, 459, 463, 464; iii., 178, 326.
——, letters from, referred to, i., 442; ii., 84.
——, in connexion with Harwich affairs, ii., 1, 43, 50, 70, 76, 86, 93, 95, 98, 115.
——, proposed for a post at Harwich, i., 168 (2), 171, 172, 175, 178, 179.
——, information about smuggling from, ii., 51.
——, dines with Lord Percival, ii., 86.
——, apprehension of being turned out, ii., 139.
——, his account of Harwich affairs, ii., 152, 153.
Lord Chief Justice, mentioned, iii., 365.

Davis—*contd.*
Mr., Clerk of Capt. Aungier's troop, iii., 369.
Morgan, who took over Dering's house in Pall Mall, i., 272, 277, 279, 281; ii., 222.
Thomas, claimant to a legacy from Yarwell, i., 307.
Mr., eating house kept by, i., 287, 296, 297, 366, 378, 398, 340.
Mr., keeper of the Half Moon Tavern in Pall Mall, ii., 101, 104.
Mrs., keeper of the Thatched House Tavern, iii., 11.
Davison:
a settler at Frederica, ii., 313, 411.
Samuel, maker of stocks for guns, settler in Georgia, ii., 170, 180, 197; iii., 158.
——, second constable at Frederica, iii., 72.
——, overseer of the Trust servants at Savannah, iii., 74, 75.
Will, settler in Georgia, iii., 216.
Dawly, Dawley:
Dermod, an Irish tory, iii., 360, 361.
——, offering service, ii., 368, 369.
Henry, of Ballydakin, co. Cork, mentioned, iii., 364, 365.
Teig, a labourer, iii., 371.
Dawney, (Dawnay, Launay), Mr., or Col., eldest son of Lord Downs, mentioned, i., 99, 190, 205; ii., 97, 143, 179, 419, 516; iii., 32, 53, 58, 86, 101, 125, 196, 229, 230, 327, 328, 329.
his religious views, etc., i., 191, 192.
death of., iii., 160.
sisters of, mentioned, ii., 109.
Deamer, Demer:
General, mentioned, ii., 208.
Dean:
——, of Harwich, mentioned, iii., 326.
Alderman, contest for the Mayoralty of Harwich, ii., 133.
——, Mayor of Harwich, a scheme to give him the agency of the packets, ii., 153.
captain of a Harwich packet boat, ii., 68, 80, 89, 92, 93, 334, 377.
Anthony, i., 179, 180, 427.
——, appointed to the packets, i., 180, 181.
Sir Matthew, iii., 353.
Deaneries in England, comparative revenues of, i., 237.
Dearn, John, appointed third bailiff in Georgia, ii., 194.
deceased, ii., 481, 483.
Death:
Mr., mentioned, ii., 363.
Mrs., ii., 419.
De Berville, Mons., mentioned, i., 130.
Madam, and daughter, i., 165, 188.
Debouverie:
Sir Edward, ii., 320.
Sir Jacob, charitable bequest of father of, offered to the Georgia Society, i., 320, 321, 393; ii., 321, 322, 362.
——, mentioned, ii., 344, 379.
——, elected a Trustee to the Georgia Society, ii., 372, 379.
——, donation to Georgia Society, ii., 373.
——, appointed Common Councilman, ii., 469.
Debtors' Bill, the, iii., 344.
Decies, Mr., a German of Anhalt, settler in Georgia, ii., 128.
Dedham, lectureship of, ii., 308, 309.
Deffrot, Mons., French Admiral, i., 199.
De Gols, in connexion with the South Sea Company enquiry, i., 380.
De Guillon, Mons., mentioned, i., 100.
Delafay, Mr., secretary to the Secretary of State, i., 371.
Delagal, Capt. or Lieut. Philip, engineer of St. Simon's Fort, Georgia, mentioned, ii., 316; iii., 193.
evidence for Georgia, iii., 100, 111.
his views as to negro labour, iii., 116.
memorial for reward, and payment to, iii., 124, 129, 167, 195, 198.
Delamore Forest, iii., 179.
Delamot (Delamotte), Mr., a merchant's son, of London, schoolmaster or catechist at Savannah, ii., 314, 495; iii., 1.
his return to England and voluntary services, ii., 513.
Delany, Dr., mentioned, i., 219, 230, 284.
marriage of, i., 287.
sermon by, in the Abbey Church at Bath, i., 291, 292.
wife of, i., 291.
dean of Down, iii., 276.
sermon before the King, etc., iii., iii., 294.
the Archbishop's rebuke of, for covetousness, iii., 301.

De la Warr, Lord. *See* John West, Lord De la Warr.
Delmée:
Miss, the great fortune in the City, negotiations for marriage with Lord Egmont's son, i., 383, 457, 458, 463, 465, 466.
——, meeting with, and her opinion of young Lord Percival, i., 458, 460, 465.
——, negotiations fall through, i., 467.
Mr., the young lady's brother, i., 385, 386, 387, 464.
Sir Peter, i., 128.
Delmer, Mr., proceedings in Parliament, ii., 171.
Delorain, Countess of, mentioned, i., 55; iii., 288.
Demere, Capt., deposition about the employment of white men in Georgia, iii., 56.
Demerick. *See* Dumaresque.
Demetree, Daniel, at Charlestown, ii., 448.
Demeur, Mr., a schoolmaster of Lord Percival, i., 118.
Dempsy, Captain, letters from Augustine, relative to negotiations with the Spanish Governor, ii., 282, 283, 290.
services in Georgia, ii., 375, 395.
history and adventures, ii., 395.
condition of defence of Georgia, iii., 42.
petition from, iii., 79.
evidence for Georgia, iii., 100, 115, 200.
brother of, an officer in the Spanish service, iii., 141.
Demoyer, the dancing master, forbidden to teach the Duke and Princesses, ii., 459.
mentioned, ii., 471.
Den, Archdeacon, authorized to collect for Georgia, i., 372.
mentioned, ii., 142.
Denbigh, Earl of. *See* William Feilding, Earl of Denbigh.
Denmark, trade from the Plantations to., i., 154, 160.
King of, debt due to, discussed in Parliament, i., 246, 247, 250-254.
Prince Royal of, suggestion of marriage with Princess Louisa, iii., 273.
Treaty, discussed in the House of Commons, ii., 156.
Dent., Capt., Commodore of H.M. guardship in America, ii., 376, 396.
in Georgia, letter from, ii., 405.
Denton, mentioned, iii., 92.
Denton, Judge, application to be made Lord Chief Justice, and reasons for refusal, ii., 348, 349; iii., 270.
De Quesne. *See* Du Quesne.
Derby:
co. of, activities of the Papists in., ii., 213.
town of, silk mill in, referred to, ii., 168.
——, the King's Head Inn, in, iii., 297, 299.
Derby, Earl of. *See* Stanley, James. *See* Stanley, Sir Edward.
Dergan, a traitor, information about the tories, iii., 360.
Dering:
the Prince of Wales's attachment to the family, i., 160.
Catherine or Kitty, "niece Dering," mentioned, i., 130, 171, 174, 175; ii., 352, 416; iii., 299, 300, 301, 303, 304, 309, 318.
——, provision for, etc., i., 123, 125, 129.
——, question of a pension for, i., 126, 127.
——, age and ability of, i., 151 (2).
——, pension granted to, i., 163, 165; ii., 125.
——, ——, unpaid, ii., 482.
——, mortgage of lands to secure money of, i., 166, 175.
——, illness of, i., 180, 181, 182, 189, 190, 216.
——, a life in reversion of 30*l.* a year for, i., 182.
——, birthdays of., i., 207; ii., 131; iii., 86.
——, passing her accounts in Chancery, i., 208.
——, debt due to, i., 247, 256, 284, 293, 302.
——, lottery annuity bought for, i., 262.
——, allowance for her maintenance, i., 285.
——, amount of her fortune, i., 285.
——, Prince of Wales' interest in, i., 294; ii., 74, 401.
——, investments for, and dealings therewith, i, 298, 299, 325, 326, 382, 388, 466; ii., 111, 132, 146, 172, 173, 174, 203, 292, 303, 361, 466.

Dering, Catherine—*contd.*
——, house in Pall Mall, ii., 202.
——, passing of accounts by the Master in chancery, iii., 148, 153, 227, 238, 265.
——, a legacy to, iii., 179, 191, 193, 225.
——, comes of age, iii., 310, 319.
——, the trust for, discharged, etc., iii., 316, 317.
Charles, junior, mentioned, i., 191.
——, a debt due to Daniel Dering from, i., 206, 208, 247, 299, 302, 388.
Sir Cholmly, of Kent, ii., 169.
Col. Daniel (father of "brother Dering"), i., 203; iii., 352.
Daniel, brother-in-law of Lord Percival ("brother Dering"), mentioned, i., 1, 6, 7, 17, 38, 46, 47, 55, 60, 65, 75, 76, 77, 83, 87, 95 (2), 98, 99, 102, 203; iii., 323, 324, 327, 328, 335.
——, the advancement of, i., 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 79, 81, 84, 85, 93, 94; iii., 335, 336, 342, 343, 344, 347.
——, interview with the Prince of Wales, i., 88.
——, financial affairs of, i., 96.
——, visit to Charlton with his family, i., 98.
——, illness and death of, at Leyden, and character of, i., 101, 104, 113 (2), 191.
——, debt to, i., 129, 182, 183, 191, 206, 212, 390.
——, administration of his estate, i., 150, 165, 172, 175, 182, 183, 188.
——, suggested epitaph for, i., 203.
——, house of, in Pall Mall, i., 272, 277, 279, 281, 287.
——, negociations about the lease of his house, i., 232, 233, 242.
——, salary as auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall, i., 266, 276.
——, relations with the Prince of Wales, ii., 401,
sister, wife of Daniel, mentioned, i., 10, 85, 98; iii., 328, 335, 342.
——, journey home etc., after her husband's death, i., 105, 113.
——, efforts to obtain a pension for her, etc., i., 104, 105, 120,
——, pension granted to, i., 122.

Dering, sister—*contd.*
——, illness and death of, i., 123, 125; iii., 332, 347.
——, particulars of the will of, etc., i., 123, 183, 290.
——, house of, in Pall Mall, mentioned, i., 149.
Sir Edward, Lord Egmont's grandfather, ii., 64, 101, 102, 146, 158.
Sir Edward, Lord Egmont's uncle, ii., 169, 171, 223, 260, 341, 363, 366; iii., 335.
Sir Edward ("Cousin Edward," "Ned"), mentioned, i., 32, 191, 206, 208, 212, 247, 369; ii., 9, 19, 390; iii., 23, 32, 166, 187, 194, 232, 233, 247, 259, 284, 294, 305, 307, 308, 309.
——, the residence of, referred to, i., 75.
——, debt due from, i., 284, 299, 302.
——, young Lord Percival's vote for, in the Kentish election; ii., 117.
——, Lady, wife of, death of, ii., 159.
——, younger brother of, mentioned, i., 357.
Mary, "Cousin Moll," daughter of Robert Dering, uncle of Lord Egmont, dresser to the Princesses, mentioned, i., 1, 13, 211, 228, 310, 421, 432, 447, 448, 454, 459, 467, 470; ii., 40, 52, 100, 217, 442, 443; iii., 4, 279, 308.
——, an account of the feeling at Court about Harwich, given by, ii., 160.
——, Court gossip from, i., 228 229; ii., 266; iii., 246.
——, estate of, iii., 272.
——, death at Bath, and will of, iii., 318.
Cousin William, mentioned, i., 163, 165, 168, 179, 323, 356, 411; ii., 62, 64, 152; iii., 342.
——, death from smallpox, family history of, ii., 169.
Cousin, having a place at Court, story of the King and Prince of Wales, ii., 121.
Uncle, house of, in Dublin, i., 276, 284, 297.
Derry, Bishop of. *See* Thomas Rundle.
Derry Down, verses composed to the tune of, iii., 350, 351.

Derwentwater, (Darentwater), Earl of, forfeited estate of, and report on, etc., i., 244, 247, 248, 249, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 266.
Desagulieres, Dr., lecture on experimental philosophy, mentioned, i., 103.
explanation of the ebb and flow of the sea, ii., 471.
Dettingen, battle of, mentioned, iii., 278.
Devereux:
Mr., mentioned, i., 388.
Mrs., mentioned, i., 325, 337, 340, 364.
Price, Viscount Hereford, and Lady, turned Methodists, iii., 94.
Devonshire, Duke of. *See* Cavendish,
Dewsbury, the living of, i., 208.
Diamond, Capt., of the "Peter and Jones," ii., 246.
evidence for Georgia, iii., 100, 112, 115.
Dickens, Dickens, Mr., the King's serjeant-surgeon, i., 180, 445, 449, 459; ii., 239, 441, 459, 460; iii., 1, 49, 231, 233, 278, 305, 308.
complaints against his subordinate surgeon at Westminster Hospital and St. George's, ii., 454, 455, 463, 464.
Dicker, Captain, of "the Allen," ii., 246.
Dieupar, Mr., mentioned, i., 125.
Digby, Mr., son of Lord Digby, mentioned, i., 98, 129, 220; ii., 239; iii., 166, 167.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 31, 126, 177, 268, 316; ii., 24, 72; iii., 104, 108, 112, 184, 205, 209, 261.
as Trustee and Common Council man of Georgia Society, i., 204, 227, 235, 265, 266, 273, 289, 301, 302, 306, 313, 324, 339, 340, 364, 369, 476; ii., 23, 24, 29, 32, 36, 54, 66, 69, 70, 76, 103, 104, 143, 154, 159, 161, 168, 228, 236, 252, 261, 343, 350, 373, 390, 394, 472, 477, 478, 481; iii., 7, 12, 22, 41, 42, 49, 50, 81, 91, 92, 93, 94, 99, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 113, 114, 115, 118, 123, 124, 127, 129, 130, 135, 165, 168, 182, 187, 189, 190, 194, 196, 197, 200, 203, 205, 207, 210, 212, 213, 225, 262.
first chairman, i., 286, 288.
Dillon, Mr., christening of the child of, iii., 364.
Dingle, Co. Kerry, i., 207.
Dissenters, and the Test Act, i., 298, 301, 305, 356; ii., 242, 243, 244, 254.
petition of, to repeal the Tests. discussed, ii., 515.
preaching against Popery, ii., 149.
Dixon:
Abraham, of Cork, robbery, mentioned, iii., 358, 368, 369, 372, 373.
Mr., recorder of Cork, ii., 109.
John, parson of Shotley, a letter from, ii., 79.
Dixon's spelling books sent out to Georgia, i., 309.
Dob, Mr., pamphlet relating to the wool of Ireland, i., 240, 244.
Dobele, Doble, Jo., schoolmaster at Highgate, Georgia, return to England, &c., iii., 208, 230, 231.
Dobson, Mr., performer on the violoncello and bass viol, ii., 155, 242, 306, 325, 337, ii., 50.
Dockminique, Mr., of the Board of Trade, deceased, ii., 178.
Dod, Mr., excused from serving as Sheriff of Cheshire, i., 302.
Dodington, Doddington, George Bubb, mentioned, i., 31, 93, 161, 162, 179, 182, 186, 214, 216, 231, 300; iii., 250, 258.
a creature of the Earl of Sunderland, i., 32.
dinner party given by, i., 129.
speech in debate on Hessian troops, i., 27.
other proceedings in Parliament, i., 248, 333; ii., 164.
influence on the Prince of Wales, i., 375, 426.
his character, i., 427.
Lord of the Treasury, proceedings in the Irish Parliament, i., 450.
relations with the Prince of Wales and the King, ii., 8, 14, 197, 359, 360.
political information derived from, ii., 33.
rumour of his appointment to be Secretary-at-War, ii., 35.
political position of, iii., 247.
meeting of members of Parliament at the house of, iii., 254, 255.
Dog King, an Indian Chief, iii., 38.
Dogherty, one, of Carolina, iii., 300.
Don John, or the Libertine, a play acted in Dublin, iii., 365.
Don Sebastian, a tragedy, iii., 309,

Donaldson, Mr., a young Irish clergyman, appointed minister at Savannah, iii., 225.
Done, Mr., mentioned, i., 122.
Donegal, Lady, i., 190.
Donegan, studying physic in France, history of, i., 193.
Donellan, Dr., mentioned, iii., 275.
Mr., mentioned, i., 7.
Mr., and daughter, mentioned, iii., 324.
Mr., son of Mrs. Percival, iii., 304.
cousin, mentioned, ii., 116, 167.
Mrs., mentioned, i., 90, 155, 171, 200, 385, ii., 50, 67, 78; iii., 81, 141, 170, 316.
Miss, mentioned, i., 391; ii., 127, 174, 179, 180; iii., 260, 267.
Doneraile, mentioned, iii., 363.
Donne, Dr., dean of St. Paul's, sermon of, iii., 324.
Donovan, Dr., of Cork, M.D., mentioned, iii., 28.
Dormer:
Brigadier, an anecdote of the King of Prussia, i., 117.
Mr., of Georgia, mentioned, iii., 147.
Dorset, Duke of. *See* Lionel Cranfield Sackville.
Douglas:
Charles, Duke of Queensberry, ii., 464.
Dr., mentioned, i., 225.
Lady Ann, sister to the Duke of Queensberry, i., 311.
Mr., a solicitor to the Georgia Society, ii., 32, 25, 37, 44.
Mr., husband of the Duchess of Ancaster in the household of the Prince of Wales, ii., 429.
David, settler in Georgia, iii., 125, 132, 177, 222, 230.
——, a saucy letter from, iii., 169.
James, M.D., mentioned, ii., 465.
Capt. Robert, second son of the Earl of Morton, M.P. for Orkney and Zetland, in trouble for not voting to order, ii., 161.
Dover, the Guards ordered to, i., 196.
man in woman's clothes seized at, iii., 292.
Dovercourt, living of, i., 158, 163, 166, 167, 176.
Dowdal, Dowdall, Mr., mentioned, i., 296, 307.
Down, Deanery of, appointment to, i., 224, 225, 228, 229.
Downdeady, Doundeady, County Cork, sale of, price and rent, etc., i., 2, 141, 148, 154, 155, 156, 160, 172, 195, 224.
Downs, Downes:
Dr., Bishop of Down, i., 157.
Dr., Bishop of Derry, death of., ii., 148.
Lord, of Yorkshire, an Irish peer, mentioned, i., 191.
Drake:
Sir Francis, operations in Georgia, mentioned, ii., 301.
Sir Francis, i., 55.
Mr., a West Indian merchant, presents the petition against the Spaniards, ii., 440.
Drax, Mr., mentioned, iii., 238, 239.
Dreams described, i., 213, 214.
Drogheda, Earl of., Dr. Moore's relations with, iii., 325.
Dromcollogher, Ireland, iii., 358, 363.
Drumdown, Ireland, mentioned, ii., 346.
a lease of, iii., 352.
Drummond:
James, Earl of Perth, a communication to the Court, iii., 288.
John, mentioned, i., 223, 224 (2), 226, 227: ii., 276.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 184, 185, 336; ii., 162; iii., 36.
Mr. director of the East India Company, ii., 6.
Mr., banker, London, iii., 224.
Dryden, John, wrote for starving pay, ii., 161.
works of, mentioned, ii., 509; iii., 196.
Dublin, Archbishop of, iii., 365.
Dublin, city of, iii., 364, 365, 366, 367.
merchants' petition referred to, i., 163, 165.
furtherance of building in, i., 243, 244.
Dering's house in, i.,2 76, 284, 297.
Mr. Whitfield preaching in, ii., 510.
celebration of the King's accession in., iii., 366.
Peter's Coffee house in, iii., 366.
Rose Tavern in Castle Street, iii., 365.
St. Warvers Church at, iii., 365.
Stephen's Green, ii., 378.
Trinity College, library and statutes, question concerning, i., 377, 378.

Du Bosc, French engraver in England, iii., 332.
Du Cane. *See* Du Quesne.
Duchée, Andrew or André, the potter, in Georgia, iii., 39.
proposal of, for carrying on porcelain manufacture, iii., 40, 44.
petition for further encouragement at Savannah, iii. 73,
to make a wharf, iii., 77.
a grant to, iii., 132.
his religious views, etc., iii., 230.
Dudley:
Lady, bill in Parliament concerning, mentioned, i., 92.
Sir William, bill in the House of Commons, i., 98.
Sir William, baronet in Northamptonshire, a protection from debt for, ii., 197.
Duffils, price of, per piece of 30 yards, ii., 420.
Dukes of England, titles assumed by, without justification, i., 443, 444.
Du Maré, Mons., an engineer, i., 280.
Dumaresque, (Demaresque, Demerick):
Captain, mentioned, i, 120, 125, 272, 292, 405, 420, 427, 428, 429, 435, 452, 459, 463.
suggested captain of a new sloop, i., 204, 205, 213, 214.
Captain, of the Otter Sloop, i., 255, 256, 259.
Jo., Captain of packet boat of Harwich, ii., 87, 95, 98, 120, 134; iii., 323, 326, 328, 329, 332, 342, 345.
——, station for his ship, iii., 344.
Dumont, Mr., French minister at Rotterdam, ii., 70, 75, 103.
Dunbar, Captain George, of Georgia, mentioned, ii., 157, 278, 299; iii., 96.
letter from, about Georgia, to be published in the papers, ii., 165.
arrival from Georgia, ii., 182, 185.
settler at Josephstown in Georgia, grant to, ii., 193, 194.
commander of "Prince of Wales," ii., 202.
conductor of Scotch settlers to Georgia, ii., 201, 204, 246, 259, 268, 315, 316.
proceedings in connexion with Georgia, ii., 291, 292.
sails for Carolina, ii., 309.
account of conditions in Georgia, ii., 410, 411, 412.
grant of land to, in Georgia, ii., 447.
Dunbar, Captain—*contd.*
paid for freight of persons and goods, ii., 488.
deposition about white men in Georgia, iii., 56.
sister of, marriage in London, iii., 214.
Duncannon, Lord, mentioned, i., 470.
Duncomb, Anthony, M.P., of Wiltshire, mentioned, i., 15, 38, 101, 102, 127, 141, 197(2), 213, 218, 227, 257; ii., 6, 142, 155, 179, 218, 226, 233, 346, 363, 394; iii., 23, 231, 232, 247, 279, 287, 294, 304, 308.
sent by Mr. Walpole to sound Lord Percival, i., 38, 39.
the conversation, i., 39-41.
resident in Soho Square, i., 300, 310, 345, 369.
a friend of Dr. Courayer, i., 396.
annuity secured on land of, iii., 44.
Dundalk, port opened, i., 183.
Dundas:
Mr., proceedings in Parliament, i., 73, 360.
——, Dunkirk enquiry, i., 42.
Mr., a Scots advocate, ii., 174.
Dunkeron (Dunkerrin), Lord. *See* Petty.
Dunkirk, restoration of the harbour of, discussed and examined in Parliament, i,. 35-38, 39, 49.
affair of, referred to., i., 41, 44, 47, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 71-75, 118, 308.
the state of, i., 57 (2).
affidavit about a meeting with Lord Bolingbroke concerning, distributed, etc., i., 83, 85, 86, 87.
alarm of French troops marching to., i., 196.
a new canal made in, for the French Fleet, iii., 285.
French troops at, for invasion of England, iii., 289, 290, 291.
Dunmore, Earl of. *See* John Murray.
Dunstable, the Bull Inn at, iii., 299.
Dunvil, Mr., at Paris, i., 193.
Dunworth, one, of Ireland, mentioned, i., 129.
Dupplin, Lord. *See* Thomas Hay.
Du Quesne (Du Cane), Marquis, grandson of the Admiral, history and circumstances of, i., 459, 460; ii., 169, 170; iii., 332.
proprietor of a Fire Office, iii., 310.
Durell, Capt.. mentioned, iii., 285.
Durham, Bishop of. *See* Edward Chandler.

Dutch, the, policy of, i., 59.
uneasiness of., i., 94.
in connexion with the war in Europe, i., 424.
treaty of neutrality with the French, i., 432, 438.
agreement between England and, ii., 151.
afraid to go to war, ii., 177.
views of the armistice between the Emperor and France and Spain, ii., 203.
pressure brought by the French upon, iii., 244.
agreement to augment the troops and fit out a fleet, iii., 256, 257.
Dutch East India Company, referred to., i., 67.
Dutton, Sir Jo., mentioned, i., 254.
Dymonds, Capt., demand for demurrage, ii., 297, 298.
and see Diamond.
Dyson, Mr., minister to the regiment in Georgia, misconduct of, ii., 512; iii., 61.

Eady, Hannah, chambermaid, i., 123, 125.
Earl, Giles, M.P., mentioned, i., 105, 182, 186, 244.
conversations at Bath, i., 108-110.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 51, 56, 64, 177, 179, 183, 184, 275, 338, 346, 368; iii., 36, 209, 233.
steps to prevent a duel between Pelham and Pulteney, i, 221.
Commissioner of the revenue in Ireland, ii., 27, 257.
political position of, iii., 253.
Earnly, John, Esq., wife of, history of, i., 400.
East, Mr., mentioned, i., 51, iii., 347.
wife of, i., 106.
Mrs., Lady Parker's mother, iii., 179.
East India Company, debate in the House of Commons with regard to, i., 65-71, 78.
contribution of the directors to the Georgia Colony, i., 292.
privileges of the ship captains with regard to the conveyance of wine, ii., 6.
offer to the Government in place of the duty on tea, ii., 236.
relation with the Ostend Company, iii., 322.
Ebenezer. *See* Georgia.
Eccles, one, a member of the Irish Parliament, bribery of, i., 79.
Ecclesiastical Courts, committee for remedying abuses of, i., 341.
Edgberry:
Mr., mentioned, i., 78.
Henry, conduct of the wife of, iii., 345.
Edgecomb, Mr., chairman of committees in the House of Commons, i., 72.
joint Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, ii., 33.
disposer of the Government's money for buying the Cornish elections, ii., 132.
Edinburgh, ii., 192; iii., 313.
proposal of a lottery in, for the Georgia Society, ii., 125.
ladies at, go into mourning for the Pretender's wife's death, ii., 177.
the Porteous riot in, ii., 350.
Edlin, Abraham, iii., 225.
Edwards' *Body of Divinity*, in 3 vols., mentioned, ii., 207.
Edwin, Mr. Charles, candidate for Westminster, iii., 219, 233.
elected iii., 234.
supporter of Court party, iii., 244.
address presented by, not received by the King, iii., 292.
Effingham, Earl of. *See* Francis Howard.
Egerton:
Hon, Henry, Bishop of Hereford, mentioned, i., 189; ii., 49.
Scroop, Duke of Bridgewater, mentioned, ii., 366, 464.
——, separation from his wife, ii., 514.
——, pressure put upon his parliamentary nominee, iii., 261.
——, vestryman, resigns his post, iii., 307.
John, Duke of Bridgewater, marries his tutor's niece, iii., 308.
Eglinham, ii., 53.
Egmont, Earl of. *See* Percival.
Elbocuf in Languedoc, woollen manufacture in., i., 128.
Elde, Mr., Master in Chancery, iii., 268.
Eliot, Mr., Receiver General to the Prince of Wales, ii., 470.
Elizabeth, Queen, her reign discussed, i., 111.

Elliot, Capt., of Churchill's regiment, marriage with Lord Grantham's daughter, ii., 414.
Ellis, Ellys:
Dr. or justice, trustee of King's Street Chapel, ii., 218, 253.
J., under secretary at the treaty of Nimeguen, death of, iii., 350.
Mr., mentioned, i., 107; ii., 239, 341, 359, 361, 378, 424; iii., 2, 164, 166, 196, 230, 238, 278.
Mr., son of the late Bishop of Meath, ii., 226.
Mr., of Pennsylvania, ii., 337.
one, master of a ship carrying provisions to Georgia, ii., 480.
——, a claim for a cargo, ii., 483, 490.
Welbore, Bishop of Meath, iii., 350.
Sir William, secretary to James II., a papist, iii., 350.
bishop near Rome, titular Bishop of Oxford, iii., 350.
Ellis and Ryan, corn factors, mentioned, ii., 506.
Elmeric, a play, iii., 118.
Elringtons, settlers in Georgia, silk manufacturers, i., 305.
Eltham, King John's palace at, remains of, described, i., 198, 199.
Elton, Sir Abraham, M.P. for Bristol, mentioned, i., 55, 131, 150, 289.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 51, 183, 186, 349, 350; ii., 27; iii., 36. 112.
addresses the mob in Westminster Hall, i., 361.
application on behalf of Bristol settlers in Georgia, i., 370.
Emery:
Ann, petition to the Georgia trustees, iii., 73.
——, to have a public house in Tybee Island, iii., 76.
Peter, late appointed pilot at Savannah, iii., 73.
——, granted 50 acres, iii., 76.
Emperor, the. *See* Charles VI., Charles VII.
Empson & Dudley, mentioned, i., 110.
England, disaffection in, public debt, etc., i., 424.
Church of. *See* Church of England.
people of, alleged tyrannical behaviour of, i., 288.
——, character of, given to the Prince of Wales in Holland, ii., 435.
English Roast Beef, a ballad, a libel on the Administration, ii., 510.
Erasmus, discussed, ii., 260.
Commentary of, proposed distribution, of, i., 273.
New Testament of, a presentation of, ii., 168.
Erskine. *See* Lord Cardross.
Essex, Earl of. *See* William Capel.
Etherington, family settlers in Georgia, ii., 141.
Eugene, Prince, campaign of, ii., 121.
mentioned, ii., 176, 196.
venial practices of the secretary of, ii., 402.
Europe, Princes of, an account of the grounds of disagreement between, iii., 324.
Eurydice First, a play, a satire on Sir R. Walpole, ii., 390.
Euston, seat of the Duke of Grafton, ii., 305.
Evans:
Col. (the old), sergeant under Oliver Cromwell, history of, ii., 388.
Col., the son, Privy Councillor of Ireland, father of Lord Carbery, ii., 388.
George, Lord Carbery, mentioned, ii., 46, iii., 273.
Hon. George, son of Lord Carbery, purchase of an annuity from, by Lord Egmont &c., ii., 53, 54, 59; iii., 227, 265, 273, 284, 307.
——, mentioned, ii., 111; iii., 18, 170, 274.
George, Esq., of Laxton, nr. Stamford, iii., 319.
John, iii., 373.
Mr., mentioned, i., 169; ii., 156, 279, iii., 227.
Mr., a coffee man appointed collector of poor tax in St. James' parish, iii., 115.
Eveleigh:
Mr., a merchant in Charlestown, letters from; ii., 141, 268, 290, 307, 376, 393, 406.
——, exporter of timber from Georgia, ii., 193.
——, supplies for Georgia from, ii., 261, 292.
——, mentioned, ii., 293, 305, 337, 390.
Samuel, refusal to settle in Georgia, ii., 204, 205.
Evelyn:
Sir John, Commissioner of the Customs, mentioned, i., 6, 7,

Evelyn, Sir John—*contd.*
17, 55, 77, 79, 132, 155 (2), 165, 171, 172, 188, 201, 216, 242, 264, 310, 342, 345, 369, 371, 377, 442, 448, 449; ii., 10, 30, 50, 67, 77, 93, 139, 210, 336, 459, 462, 480; iii., 59, 83, 101, 194, 229, 230, 252, 255, 259, 270, 279, 307, 327.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 308.
——, history of, etc., ii., 486.
——, son of, mentioned, i., 188.
——, daughters of, mentioned, i., 171, 242, 264, 342; ii., 50.
Lady, i., 78, 188, 264, 342; ii., 50.
Everard:
Sir Edmond, hunting seat of., i., 399.
Sir Richard, victualler of ships at Exeter, i., 400: iii., 231.
Ewen, William, of Savannah, letter from, iii., 222.
settler at Stridaway, iii., 223.
Excise of wine and tobacco, bill discussed in Parliament, i., 306, 311, 312, 329, 330, 338, 347-354, 355, 357.
opposition to, in the country, i., 312, 340.
a pamphlet against, referred to., ii., 51.
a satirical play on, ii., 390.
riot on the anniversary of the defeat of, ii., 82.
duties on Tea, ii., 20-22.
Exeter, petition from, with regard to the woollen trade, i., 128.
once a free port, i., 150.
the M.P. for Devonshire mobbed in, iii., 344.
Bishop of. *See* Stephen Weston.
Dean of. *See* John Gilbert.
Eye-sight, a cure for imperfect, i., 118.
Eyes, inflamed, a cure for, ii., 400.
Eykman, Mr., a painter in Leicester Fields, ii., 192.
Eyles (Isles):
Sir John, M.P., Commissioner for the sale of forfeited estates, i., 244, 247, 248, 249.
——, reprimanded, i., 249, 250.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 263; iii., 330.
——, quarrel with Captain Vernon, i., 263.
Sir Joseph, purchaser of the Derwentwater Estate, i., 244.
——, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 47.
Eyles—*contd.*
Captain or Mr., mentioned, ii., 55, 220.
——, a Common Councilman of the Georgia Society, i., 266, 273, 286, 324, 336, 340, 369, 383; ii., 31, 69, 128, 130, 140, 142, 157, 173, 198, 202, 228, 298, 362, 373, 474, 475; iii., 23, 25, 80, 81, 151, 156, 158, 159, 160.
——, absence from meetings of Georgia Society, iii., 168.
——, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 36.
Eyre:
Lord Chief Justice, visit of, to a prisoner whom he was about to try, i., 95 (2).
Councillor, nephew and heir of the late Chief Justice Nuttley, ii., 496.
Eyres, Mr., mentioned, iii., 232, 275, 280, 292. *See also* Ayres.

Fabri, (Fabry), Signor Annibale Pio, operatic singer, mentioned, i., 93, 155, 175, 188.
engaged to teach Percival's daughter, his fee, i., 15.
visits to Charlton with his wife, i., 98.
a gift to the wife, i., 98.
visit to Bath, i., 103, 104.
Fachew, of Geneva, leader of a sect of French prophets, i., 32.
Fage, Widow, late of Highgate, Georgia, iii., 162, 186.
Fairfax, Mr., commissioner of the Customs, i., 294; ii., 93.
Falconbridge, Lord. *See* Thomas Belasyse.
Falkirk, defeat of the King's troops near, iii., 313.
Fallowfield, John, appointed collector in Georgia, ii., 193.
appointed bailiff at Savannah, iii., 63, 171.
not a quaker, iii., 66.
mentioned, iii., 70, 123, 145, 162, 177, 203, 266.
his character described, iii., 85, 143, 230.
naval officer at Savannah, letters from, iii., 89, 132.
a signatory of the Savannah remonstrance, iii., 222.
Falmouth, Lord. *See* Boscowen.

Fane:
John, Baron Catherlough (Carlow), mentioned, i., 409, 421.
——, meeting of Irish Lords, ii., 46.
——, ill usage by the Government, ii., 101, 109.
Thomas, Earl of Westmorland, mentioned, i., 189.
——, turned out from the Board of Trade, ii., 178.
John, Earl of Westmorland, proceedings in Parliament, ii., 360.
——, turned out of his troop of Guards, ii., 415, 421.
——, parliamentary activities, ii., 416.
——, speaks against Sir Robert Walpole, iii., 192.
——, and the political situation, iii., 264.
Mr., nephew of Mr. Scroop, mentioned, i., 7, 90; ii., 243.
——, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 16.
Farinelli, (Faranelli), Carlo Broschi, singer, finest voice in Europe, ii., 132, 135, 164.
the Eunuch, a portrait of, ii., 190.
Farlowe, Mr., at Mallow, iii., 363.
Fast Days appointed for blessing on the British arms, iii., 231, 296, 306.
Fathers, the, the views of, discussed, ii., 270.
Faubert, Major, in King's Street, mentioned, ii., 111, 365.
Fauconer, one, of Guildford, a millwright, a settler in Georgia, ii., 205.
Faulron, Jacob, of Frederica, iii., 213.
Faulcon & Son, ii., 217.
Fazackerly, Fazakerly, Mr., mentioned, iii., 260.
counsellor, consulted about purchasers of property in Ireland, i., 172.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 248.
Fearn, Dr., ii., 443.
Feilding, William, Earl of Denbigh, mentioned, i., 190, 431.
marriage at Utrecht, i., 201.
Fénelon, Marquis, declaration to the States General of a refusal of peace by France, ii., 175, 176.
French ambassador, iii., 257.
Fennel, father-in-law of French, the tory, iii., 368, 370.
Fennes, residence of Thomas Hanmer, ii., 280, 308, 385.
Fennings, Jo., a voter of Harwich, i., 119, 292, 419, 435; ii., 84, 95.
protection from pressing the vessel of, ii., 46.
Ferguson:
Mr., mentioned, i., 79, 126, 141, 213, 256 (2).
Mr., Chaplain to the Earl of Stair, i., 192.
Fermor, Thomas, Baron Leominster, Earl of Pomfret, mentioned, i., 189, 190, 195, 196, 200, 227, 240, 306, 414.
late Master of Horse to the Queen, debts, etc., ii., 489.
Fermoy, barony of, i., 166.
Ferrers:
See Henry Shirley, Earl Ferrers.
Lady Mary, mentioned, wife of Mr. Trion, iii., 279.
Ferron, Lieut., proposed settler in Georgia, i., 392.
Fielding, Henry, one of the 16 children of, an author of plays, i., 97.
Mr., translation of Molière's *Miser*, i., 333.
The Historical Register by, ii., 375.
Final, part of the Genoese territory guaranteed to the King of Sardinia, iii., 281.
Finch:
Daniel, Earl of Nottingham and Winchelsea, i., 171, 189, 369; ii., 99, 100, 353, 359, 462; iii., 192.
——, the election of Scotch Peers, ii., 149, 150.
——, unacquainted with his sister's marriage, i., 217.
——, his political conduct, ii., 67.
——, First Lord of the Admiralty, iii., 260, 261.
——, and the Treaty of Worms, iii., 277.
——, the political situation, iii., 314.
Heneage, Earl of Aylesford, mentioned, i., 82, 84, 187, 189, 190; ii., 67, 342, 366, 480; iii., 154, 170, 242, 308.
——, proceedings in parliament, iii., 63.
Heneage, Lord Guernsey, mentioned, ii., 77; iii., 170.
——, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 192.
Lady Harriet, circumstances of the marriage of, i., 217.
Lady Mary, i., 55.
John, of Kent, cousin of Lord Percival, mentioned, i., 7, 220, 234, 325, 378.

Finch—*contd.*
"Cousin Will," envoy extraordinary to Holland, marriage, i., 311, 378.
mentioned, iii., 327.
of Harwich, mentioned, ii., 77.
Finley, Robert, a broken banker designing to go to Carolina, i., 265.
Fisher:
Mr., mentioned, i., 80, 152, 174.
Rev. Mr., sermon at the abbey at Bath by, i., 402.
Sir Philip Parker's bailiff at Arwarton, i., 125, 439, 445, 446, 454.
Fishery, petition in favour of, ii., 22.
Fishwater, in Essex, residence of Sir John Rawdon, iii., 296, 304.
Fitzgerald, alias Villiers, John, Earl Grandison, mentioned, i., 148, 163, 169; iii., 261.
Fitzgerald:
Spanish agent in England. *See* Geraldini.
Mr., of Kerry, i., 205.
Mr., a papist of the County of Waterford, intention to purchase land in Ireland, i., 354, 356.
Lieut., of the Grenadiers, iii., 363.
Edmund, sent to Cork gaol, iii., 370.
John, a tory giving information, protection for, &c., iii., 358, 370.
John William, tried at Cork Assizes, iii., 372.
Maurice, the brother of John, the tory, iii., 361, 367, 371.
William, the tory, to be prosecuted, iii., 370.
FitzRoy, Charles, Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain, mentioned, i., 6, 189, 216, 217, 218, 228, 306, 372, 403, 418, 420, 466; ii., 305, 425, 516; iii., 138, 286, 335.
——, bearer of messages from the King, i., 369; ii., 432.
——, on the question of precedence of the Irish Peers, i., 420; ii., 47, 51, 53.
——, views about the Royal marriage ceremony, ii., 43.
——, perquisites of., ii., 51.
——, distress at his son's behaviour, ii., 421.
——, failure to make good his promise, iii., 342.
——, his political position, iii., 141, 303, 314.
Fitzroy—*contd.*
Lord August, son of the Duke of Grafton, action against, ii., 421.
William, Duke of Cleveland and Southampton, circumstances of the marriage of, i., 217.
——, his character described, i., 217.
Capt., natural son of the Duke of Grafton, mentioned, i., 368.
FitzSimmons, Quartermaster, iii., 369, 370.
Fitzwalter, Lord. *See* Benjamin Mildmay.
Fitzwater, gardener in Georgia, informed against, ii., 172, 476.
Fitzwilliam, Lord, i., 3.
Fitzwilliams, Viscount, mentioned, ii., 46.
Viscountess, conversation with the King and Queen on the privileges of the Irish Peeresses, ii., 67.
Flanders, exportation of wool to, discussed, i., 128.
barrier towns in, ii., 430; iii., 257.
recall of English troops from, iii., 290.
Flavius, an opera, i., 257.
Fleet prison, dungeons in. to be restored, i., 46.
Fleet parson's marriage, i., 289.
Flemish wool, characteristics of, i., 128.
Fleury, Cardinal, mentioned, i., 56, 102, 176, 206, 396.
letter of, to the States General, mentioned, iii., 264.
Flood, the, an Indian tradition of, ii., 124.
Florida, Fort Augustino in, mentioned, i., 301.
settlement of the boundaries between English and Spanish dominions in., ii., 282.
Florence, the prevalent Atheism in, ii., 207.
Flower:
William, Lord Castle Durrow (Durragh), mentioned, ii., 363, 364.
Colonel or Mr., mentioned, i., 125, 127, 141, 148, 161, 169, 171.
John, first constable of Frederica, ii., 199.
Peter, of Purysburg, mentioned, ii., 54.
Floyd, Mr., mentioned, iii., 353, 364.
Foley:
Thomas, first Baron, proceedings in Parliament, i., 84, 190.

Foley, Baron—*contd.*
——, death of, i., 310.
Thomas, 2nd Baron, mentioned, ii., 360, 509; iii., 192.
Foliot, Capt., mentioned, iii., 372.
Footmen, gaming houses frequented by, i., 117.
Forbes:
George, Earl of Granard, ii., 361; iii., 229, 230, 247, 260, 336.
Francis, Lord, mentioned, i., 7, 80.
——, to command a man of war, i., 192.
Duncan, Lord Advocate of Scotland: ii., 363, 364.
Ford, employed to make map, etc. of Georgia, death of, ii., 380.
Forrester, Forester:
Mr., mentioned, ii., 366; iii., 167, 196.
Mr., Minister of Wootton Basset, mentioned, ii., 430; iii., 137.
Forster, Foster, Mr., or Counsellor, Samuel, i., 44, 55, 85, 88, 90, 149; ii., 31, 158, 225, 512.
wife of, mentioned, i., 207.
brother of, i., 85.
and see Foster.
Fort Arguile, in Georgia, settlers at, ii., 358.
Fort St. Andrews, settlement in Georgia, ii., 316.
Fort St. George, i., 198; ii., 316.
abandoned, ii., 318.
Fortescue:
Hugh, Lord Clinton, mentioned, i., 190.
——, removal from office, i., 363, 375.
——, and the Duke of Cumberland, iii., 49.
——, flung off his garter as knight of the Bath, ii., 52.
Mr., M.P., i., 60, 126.
Forth, Mrs., iii., 166, 226.
Fortrey:
Mr., mentioned, i., 325; ii., 76, 95.
James, cousin of Lord Percival, mentioned, i., 32, 55, 51, 77, 90, 129 141 (2), 167, 171, 175, 196, 218, 222, 235, 279, 283, 306, 307, 309, 310, 311, 330, 332, 337, 339, 340, 342, 344, 345, 402, 415, 470, 474; ii., 18, 30, 152, 156, 161, 167, 175, 178, 179, 180, 181, 185, 271, 276, 280, 306, 329, 363, 382; iii., 186, 188, 196, 265, 328, 335.
Fortrey, James—*contd.*
——, made Freeman of Harwich, i., 280.
——, a loan from Lord Percival to, on lands in Norfolk, i., 390.
——, payment of part of his debt to Percival, ii., 180.
——, visit to Ireland, ii., 289.
——, fen lands in Leicestershire, iii., 70.
——, mortgage of his estate in Norfolk, iii., 78, 79.
——, a legacy to, iii., 179.
Foster:
Mr., eminent dissenting preacher, ii., 244.
Counsellor, a legal opinion of, iii., 321.
——, mentioned, iii., 323, 324, 325, 328, 332, 333.
George, a young brewer, settler in Georgia, ii., 405.
and see Forster.
Fotherby, Robert, Esq., mentioned, ii., 464.
Foubert, Mons., where residing, iii., 319.
Academy of, mentioned, iii., 328.
Foundlings, Corporation of, secretary of, iii., 93.
Fountain, Mr., i., 434.
Fowks:
Mr., return from Rome and Venice, account of state of religion in Italy, ii., 207.
Martin, Esq., President of the Royal Society, iii., 232.
Fox:
Mr., mentioned, i., 27, 163.
Mr., proceedings in Parliament, i., 371; ii., 255, 462.
Mr., of the Treasury, iii., 282.
Mr., reason for creating him a peer, iii., 259.
——, his ancestry, iii., 260.
——, resignation of office, iii., 314.
George, M.P. for Hindon, ii., 150, 350.
Steven, or Stephen, M.P., for Shaftesbury, ii., 150, 152, 350.
Sir Steven, once a footman, iii., 260.
Mr., husband of Lord Bingley's daughter, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 31, 42, 43.
Fox, The, a play by Ben Jonson, i., 474.
France, policy of, discussed, i., 49; ii., 176, 177.
action of, respecting Dunkirk, i., 55, 57, 71, 72.
relations with, discussed, i., 94.

France—*contd.*
relations with Holland, i., 432, 438, 439.
effect of arbitrary power in, ii., 25.
naval preparations in, ii., 72.
the French Campaign, ii., 121.
agreement between England and Holland submitted to, ii., 151.
cheap labour in, ii., 164.
war against the Emperor, ii., 175.
preliminaries of peace with the Emperor, ii., 204.
peace with Germany, ii., 206.
military operations against Indians in America, ii., 322, 326, 379.
position in America, defence against, ii., 340.
pennants of British ships dipped to French ships of war in the Channel, iii., 18.
alliance with Spain, iii., 50.
report of their moving troops to Flanders, iii., 244.
English policy towards, iii., 236, 244.
hostile operations of the Fleet in the Channel, iii., 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 290, 292.
precaution against the landing of French troops in England, iii., 288, 290.
loss of French transports in Dunkirk Road, iii., 290, 291.
plan to set fire to London and seize the Bank, iii., 291.
pending declaration of war against England, iii., 293.
declaration of war, iii., 294.
and the Empire, iii., 307.
dispatch and cost of postage to, iii., 319.

army of, in Germany, iii., 257, 258.
Court of, life-sized waxworks, of, i., 160.
Irish corps in, referred to, i., 118.
Jansenists in, mentioned, i., 92.
King of, putting his name before that of the King of England in a diplomatic document, i., 146.
——, rumour of his offer of troops to the King of Prussia, i., 357.
——, silence at his Levées, ii., 226.
——, his policy with regard to condemned criminals, ii., 226, 227.
National Debt, iii., 257.
religious disputes, in, &c., i., 396.

France—*contd.*
woollen trade with, from Ireland, discussed, i., 48, 77, 122, 128, 169, 171, 174, 178, 183.
Frankland:
Sir Thomas, mentioned, i., 465.
Fred, brother of Sir Thomas, leaves his wife, story of the separation, iii., 72.
Franklin, publisher of *The Craftsman*, trial of, i., 198.
Fraser, Simon, Lord Lovat, trial and condemnation for high treason, iii., 318.
Fratres Bohemiae, in Germany, ii., 332.
Frazer:
Mr., mentioned, i., 92.
old 'Catalogus,' i., 9, 95.
Hugh, Chaplain of St. George's Hospital, ii., 464.
Frederica, *see* Georgia.
Frederic, Dr., mentioned, iii., 323.
Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, character of, i., 107.
Frederick I., late King of Prussia, character of, i., 107.
Frederick William I., King of Prussia, policy of, i., 21, 22, 26.
Sir Charles Hotham's interview with, i., 100.
stories about, i., 51, 103, 104, 107, 117, 118, 119, 120; iii., 322.
satisfaction under King George I.'s will, i., 272.
action against the Dutch, i., 357.
Frederick II., King of Prussia, relations with King George II, and contempt for the English Fleet, iii., 163.
agreement to give Guelderland to., iii., 257.
his disposition towards France, etc., iii., 258.
Frederick, Prince of Wales. *See* Wales, Prince of.
Frederick, Thomas, Common Councillman of the Georgia Society, i., 344, 345, 364, 367, 369, 379, 383, 387, 389, 392, 398, 463; ii., 36, 54, 102, 104, 111, 112, 118 (2), 182, 186, 190, 195, 373, 469, 474; iii., 200, 203, 207, 210, 211, 212.
his intention to resign, ii., 286.
reasons for non-attendance at the Board, ii., 375.
Fredericks, the, cause of, heard in the House of Lords, i., 189.
Free Briton, a weekly paper, the writer of, &c., i., 196, 444.

Freeman :
Dick, iii., 361.
John, of Ireland, mentioned, i., 398.
Mr., formerly knight of the Shire for Hertfordshire, how he lost his election, ii., 164, 165.
Freemasons, society of, collector for Georgia, i., 301.
French :
brandies, duties on, i., 341.
necessitous, pensions from the King of England for, i., 229.
plays in London and playhouse, ii., 143, 144, 154, 158, 161, 166, 179.
prophets, enthusiasts, how expelled from Yorkshire, i., 32.
sugars and molasses, i., 334, 335.
wool, characteristics of, i., 128.
See also France *supra*.
French :
Mr., mentioned, i., 53.
a lawyer named, petition on behalf of Protestants in Ireland, ii., 19.
John, of Maidstone, iii., 332.
Patrick, the tory, iii., 358, 361, 362, 364, 367, 368.
——, employed by Government, taken prisoner, iii., 363, 368.
Frewen, Dr., of Oxford, iii., 302.
Friend, Dr., of Westminster School, mentioned, i., 160.
Friesland coast, ignorance of English pirates of, ii., 68.
Princess of, mother of the Prince of Orange, i., 432.
Frobenius, a chemist, iii., 336.
Fry, Mrs., dying message to the Lord Chancellor relative to her daughter, i, 121.
Fulham, a bridge at, clamour of the City against, i., 33.
Fuller :
Capt., master of a packet, and a voter at Harwich, i., 14, 15, 211, 292, 435, 446, 447, 452, 453, 454, 459, 468, 469, 471
——, Lord Percival's wish to have him turned out, i., 457, 458, 461 ; ii., 79, 89, 91, 92, 110 ; iii., 325, 327-329.
——, his action with regard to the Prince of Wales' letter, i., 472.
David, of Clifford's Inn, ii., 192.
Fullerton, Rev. Mr., letters from Georgia, damaging to the colony, ii., 165.
Funeral, The, a play, ii., 87.
Furnes, canal of, at Dunkirk, i., 56.
Furnese, Sir Henry, proceedings in Parliament, i., 235.
Fury, Mr., agent for Carolina, ii., 154, 301, 305, 306, 335, 391, 400, 468.
payment of his bills, ii., 221.
agent of Mr. Oglethorpe's regiment, iii., 76, 141, 142, 212.
his dealing with the narrative of the siege of St. Augustine, iii., 238.

Gage, Count de, retreat of the Army under, iii., 292.
Gage (Gaze), Thomas, Lord, mentioned i., 405, 414 ; ii., 223, 369, 456 ; iii., 44, 235.
——, in connexion with the precedency of Irish peers, i., 409, 411, 418, 421, 428, 430, 432 ; ii., 46.
——, report on Derwentwater estates, i., 244, 247, 250.
——, carrying the sword before the King, i., 447.
——, proceedings in Parliament, ii., 63, 162 ; iii., 103, 107, 108, 109, 112, 185, 205, 209.
——, Bill to prevent clandestine marriages, ii., 257.
——, opposing grant of money for Georgia, ii., 173, 180.
——, interrogated by Lord Percival in a coffee house, iii., 182, 183.
Lady, i., 1.
Gainsborough, Earl of. *See* Baptist Noel.
"Gales," repayments by, i., 390.
Gall stones, an extraordinary passage of., ii., 240.
Galliard, Gaillard, John Ernest, musician, mentioned, i., 93.
Galloway, Town of, port opened, i., 183, 184 ; ii., 164, 171.
Galloway, Lord, *see* James Stewart, 5th Earl.
Gallway, Andrew, iii., 369.
Gambier, new warden of the Fleet prison, i., 46.
Games, Mr., Lord Percival's landlord, i., 191, 200.
Gaming houses, suppressed, i., 117.
Gamull, Thomas, stationer at the Temple, iii., 301.
Gaols, Committee of, question of restoration of, i., 46, 49, 53.
proceedings of, i., 55, 78, 90, 95 (2).
members of., i., 55.

Garden :
commissary of Carolina, prosecutor of Mr. Whitefield, iii., 205.
Stephen, mentioned, ii., 183.
Gardening in England, ii., 138.
Gardiner :
Col., dragoons of, cowardly retreat of, iii., 313.
Luke, conduct of, discussed in the Irish House of Commons, i., 450.
Garnier, Mr. apothecary, ii., 59, 181.
Garret, Dr. Henry, of Savannah, letter from, iii., 162.
his religious views, etc., iii., 230.
Gascoyne, Gascoigne, Capt. James, of the ship of war at Alatamaha, ii., 410, 449 ; iii., 201.
grant of land to, ii., 196.
voyages to Georgia, ii., 203, 209, 283.
detained in Savannah river, ii., 284.
letters from, ii., 411, 423, 514,
application for a twenty gun ship to be stationed at Frederica under command of, ii., 483.
knowledge of the coast of Georgia, iii., 51.
lot and house of, iii., 137.
Gates, Bernard, singer in the anthem at the Prince of Wales' wedding, ii., 264.
Gay, Mr., the apothecary, member for Bath, i., 113 ; ii., 132.
Gayny, Roger, a proclaimed person, iii., 372.
Gaze, Lord, *see* Gage.
Gee, Joshua, i., 6.
Geers, Geer, Thomas, M.P., i., 126 ; iii., 330.
Geminiani, Gemignani, Francesco, violinist, mentioned, i., 108.
opera of, performed, iii., 308, 309.
Geneva, proposed settlers from, for Georgia, ii., 203, 358.
Gentleman's Magazine, parliamentary debate reported in, ii., 350.
Gentry, neglect of, by the ministry, referred to, i., 41.
George I., King, anecdote of his difference with the Czar of Russia, in connexion with Baron Bernstorff, i., 114, 115, 116.
proceedings in connexion with the will of, i., 272.
story about the Duke of Ormond's retreat and, i., 400.
ceremonial of his landing at Greenwich, &c., i., 426; ii., 62 (2).
George II., King, relations with P. of Wales, i., 10, 453, 454, 455, 465, 468, 469 ; ii., 10, 13, 203, 265, 267, 310, 437, 461, 469, 496 ; iii., 239, 246, 258.
see also Prince of Wales.
stories of the precocity of the Duke [of Cumberland] at nine years of age, i., 16.
conversations with Lord Percival, i., 15, 31, 127, 151.
See also Percival.
his opinion of Lord Percival and attitude towards him, i., 23, 80, 120, 211, 212.
his nearness in money matters, mentioned, i., 41.
reserved manner at his levées, ill effects of, etc., i., 41, 343 ; ii., 34, 35, 68, 226.
his influence in favour of Lord Percival at Harwich, i., 78.
opposed to the Pension Bill, i., 125.
fixes the time of the rise of Parliament, i., 176.
relations with Sir Robert Walpole, i., 176, 197 ; ii., 222 ; iii., 241, 260, 263.
birthday celebrations at Court, i., 207, 294, 404 ; ii., 201 ; iii., 86, 267, 276.
attitude towards the Carolina charter and Georgia Society, i., 226, 227, 232 ; ii., 162, 431.
appointment of his chaplains, i., 228, 229.
character of., i., 229.
visits to and return from Hanover and cost of, i., 241, 279 ; ii., 178, 201, 229, 307, 310, 311, 319, 330, 367 ; iii., 131, 133, 140, 162, 220, 228, 271, 296.
a little altercation between him and the Queen, i., 272.
indignation at the Charitable Corporation proceedings, i., 278.
attitude towards the Test Act, i., 304.
action with regard to those who voted against the tobacco Bill, i., 357.
present at a fire at St. James' House, i., 369.
proposals to the Prince of Wales on condition of his being reconciled to Sir Robert Walpole, i., 387.
relations with the Spanish Ambassador and French Minister, i., 403.

George II.—*contd.*
the carrying of the sword before, i., 447.
aversion from ministers who vote against Sir R. Walpole, ii., 33.
Civil List of, ii., 35, 369; iii., 256.
remark about the Beef Rump Club, ii., 53.
conversation about the Irish Peers, ii., 67.
offends the Mayor and Aldermen of London, ii., 67.
attitude in regard to the loss by Lord Percival of his election, ii., 100, 160.
movements of, ii., 109.
desire for Lord Egmont's appearance at Court, ii., 113.
interview with the Prince of Wales, ii., 121.
a passage of arms with the Chancellor, ii., 137.
Swiss and German settlers to be sent out to Georgia at the expense of, ii., 140, 144.
at the Masquerade at the Haymarket, ii., 145.
circumstances of the appointment of his ministers when he came to the throne, ii., 156, 157.
opposition of his ministers to his going to Hanover, ii., 174; iii., 133.
ill affection of the English people to Government of, ii., 177.
statue at Greenwich, ii., 179.
a mistress of, ii., 200.
P. Office revenue of Ireland, part of his personal revenue, ii., 236.
lady friend in Hanover insists on being brought to England, payments demanded by, ii., 236.
the Civil List as affected by the Gin duty, ii., 258.
parsimonious treatment of the Prince of Wales, ii., 264, 265.
story about the Duke of Rutland, ii., 272.
gift to the Editors of Stevens' *Thesaurus*, ii., 303.
amour in Hanover, ii., 304.
scandalous reports, etc., about, ii., 307, 319.
his going abroad matter of common censure, &c., ii., 308, 325, 330, 369, 374, 378; iii., 142.
refrains from visiting his daughter, ii., 319.

George II.—*contd.*
dangerous voyage of, ii., 323, 330.
illness of, ii., 336, 337, 339, 346; iii., 286.
and recovery, ii., 349.
allowances and disbursements to his family, ii., 355.
hangs his mistress's picture at the bottom of his bed, ii., 369, 370.
cursed by a waterman, ii., 424.
his displeasure with the Guards, ii., 424, 425.
anger at the Prince of Wales' behaviour, etc., at the birth of his daughter; ii., 425, 429, 431.
receives the petition of the West Indian merchants, ii., 440, 442.
his relations with the Queen, ii., 445.
his sorrow at her death, ii., 445, 448, 459, 461, 462.
his estimate of the Queen, ii., 462.
he is bled, ii., 448.
suggestions for the re-marriage, of, ii., 450.
instances of his fondness for the Queen; ii., 454, 457.
directs the sermon to be preached about the Queen on Christmas Day, ii., 458.
resolve to send for his Hanover mistress, ii., 482.
allowance to people going as missionaries abroad, ii., 499.
insults to, ii., 503, 508.
clothes worn at celebration of birthday, ii., 510.
divisions of political parties in the Court of, iii., 141.
relation with political parties, iii., 252, 255, 257, 258.
Lords and Commons attend his court, iii., 254.
his action with regard to ministerial appointments, iii., 260.
incident connected with the Army when he was staying in Hanover, iii., 274.
return from Hanover, popular celebration, iii., 276.
reception of the address of the Lords and Commons, iii., 286,
reception of the address of the City of London, iii., 286.
plan for carrying on the war in Flanders submitted to his ministers, iii., 314.
refusal to pay his Father's legacy to the King of Prussia, its effects, iii., 237.

"*George Barnwell*," the famous moving tragedy, i., 472.

Georgia: settlement of a colony in South Carolina, subsequently called Georgia, preliminary proceedings, &c., i., 120, 127, 154, 155 (2), 157, 165, 172, 214, 226, 254.

question whether trusteeship vacates seat in Parliament, i., 129.

a lottery suggested for, i., 164, 167.

an unauthorized advertisement with regard to, i., 364.

the charter, settlement of its form, etc., i., 193, 204, 209, 216, 218, 220, 223, 231, 232, 240.

——, delays in respect to its passing, i., 223, 224, 226, 227.

——, signed by the King, i., 260, 262.

——, a "pattern for all future settlements in America," i., 266.

——, trustees go in a body to thank Sir Robert Walpole and others, i., 264, 266.

——, passed and fees partly remitted, etc., i., 277, 282, 284.

situation of the London Office, rent, etc., i., 217, 282; iii., 152.

question of appointment of agent for, i., 265.

grants from Parliament, proceedings in connexion with, i., 273, 276, 364, 366, 367, 372, 375, 377, 392; ii., 157, 159, 162, 165, 179, 181, 183, 234, 236, 237, 239, 250. 288, 334, 343, 349, 361, 362, 363, 364, 370, 390, 414, 415, 419, 420, 424, 457, 463, 467, 469, 483, 490, 498; iii., 1, 2, 9, 14, 19, 21, 23, 28, 29, 43, 70, 75, 93-96, 98, 101, 103, 113, 155, 156, 169, 170, 178, 179, 184, 187, 224, 261, 263.

——, opposition to, in parliament, ii., 239.

——, the grant insufficient, ii., 252.

——, methods discussed, iii., 102.

——, cost of defence of Georgia, iii., 293.

benefactions and contributions, authorized collectors, etc., i., 289, 290, 292, 295, 298, 327, 339, 347, 364, 372, 385, 386, 389, 471; ii., 32, 36, 37, 66, 70, 105, 141, 165, 173, 183, 194, 201, 202, 219, 221, 228, 237, 278, 343, 362, 505.

anniversary meetings, dinners and sermons, i., 235, 343; ii., 23, 25, 66, 162, 219, 221, 228, 246, 247, 247, 321, 345, 371, 373; iii., 3, 35, 123, 124, 200, 292, 318.

Trustees and Common Councilmen, members sworn in, i., 344.

——, meetings of the Board, and names of those attending i., 219, *passim pp.* 273-398, 402, 405, 412, 463, 471, 476; ii,, *passim* pp. 2-516; iii., *passim* pp. 1-317.

——, the conduct of the members discussed, slackness of attendance, etc., ii., 41, 43, 262, 296, 417, 474; iii., 20, 98, 99.

——, Ministry jealous of the powers of, in Parliament, ii., 155.

——, portraits of, receiving Indian chiefs, by Mr. Verelst, ii., 171, 175, 187, 258; iii., 119.

——, visit Gravesend to send off Mr. Oglethorp with settlers for Georgia, ii., 200.

——, committee of accounts, proceedings of, ii., 269.

——, ill situation of their affairs, ii., 291.

——, aims and objects of, ii., 320, 322.

——, complaint from, against Carolina, ii., 330.

——, charged with enmity to the established church, ii., 350, 371.

——, cabal amongst, ii., 373.

——, a committee of embarkation appointed, functions of., ii., 418.

——. a letter from, read by the Cabinet, ii., 431.

——, the committee of correspondence, all their reports to be entered, ii., 484; iii., 43, 44, 45, 46.

——, reasons for entering a letter to Mr. Oglethorp in the minute book of the Trustees and not in the book of letters, ii., 495.

——, asked to make out his Majesty's right to the colony, iii., 11, 14, 15.

——, refusal to undertake the duty, iii., 17.

——, discuss a petition to Parliament for the removal of the Colony from the second article

Georgia, trustees, etc.—*contd.*
in the Convention with Spain, iii., 26.
——, action in Parliament with regard to the convention with Spain, iii., 32, 33.
——, question of grants of land in Georgia, discussed, iii., 92.
——, desire of, to prove the usefulness of the Colony at the Bar of the House of Commons, iii., 98.
——, discussion concerning, iii., 99, 105, 106.
——, the gathering of proofs and witnesses, iii., 98, 100.
——, section giving Sir R. Walpole political support, iii., 99.
——, members present in the House of Commons, iii., 109.
——, reflections upon the conduct of, and steps to refute, iii., 113.
——, an account of their proceedings to be printed, iii., 115.
——, a bye-law relating to resignations, iii., 134.
——, prejudice and hostile feeling against certain, iii., 187, 195.

General history and progress of events in the colony :—
necessaries supplied, i., 383, 384 ; ii., 25, 128, 186, 191, 202, 389, 439.
a former grant of the territory, i., 398.
model of a Dutch saw-mill to be sent to, i., 398.
mutiny and sickness in, i., 440.
causes of complaints of the settlers, i., 451.
insurrection in, ii., 172.
regulation of the currency in, ii., 189.
policy of government in, discussed, ii., 193.
appointments made in, ii., 196.
objection against the constitution of, ii., 199.
setting up of saltpans in, ii., 211.
number of people in, supported by the trustees, ii., 251, 279.
discussion as to its advantage to England, ii., 286.
sawmills sent to, ii., 287.
fort built in, on land claimed to belong to Spain, ii., 300, 301.
a bear brought as a present from, ii., 316.
the colony discussed by Sir R. Walpole, ii., 339-341.

Georgia—*General history, etc.—contd.*
question of the sale of lots in, ii., 375.
Attorney and Solicitor-General appointed standing counsel for Georgia, ii., 380.
Trust lands in, called Bouverie's Farm, ii., 393 ; iii., 134.
question of an advertisement to be put into the papers, ii., 399.
manufactures in, not to be encouraged as detrimental to England, ii., 405.
proposal to appoint a fast in, ii., 410.
liberty of conscience a principle observed in, ii., 433.
various services discontinued, ii., 472.
re-establishment of friendly relations between Carolina and, ii., 473.
condition of the magistracy in, ii., 485.
offer to furnish it with wine, ii., 493.
employment of children in labour in, iii., 2.
household flour and other provisions sent out for the relief of sufferers, iii., 42, 44, 46.
indebtedness of the Colony, iii. 47.
depositions that white men can work in, iii., 56, 59, 66.
the Freemason company in, their revellings, iii., 66.
persons hanged for murder in, iii., 84, 93.
nomination of collector of customs in , iii., 89.
differences between Carolina and Georgia, iii., 95.
list of forts in, iii., 100.
evidence showing the importance of, to Great Britain, iii., 101.
alteration of the constitution by appointing two Presidents and Assistants, iii., 171, 177, 179, 182, 215, 221, 223.
discussions about the Colony in Parliament, iii., 180, 184, 185.
Prince of Wales' issue to be prayed for in the Colony, iii., 194.
inhabitants permitted to leave their lots for 21 years, iii., 198.
" poor deserted Georgia," iii., 205.
opposition of the Ministry to an enquiry into the state of, iii., 207.
prices for provisions, etc., iii., 217.
the Scotch Club, which retired

Georgia—*General history, etc.,—contd.*
to Charlestown, printing a book showing the bad progress of the Colony, to be printed in England, iii., 221, 222, 223, 225.
members of the Scotch club, iii., 223.
discovery of a silver mine in, iii., 300.

Agriculture, manufactures, produce:
cattle in the Northern division, iii., 76, 77.
china ware, iii., 8.
cochineal and indigo, ii., 495, 497; iii., 83, 116, 117.
corn, iii., 77, 119, 133, 196.
cotton, iii., 66, 100, 127, 184, 196,
drugs, herbs and plants, ii., 32. 359.
mulberry planting, i., 309; ii., 477; iii., 2, 3, 118, 133, 158, 216, 221.
potash, ii., 141.
silk growing and manufacture, iii., 5, 8, 54, 66, 86, 100, 110, 117, 145, 152, 153, 155, 196, 205.
silk from Georgia organized, presented to the Queen, ii., 191.
skins, ii., 380, 410; iii., 177, 196.
timber and lumber in, ii., 193; iii., 158, 230.
viticulture, ii., 36, 370, 512; iii., 3, 4, 8, 86, 133, 139, 196, 221. 223.
——, quality of the wine, iii., 216.

Alcoholic liquors in, rum, &c., drunk in, ii., 171, 406; iii., 230.
the "Rum Act" in, ii., 194, 196, 286, 297, 301, 483.
——, ineffectiveness of, iii., 66.
steps to prevent introduction of rum into, ii., 268.
beer for, ii., 275; iii., 45.
drinking habits of the women in, iii., 136.

botanist, salary of, ii., 293.
——, inspector of the Public Garden and mulberry trees in, ii., 294.
boundaries of, iii., 51, 172.
conditions and prospects of the colony described, ii., 3, 165, 169, 187, 192, 195, 209, 211, 274, 291, 312, 315, 319, 325, 326, 358, 385, 405, 406, 410-412, 421, 423, 448, 449, 460,

Georgia—*Conditions—contd.*
466, 468, 470, 475-477, 499, 512, 513; iii., 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 38-40, 45, 50-53, 57, 61, 66, 67, 76, 77, 85, 87, 93, 119, 122, 123, 133-135, 139, 140, 145, 149, 158, 174-176, 188, 189, 201, 205, 213-218, 222, 229, 230, 238.
——, healthy character of the country, iii., 60.
——, narrative of the progress of the Colony to be laid before Parliament, iii., 182, 186, 187, 189, 193, 194, 195, 199, 205.
dogs sent to, ii., 297, 298.

Finance matters:
arrangements for the annual balance sheet, i., 386, 388.
accounts laid periodically before the Lord Chancellor and the Master of Rolls, i., 389; ii., 205, 212, 318.
accounts, disbursements, etc., i., 310; ii., 111, 127, 128, 141, 144, 279, 280, 287, 290, 293, 295-298, 335, 344, 420, 481, 483-485, 496, 502; iii., 91, 95, 150, 166, 238.
authorized collectors for the colony, ii., 22, 36, 167.
a scheme for raising money for, ii., 131.
allocations out of the Parliamentary grant, ii., 168.
provision of half-pence for, ii., 183; iii., 71.
question of issuing notes as bills of exchange, ii., 186, 188, 189.
shillings and sixpences to be sent over to, ii., 189.
expenditure on the concerns of, ii., 331.
sola bills, a good currency, ii., 315, 395.
——, punching iron for cancelling, ii., 375.
——, copper plates for, mentioned, ii., 428.
——, regulations with regard to, ii., 473.
arrangements for payment of accounts, ii., 460, 462, 463, 466.
estimates of expense for the year, ii., 468; iii., 55, 63.
committee appointed to regulate expenditure, ii., 472.
regulations for payments, ii., 474.

Grand Juries in, functions of, iii., 13.

Georgia—*contd.*
harbours, coast and natural features of the country, ii., 395; iii., 12, 100, 194, 196, 216.
horses sent to, ii., 219.

Indians in:
attitude and sentiments of, towards the English colony, i., 364, 389, 398; ii., 36, 169, 246, 305, 406, 448; iii., 38.
treaty of peace and alliance with, i., 402.
visit to England. *See* Tomachichi,
outrages complained of, ii., 112, 141, 160.
questions of trade with, ii., 171, 199, 210, 211, 212, 213, 296, 312, 326, 333, 428, 492, 499; iii., 135.
——, instructions from King and Council with regard to, ii., 494, 495, 498, 506.
——, Board of Trade report on, ii., 500, 501.
negotiations with, ii., 187.
propagation of religion and education among, ii., 198, 314, 320, 364, 376.
reservation of lands for, ii., 202, 312.
attacks of, on Spaniards, ii., 282-284, 300, 317.
number of friendly Indians, ii., 383.
annual allowance to, struck off, ii., 473.
value of presents to, iii., 56, 80, 81.
Spaniards' efforts to bribe, iii., 80.
number of warriors, iii., 81.
tribes named:
Chactaws, iii., 81.
Cherokees, Chirickees, ii., 326, 492, 499; iii., 94, 96, 221.
Chickesaws, ii., 312, 314, 318, 337; iii., 30, 81, 161.
——, French attack on, ii., 322, 326.
——, cultivation of mulberry trees and silk by, ii., 477.
Creeks, ii., 124, 187, 195, 282, 283, 377; iii., 161, 221.
——, the traditional history of, on a buffalo skin, ii., 192.
——, missionaries to, ii., 194.
——, number of warriors, iii., 81.
——, friendly to English, iii., 96.

Georgia—*Indian Tribes—contd.*
Creeks, acknowledgment of boundaries, &c., by., iii., 121.
Uchee, ii., 294, 301.
Ugiki, ii., 187.
Yamacraw under command of Sentiche, iii., 135.

Land in:
question of tenure of, by female inheritance, ultimate alteration in their favour, etc., i., 309; ii., 54, 70, 103, 104, 106, 147, 184, 199, 205, 335, 473, 478, 479, 482; iii., 19, 31, 34, 48, 51, 56, 60, 61, 70, 78-83, 108, 136, 145, 147, 149, 150, 152-154, 157, 174, 199, 211, 216.
grants of land in, ii., 126, 274, 278, 417, 438, 444, 447, 450, 483.
unauthorized exchanges of lots, ii., 434.
grants not made to persons under age, ii., 451.
lands alloted to protestant settlers, ii., 481.
question of exchanging good land for pine barren, iii., 92, 94.
release of forfeiture of grants in, iii., 177.
quality of the land in, iii., 229.

Laws:
acts approved by order of Council, ii., 171.
laws relating to negroes, rum and trade with the Indians, ii., 172.
allowing export of rice from Georgia, ii., 193, 211.
act for maintaining peace with the Indians, in, ii., 330.
laws to be prepared for, ii., 382, 393.
new acts for agreed on, ii., 419.

letters from, for England, coming by way of Carolina, ii., 494.
library of books for, ii., 275, 278.
lighthouse in, going to decay, iii., 54, 134, 171, 189.
maps, sketches and surveys referred to, ii., 36, 380, 395; iii., 51, 182, 184, 216.

militia of, command, naming of officers, powers, etc., i., 199, 230, 231, 232, 298; ii., 211, 213, 358, 405.
——, number of fighting men available, ii., 376, 377.

Georgia—*contd.*
Naval and military defence of:—
cannon, scout boats, etc., ii., 311, 475, 483, 484, 487; iii., 13, 19, 20, 22, 45, 46, 71. 120, 121.
regiment provided for, ii., 401, 415, 418, 419, 421, 429, 430, 433, 436, 444. 453.
——, nomination of officers etc., ii., 433.
——, transport of, the mischievous economy of the Admiralty, etc., ii., 447; iii., 60.
——, departure of, for Georgia, ii., 457.
——, grants of land to officers and men, ii., 438, 447, 481, 488.
money advanced by Trustees for military service of, efforts to reclaim, iii., 101, 102, 115-117, 121-123, 149, 156, 164.
necessary reinforcements for, iii., 144.
progress of the fortifications in, iii., 214.

Negro slaves:
question of their employment, forbidden by the Trustees, ii., 141, 171, 205, 493; iii., 55-58, 60, 61, 66, 70, 74, 82, 88, 108, 109, 133, 137, 139, 140, 149, 150, 152-155, 170, 174, 175, 188, 189, 197, 201, 202, 205, 229, 242.
fund for conversion of., ii., 181, 182.
Act against use of, referred to, ii., 193.
blacks or negroes entering Georgia to be seized, ii., 196.
illegitimately employed, ii., 449.
a comparison of white and negro labour, iii., 116.
representation from the Northern district demanding negroes, etc., iii., 38, 50, 52, 53.
price of negroes in, iii., 201.

Perianger of, ii., 448.
pilotage and the pilot act in, iii., 54, 63, 78, 89, 160.

Population:
number of inhabitants, ii., 36, 54, 66, 69, 111, 112.
births, deaths, and marriages in, ii., 69, 211; iii., 223.
number of foreign settlers ii., 246.

Georgia—*Population—contd.*
number of half-breeds in, ii., 406.

Recorder in, not a magistrate, iii., 215.

Religion, establishment and promotion of:—
missionary clergy and catechists, i., 295, 297, 302, 303; ii., 393.
——, funds for, ii., 32, 493.
——, salaries, conditions of service, etc., ii., 228, 280, 349, 350, 364, 371.
unfitness of the minister for his employment, ii., 184.
building of churches in, ii., 162, 168, 181, 251.
——, funds for, ii., 198, 201, 208.
——, dimensions of churches to be erected, and cost, ii., 415, 418.
state of religion in, ii., 195, 196.
discussion about the word "religious" in a minute, which was erased, and the appropiation of money given for religious purposes, ii., 230-235.
appropriation of land for religious purposes, question of a glebe discussed, ii., 237, 238, 239, 252, 253, 358, 479.
——, names of the Common Councilmen for and against, ii., 238, 239.
opposition to dissenting congregations in, ii., 239.
benefactions for religious uses, ii., 136, 198, 203, 204, 205, 208, 215, 233, 253, 261, 268, 274, 279, 309, 320, 342, 343, 370, 376, 379, 410, 417, 424, 427, 433, 497, 511; iii., 5, 143, 146.
religious books for, Church catechisms, &c., ii., 173; iii., 53, 64.
policy pursued as regards power of appointment of ministers, in, ii., 342, 343.
religious sects in, ii., 371.
question of the Bishop of London's licence, ii., 498.

Secretary of the province to reside there, ii., 385.

Settlers in the colony:—
a scheme for poor debtors, i., 98, 99.
a scheme to send London vagrants, i., 272.
qualifications and choice of, and

Georgia—*Settlers—contd.*
persons desirous of going, and sent, i., 288, 295, 296, 298, 299, 301, 305, 307, 339, 364, 370, 374, 377, 379, 383, 384, 386, 389, 391, 392, 398, 405, 463, 464; ii., 12, 13, 32, 37, 42, 43, 70, 75, 103, 119, 128, 135, 140, 141, 143, 146, 166, 180, 186, 199, 230, 289, 298, 399, 485; iii., 54.
——, application from a spendthrift, ii., 179.
transport of, to Georgia, i., 288; ii., 198, 441.
a party of 12 potash makers, i., 295, 301, 345, 392.
silk workers, i., 298, 303, 305, 309, 327, 336, 345, 378, 379, 463; ii., 36, 168, 370, 387, 477, 502.
papists to be excluded, i., 299, 370, 374.
Jews, question of their exclusion, i., 301, 309, 313, 463, 464, 476.
——, arrival of a ship with Jews there, i., 440, 463.
——, question of their recall, etc., ii., 3, 55, 119, 375.
——, leaving the colony, iii., 188, 218.
sawyers going to., i., 306, 310.
necessitous poor only to be sent to, i., 370, 376.
Swiss, i., 440, 443; ii., 135, 142, 146, 168, 188, 193, 195, 276, 299, 380, 382, 393, 395, 440, 441, 484.
Salzburgers, ii., 75, 104, 119, 127, 128, 195, 208, 212, 215, 230, 317, 335, 343, 358, 394, 419, 436, 513; iii., 19, 135, 176, 190, 198, 205, 206-208, 212.
——, cost of their conveyance to, ii., 127.
——, grants to, ii., 130; iii., 29.
——, benefactions for, ii., 173, 362.
——, character of, etc., ii., 165, 168, 169.
——, removal to Purysburg, ii., 274.
——, operations, &c., ii., 466.
——, good character of, ii., 511, 512.
——, their satisfaction with their conditions, iii., 58.
——, money collected for, iii., 64, 129.

Georgia—*Settlers—contd.*
Moravians, first rejected, afterwards admitted, ii., 132, 133, 135, 143, 313, 332, 333, 362, 395, 405, 470.
——, their character, etc., ii., 133, 491; iii., 57.
——, refusal to take up arms for defence of the colony, ii., 412, 413, 422, 433.
——, catechists for Purysburg, ii., 419.
——, repayment of their debts to the trustees, ii., 496.
——, departure from the colony, iii., 151.
German, ii., 154, 168, 173, 174, 186, 290, 321, 322, 439; iii., 19, 193, 197, 227.
——, bequests for, ii., 197, 409.
Palatines, ii., 186.
Bohemians, ii., 195.
Scotch Highlanders, ii., 201, 202, 204, 268, 313, 322, 380, 384, 385, 389, 391, 396, 402; iii., 211.
——, cost of sending, iii., 218.
——, Scots who called themselves gentlemen, ineffective as settlers, iii., 57, 66.
——, behaviour and character of, iii., 174, 177, 188, 189, 230.
number and nationality of settlers on the Charity account, ii., 318.
a scheme to send Charity children to, ii., 436, 437, 438.
Italians, iii., 8.
women settlers brought back, iii., 135.
the obligation of settlers with 500 acre lots to cultivate, iii., 199.

ships going to and fro, ii., 201, 202, 204.
——, musters of passengers on board, ii., 202.
Solicitor of the Trustees, ii., 379.

Spain: hostile designs against the province, i., 439; ii., 290-293, 374, 375, 376, 377, 379, 382, 385, 389, 390, 394, 396, 398, 405, 406, 410, 411, 412, 420, 423, 436, 438, 446, 447, 457, 480, 489, 492, 494, 495, 499; iii., 7, 8, 22.
——, the informer of, ii., 446.
——, effect on settlers there, iii., 8.
negotiations about the boundaries with the Spanish Governor, ii., 282, 283.

Georgia—*Spain—contd.*
amicable relations established with the Spaniards, ii., 326.
Spaniards, complaints against the inhabitants of, ii., 300, 301, 312, 337, 343.
memorial of complaint presented by the Spanish agent in England; ii., 426, 427, 428.
proceedings connected with its presentation, ii., 427, 428, 430.
effect on public opinion, etc., ii., 431, 434.
loss of two islands by the treaty with Spain, ii., 509.
a scheme for raising money; ii., 131.
a commission with Spain to examine into its ownership, iii., 2.
Spanish claims to the province as part of Florida, iii., 9, 10, 11, 45.
rumour of intention to give up the province to Spain, iii., 11, 15, 16, 18, 143.
Spanish invasion, etc., iii., 266,271.

Town Courts, law books for, iii., 198,

Trust Servants in:—
overseer to be appointed, iii.,44, 48.
annual charge of a white servant iii., 54.
persons employed, iii., 55.
English and German servants compared, iii., 136.
arrangements for settling servants out of their time, iii., 144.
increase of their grants at the end of their service, iii., 203.
character of the German Trust servants, iii., 221.

Settlements, forts, and places in:—
order and description of, ii., 316, 317; iii., 100.
Abercorn, settlers at, ii., 399.
population of, ii., 112.
Amelia, Spaniards land in, ii., 423.
scout boat discontinued, ii., 473.
mentioned, iii., 13, 184.
capacity of the harbour, iii., 100.
Spanish attack upon, iii., 119.
soldiers form a village in, iii., 137.
Apalachee bay, iii., 121.
Augusta, building of fort at, discontinued, ii., 473.
mentioned, iii., 75.
only a block house, iii., 136.
a flourishing town, iii., 196.
Cape Bluff, population of, ii., 112,

Georgia—*Settlements—contd.*
Darien, or New Inverness, a settlement at the mouth of the Alabahama river, ii., 279, 315, 316.
fort erected at, ii., 406, 410.
Spanish Indians attack, ii., 423.
establishment discontinued, ii., 473.
Trust servants sent to, ii., 477.
Presbyterian minister and Church of Scotland at, ii., 497; iii., 76, 76, 165, 245.
number and character of the people of, iii., 2, 38, 86, 88, 89, 90, 134, 136, 149, 151, 155, 188, 217.
settlers at, opposed to the use of negroes, iii., 55.
number of cannon at, iii., 90.
large scale map of, iii., 90.
people turn to cattle grazing, iii., 133.
rum drinking in, ii., 133, 216.
inhabitants of, slain at the siege of St. Augustine, iii., 166.
Scotch settlers for, iii., 211.
Ebenezer, number and condition of inhabitants of, iii., 88, 212, 230.
destruction of the saw mill at, iii., 93.
German settlers at, iii., 186, 189.
purchase of Indian lands in, near, iii., 198.
mill river formerly called Abercorn Creek, iii., 212.
Forts:
Abercorn, ii., 119.
Argyle, Arguile, ii., 69, 316.
Moor's, ii., 306.
Picola, iii., 135.
St. Andrew, charge of maintenance, iii., 7.
——, number of cannon at, iii., 90.
——, mentioned, iii., 54, 111.
St. George, garrison and works discontinued, ii., 472, 473.
St. Simon's, iii., 129.
Frederica, new and old, ii., 119, 168, 184, 185, 191, 194, 196, 212, 274, 278, 279, 285, 287, 357, 512, 514.
appointment of officers at, ii., 197.
Recorder of, ii., 219, 294.
arrival of troops at, ii., 283.
relations of the people with the Indians, ii., 294.
conditions at, ii., 313, 316, 317, 358, 375, 423, 449, 477; iii., 61, 111, 136, 150, 213,

Georgia, *Settlements*, Frederica—*contd.*
defence of, ii., 313, 383, 406, 410; iii., 42, 54, 90, 214, 215, 226.
ministers at, ii., 321, 373, 426.,
references to places of worship at, ii., 379, 513, 516; iii., 3, 139.
lands settled for religious uses at, ii., 393, 409, 410, 414, 495.
a young brewer settled at, ii., 399, 405.
a schoolmaster to be sent to, ii., 417.
Madeira wine sent to, ii., 424.
town court of, to try offences against the Rum Act, ii., 426.
the Orphan House, &c., at Frederica, ii., 457, 473; iii., 19.
laying out of lands at, ii., 473.
payment of millwrights at, ii., 473.
the storehouse removed to, ii., 484.
sea boat for, ii., 491.
character, etc., of people at, iii., 2, 54, 61, 86, 88, 90, 149, 188, 224.
petition from freeholders, in, iii., 9.
Court martial at, iii., 39.
large scale map of, referred to, iii., 90.
rum drinkiug in., iii., 133, 216.
bailiffs in, unsuitable people, iii., 216.
Hampstead, population, ii., 112.
mentioned, ii., 358, 513.
grant of new lands to the town of, ii., 475.
inhabitants excluded from Communion, iii., 37.
Hermitage, iii., 145.
Highgate, population of, ii., 55, 112.
mentioned, ii., 358, 449, 477, 499; iii., 82, 230.
the quality of the land in, ii., 488.
complaints of the settlers at, ii., 493.
inhabitants excluded from Communion, iii., 37.
Hutchinson's Island, population of, ii., 112.
Islands of St. Catherine's, Ossabaw and Sapolo, iii., 121.
Jekyll's Island, or Jekyll Sound, mentioned, ii., 424; iii., 13, 36, 100.
capacity of the harbour for ships of war, etc., iii., 8, 51, 54, 57, 194, 216.
Joseph's Town, ii., 193.
Ogichee, Ogekie, population of, ii., 112.
settlers for, ii., 252, 358.

Georgia, *Settlements—contd.*
Pipemaker Bluff, iii., 121.
St. Juan River, width, etc., iii., 135.
St. Simon's Island, iii., 103.
conditions prevailing, iii., 133.
map of, iii., 137.
Savannah, first settlement in Georgia, i., 295; ii., 191, 285.
conditions in, i., 451; ii., 195, 205, 274, 294, 295, 313, 314, 317, 326, 333, 358, 359, 370, 476, 495, 496; iii., 2, 12, 51, 126, 174, 189.
ministers and catechists in, i., 451; ii., 211, 261, 490, 495; iii., 225.
——, salary, etc., for, ii., 136, 141, 146, 170, 198, 221-223, 319, 516.
Jew settlers in, i., 464.
houses and population in, ii.. 55, 112, 141; 313, 399.; iii., 37, 50, 84, 150, 188, 210.
satisfactory account of the town, ii., 75.
length of voyages to and from, referred to, ii., 157, 246, 382.
measures for defence of, ii., 158.
motion in Parliament to make Savannah a port town, ii., 171.
appointments in ii., 194, 195, 196.
naval officer of, ii., 199.
Scotch settlers in, ii., 199.
——, complaints against, ii., 286.
settlers to be taken to, ii., 252.
building of churches, etc. at, ii., 233, 253, 477, 478, 486, 488; iii., 63, 143, 152, 156, 205, 206.
dial and clock for church at, ii., 165.
the character of the soil at, ii., 258, 297; iii., 223.
trade with Indians restrained, ii., 284.
town hall built in, described, ii., 314.
public midwife, number of births, etc., ii., 370.
religious sects in, ii., 371; iii., 134.
town seal for, ii., 379, 393.
building of a fort in, ii., 385, 393, 396, 398, 406, 412, 421.
parish clerk at, ii., 418.
town court of, proceedings in, ii., 426; iii., 130.
copper gilt mace for, ii., 438.
——, cost of, ii., 472.
question of establishing a Council at, ii., 451.
orphans and sick at, ii., 473.
the churches and children's schools at, ii., 512.

Georgia, *Settlements*, Savannah—*contd.*
improvements in, ii., 514.
the number of men appearing in arms at, ii., 495.
pottery manufactory set up at, ii., 502.
orphan house at, ii., 516; iii., 3, 5.
stores at, ii., 516, 517; iii, 4, 55.
apothecary and surgeon going to, iii., 5.
the saw mill at, iii., 55.
grapes grown in, iii., 86.
road to Augusta, iii., 91.
rum drinking in, iii., 189, 197.
a new remonstrance signed by 63 persons stating their demands, iii., 222, 231.
a new constitution for, iii., 224.
Savannah, river, mentioned, i., 282, 295, 305, 364.
——, district map of, referred to, i., 443.
Skideway, Skidaway, ii., 358, 440.
an account of the settlers at, ii., 112; iii., 223.
Thunderbolt, ii., 313, 358, 376.
population of, ii., 54, 112, 141.
criminal offences at, iii., 41.
Tybee, mentioned, ii., 69.
population, ii., 112.
described, iii., 100.
harbour, iii., 194.
And see Tyber.
Westbrook, population, ii., 112.

The State of Georgia, to be printed, iii., 164, 168.
distribution of copies, iii., 172.
presented to the King, Duke of Cumberland, etc., ii., 173.

Geraldini, (Giraldine, Fitzgerald), Sir Thomas, Spanish agent in London, ii., 282, 337, 395, 428, 430; iii., 11, 17, 35.
article of complaints against inhabitants of Georgia, ii., 300, 302, 426-429, 430 (2), 434.
——, answers to, ii., 304.
pleasantries at the Duke of Newcastle's table, ii., 431.
conversations with, iii., 35, 44, 45, 46.
actor made up to resemble, in a a play, iii., 83.
in disgrace at his own Court, iii., 91.

Germain:
a settler in Georgia, iii., 76.
Joyce, husband of, dies in Frederica, iii., 115.

German:
settled in Anhalt desires to go to Georgia, ii., 119.
giant, a, mentioned, ii., 33.
boy, 7 years old, a musical prodigy, iii., 335.

Germany, settlers from, for Georgia, ii., 173, 174, 322.
peace with France, ii., 206.
the only Protestant Episcopal sect in, ii., 332.
report current in, that settlers are made slaves in Georgia, iii., 187.

Gibbon, (Guibon, Guybon), Gibbons:
Mr., mentioned, ii., 243.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 34, 54, 72, 142, 177, 184, 258, 263, 274, 343, 347, 358, 361.; ii., 9, 19, 71, 72, 257, 355; iii., 32.
——, Lord of the Treasury, iii., 250, 253, 259, 278.
Philip, mentioned, i., 220.
——, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 43, 47, 185, 205.
Grinling, carving at Chatsworth, iii., 299.
young Mr., preaching at Churchtown, iii., 354.

Gibbs (Gibs), James, architect, iii., 234, 242.

Gibraltar, mention of, i., 4, 132.
Spanish operations at, i., 141, 142, 144.
discussed in Parliament, i., 171; ii., 24.
design to recover, iii., 50.
grievance of leaving the regiments so long at, iii., 298.
Spanish claim to, iii., 322.
siege of, referred to, iii., 346.

Gibson:
Mr., mentioned, i., 118.
Dr. Edmund, Bishop of London, mentioned, i., 179; ii., 136, 307, 361.
——, conversations with, about Dean Berkeley, etc., i., 237-239; ii., 7, 9.
——, his character, i., 444.
——, attitude towards Sir Robert Walpole, ii., 7, 262, 267, 322, 323.
——, accused of being a Court Bishop, ii., 23.
——, reasons for his opposition to Dr. Rundle, ii., 151.
——, his attitude towards missions to negroes, ii., 157.
——, in debate on the Mortmain Bill, ii., 271.
——. authority over the Colonial clergy, ii., 342, 345, 350.

Gibson, Bishop of London—*contd.*
——, his policy with regard to Georgia criticized, ii., 343.
——, displeasure with the Trustees of Georgia, ii., 498.
——, efforts to exercise jurisdiction in Georgia, ii., 499, 500.
——, principle followed by, in the gift of livings, ii., 342.
two brothers, settlers in Georgia, ii., 298.
Gideon, the Jew from Marseilles, iii., 290.
Gilbert :
Dr. John, Dean of Exeter, at Bath, mentioned, i., 105, 106, 112, 113, 114, 117.
——, clerk of the King's closet, i., 237.
——, his behaviour towards Mrs. Skerrit, ii., 250.
——, to preach the sermon on the death of the Queen, ii., 458.
——, likely to be made a bishop, his qualifications, ii., 476.
John, servant to Lord Egmont, iii., 44, 220.
Robert, the tailor, appointed third bailiff of Savannah, ii., 483, 485, 486 ; iii., 13, 54.
——, second bailiff at Savannah, unable to read or write, iii., 63, 66, 70.
——, removed from being second bailiff, iii., 71.
——, letter from, referred to, iii, 80.
Gilburn, Mr., of the county of Limerick, iii., 364.
Giles, one, an ale-house keeper, settler in Georgia, ii., 399.
Gilleon, Mr., mentioned, iii., 284.
Gin, "No gin, no King" the cry of the London mob, ii., 302, 305.
Gin Act, repeal proposed, i., 331.
Bill against the drinking of, ii., 229, 240, 257, 258.
Giraldon, Abbé, at Paris, an Irishman whose true name is Price, i., 396.
Glanvill, Glanvil, Mr., M.P., mentioned, i., 55, 85, 108, 113, 117.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 54, 67, 163, 177, 248, 368 ; ii., 31, 255.
Glass blowing at Greenwich, ii., 504, 505.
Glen, Mr., Governor of South Carolina, iii., 22, 30, 35, 129, 213, 238, 242, 254, 516.
wife of, iii., 49.
Glen, Mr.,—*contd.*
sister of, in connexion with Sir Robert Walpole, iii., 49.
spleen against Col. Oglethorp, iii., 149.
Glenorchy, Lord. *See* John Campbell.
Globe tavern, dining at, mentioned, i., 95.
Gloucester, Bishops of. *See* Joseph Wilcocks. *See* Martin Benson. *See* Elias Sydall.
Bishopric of, vacancy, ii., 2.
Glover :
dancing master, mentioned, ii., 459.
James, Lord Percival's butler, death of, i., 313.
Mr., speech before the House of Commons, iii., 258.
Glyster, newly invented, ii., 443.
Goddard, Mr., proceedings in Parliament, i., 58.
Godfrey :
Mr., of Harwich, death of, i., 9.
Mr., town clerk of Southampton, ii., 440.
Will, gunner of Landguard Fort, iii., 326.
Godolphin :
Earl, appointed Privy Seal, ii., 178.
——, mentioned, ii., 425.
——, refuses to pay Lady Blandford's debts, i., 206.
William, Marquis of Blandford, mentioned, i., 171.
——, history and death of, at Oxford, i., 201, 206,
——, tutor of, ii., 25.
Godsel, Amos, soverain of Charleville, iii., 355.
Goffe, John, a legacy to, i., 192.
Gold, Mr., proceedings in Parliament, i., 335.
Gold and Nisbit, merchants in London, ii., 111.
Golden Bridge, Ireland, iii., 364.
Gondemar (Gundamore), Count, Spanish Ambassador at King James' Court, ii., 383.
represented in a play, iii., 83.
Goodwin, Dr., Irish bishop, mentioned, i., 8.
Goran, Ireland, iii., 364.
Gordon :
trustee of Mr. King's charity, i., 99.
Peter, bailiff or chief magistrate of Georgia, account given by, of the Colony, ii., 36.
——, mentioned, ii., 169, 187, 194, 478.

Gordon, Peter—*contd.*
——, in England, ii., 174.
——, petition of, ii., 191.
——, payment for his services, etc., ii., 417.
Gore:
Brigadier, mentioned, ii., 25.
Mr., the younger, proceedings in Parliament, ii., 257.
Mr., clergyman of Knockloghert, mentioned, i., 38, 55.
Sir Richard, speaker etc., in Ireland, death of, i., 339.
and see Leveson-Gower.
Gortfonleary, Ireland, mentioned, i., 398.
Gosset:
Mr., waxworks of the Court of France by, i., 160.
Matthew, iii., 186, 191.
Mrs., mentioned, iii., 179.
Gouch, Governor of Virginia, mentioned, ii., 499.
Gouge:
Col., in command of men going to Colonel Oglethorpe's assistance, iii., 164.
Dr., mentioned, ii., 249, 250.
Mr., painter, works by, and death of, ii., 192.
Gough, Sir Henry, Bart., M.P., trustee for the Georgia Society, ii., 471, 487; iii., 22, 23, 25, 27, 34, 42, 63, 64, 65, 177, 182.
Goulon, Mons., author of a book on the attack and defence of towns, history of his disgrace, ii., 281.
Gourdon, Mr., *See* Gordon.
Gout, a cure for, i., 116, 476, 477.
Gower, Lord. *See* Leveson-Gower.
Grady, Dermond, tried at Cork Assizes, iii., 372.
Grafton, Duke of. *See* FitzRoy.
Graham:
James, Duke of Montrose, political action of, i., 360.
——, turned out by the King, i., 387.
——, member of the Rump Steak Club, ii., 14.
William, Duke of Montrose, and the political situation, iii., 314.
Lord, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 192.
Dan, apothecary Royal, ii., 465.
John, daughter and three sons, settlers in Georgia, ii., 180.
Graham—*contd.*
Patrick, surgeon and apothecary, settler in Georgia, ii., 274; iii., 38.
Robert, Esq., of Southamborough, iii., 319.
Mr., companion of Lady Penelope Cholmly abroad, ii., 287.
Granard, Earl of. *See* George Forbes.
Grandison:
Earl. *See* FitzGerald.
family litigation, ii., 103.
Grant:
Sir Archibald, mentioned, i., 193, 195, 200, 204.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 185.
——, concerned in the Charitable corporation, i., 225, 266, 271.
——, committed to the Serjeant-at-Arms, i., 242.
——, expelled from Parliament, i., 269; iii., 297.
Sir James, proceedings in Parliai., 269.
one, a settler in Georgia, a saucy letter from, iii., 169.
Andrew, settler in Georgia, iii., 125, 132, 153, 174, 177, 201, 202.
Patrick, collector and settler in Georgia, ii., 514; iii., 89, 158.
——, killed in a duel, iii., 164.
Grantham, Earl of. *See* Henry D'Auverquerque.
Granville, Lord, in France, mentioned, i., 191.
See also John Carteret.
Gravel, medicine recommended for, ii., 11.
Gravesend, port of embarkation for Hanover, ii., 178.
the Fauchon tavern at, ii., 200.
Gray:
Mr., the projector, mentioned, i., 387.
a mutinous settler in Georgia, i., 440.
Jo., a Scotch gentleman, agent for taking Highlanders to Georgia, iii., 218.
Greek Bishops, ordination derived from, ii., 332.
Green:
Dr., Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Bentley's action against, i., 211.
Mr., organist of St. Paul's and the King's Chapel, composer, i., 203.
——, "Te Deum" of, performed, i., 46.
Mr., the Queen's shoemaker, ii., 409.

Green :—*contd.*
attorney of Staple Inn, ii., 296.
one, belonging to the Herald's Office, ii., 62.
Capt., of Charlston, action with the Indians, ii., 294.
Mr., guardian of Mistress Le Bas, 74.
Mr., mentioned, iii., 163.
Will, mentioned, ii., 53.
Greenwich, a coffee house at, mentioned, i., 204.
Statue of George II., erected at, ii., 179.
ceremonial at the arrival of the Princess of Saxe Gotha at, ii., 264.
glass blowing at, ii., 504, 505.
Greenwich Hospital, consideration in House of Commons, i., 9.
number of inmates, i., 283.
Grenville, Greenville, Grenvil :
Captain, mentioned, i., 310.
Mr., mentioned, ii., 155, 165.
Mr., Lord Cobham's nephew and heir, ii., 379.
Grey :
Henry, Duke of Kent, mentioned, i., 189, 288, 290 ; ii., 367.
——, opinion of, as to the precedency of Irish Peers, i., 426.
——, elected vestryman ; ii., 81.
Henry Nevil, M.P., ii., 464.
Griffin :
Mr., 'cellist, i., 242, 429.
Mrs., mentioned, iii., 227.
Griffis, Rees, breach of privilege of the House of Commons by, ii., 78.
Grimes, Mr., son to King William's tailor, husband of Lady Londonderry, i., 326 ; ii., 363, 394, 489 ; iii., 26, 58, 125, 190, 259, 285, 294, 308, 310.
Grimston, William Viscount, ii., 456.
at meeting of Irish Peers, ii., 46.
Grisons going to Georgia, ii., 190.
Gronau, Rev. Mr., minister at Ebenezer, iii., 19.
letters from, iii., 84, 169.
Grosvenor :
Sir Richard, mentioned, i., 87.
Sir Robert, mentioned, i., 346.
——, of great estate in Westminster, iii., 244.
Groves, Alexander, iii., 359, 360.
Grovestein, Mr., mentioned, iii., 304, Mrs., iii., 304, 306.
Grumeau, General, commanding a regiment of Prussians in Flanders, an anecdote about, i., 117.
Guelderland, secret agreement with regard to, iii., 257.
Guercino (Giovanni Francesco Barbiere), painting of, mentioned, i., 225.
Guernsey, Governor of, iii., 260.
Guernsey, Lord. *See* Heneage Finch.
Guest, General, in command of troops in Scotland, iii., 284.
Guibbon, Philip. *See* Gibbon.
Guido, poverty and riches, a picture after, ii., 192.
paintings by, mentioned, ii., 220.
Guilford, Lord. *See* North.
Guinea, in Holland, i., 331.
Guinea Trade in Africa, i., 331.
Guise :
Sir John, mentioned, i., 77, 129.
——, a relative of, i., 193.
Col., ii., 220, 366.
Gumly, Mr., mentioned, ii., 7.
——, head merchant to Bengal, ii., 14.
Mistress, house of, taken by Lord Egmont, ii., 112, 113.
Gun, Will, mentioned, iii., 361.
Gunpowder plot, celebration at Bath, i., 114.
Gunson, Gonson, Gunston, Sir John, chairman of sessions, mentioned, i., 87 ; ii., 142.
Sir John, Alderman of Liverpool, Trustee of the Georgia Society, i., 344, 374, 378, ii., 112.
Gunter, Sir Charles, mentioned, i., 368.
Gurdon, late bailiff in Georgia, ii., 201.
Gurney, Jo, the quaker of Norwich, M.P., i., 156.
Gurteenroe, Ireland, mentioned, i., 398.
Gustecnard, proposed rent for, i., 129.
Guy, the bookseller, founder of Guy's Hospital, anecdote of, iii., 311.
Gyles, Capt., in connexion with the Carolina settlement, i., 235.

Habeas Corpus Act, its suspension, iii., 286, 289, 290.
Hackney, Dissenters of, action with regard to the Test Act, ii., 244.
Parish, collection for Georgia Society, ii., 194.
Haddington, Earl of. *See* Thomas Hamilton.
Haddock, Admiral, iii., 258, 264.
Hadley, in Suffolk, ii., 215.
Hagan, Johann, settler in Georgia, iii., 91.

Haiter, Dr., Archdeacon of York, chaplain to the King, etc., ii., 219.
Haleran, Mr., mentioned, iii., 359.
Hales:
Lord Chief Justice, manuscript work on tenures, referred to, i., 109.
Mr., of Eton, mentioned, i., 109.
Rev. Dr. Stephen, as trustee of the Georgia Society, i., 119, 273, 282, 286, 290, 294, 297, 299, 302, 306, 327, 336-340, 345, 364, 372, 374, 377, 382, 398, 451, 463; ii., 23, 43, 69, 114, 118, 127, 128-130, 147, 170, 173, 181-184, 186, 188-190, 194-196, 198, 200, 202, 203, 211, 234, 247, 292, 293, 295, 297, 298, 300, 303, 304, 306, 318, 328, 343, 350, 362, 370, 372, 373, 379, 380, 416, 417, 420, 421, 424, 426, 427, 431, 436, 438, 439, 444, 446, 447, 450, 451, 463, 467, 471, 472, 474, 477, 479, 501, 505, 508, 511, 512, 514; iii., 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 34, 46, 49, 56, 60, 61, 70, 73, 75, 78, 79, 80, 89, 91, 95, 117, 118, 123, 127, 129, 135, 141, 143, 146, 164, 165, 197, 200, 207, 213, 247.
——, preacher of the anniversary sermon, ii., 43, 66.
——, a journey of 14 miles to attend a meeting, ii., 502.
——, minister of Teddington, treatise on spirituous liquors, ii., 241.
——, joint secretary of Dalone's trustees, i., 98, 99, 231.
——, associate of Dr. Bray's Charity, ii., 146, 168, 170, 173, 182, 192, 299; iii., 75.
Sir Thomas, M.P., commissioner for the sale of forfeited estates, i., 244, 247, 248, 249 (2).
Lady, mentioned, iii., 222.
Hales' ventilator described, iii., 295.
Halifax, Earl of. *See* George Montagu.
Hall:
John, mentioned, iii., 371.
Mr., of Oxford, design to go as a minister to Savannah, ii., 196.
——, withdrawal of, ii., 200.
Hambleton:
Lord, mentioned, i., 83.
Lady ——, mentioned, i., 337.
Major General, sent to Ireland by King William, iii., 311, 312.
Capt., later Col., son to Major General Hambleton, concerned in the 1745 rebellion, iii., 312.
——, his regiment of dragoons decimated, iii., 313.
Mr., M.P., mentioned, i., 131, 148, 150, 156, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 168, 169, 170, 174, 179, 180, 190, 219, 221, 240, 251, 329, 354.
——, on the purchase of land in Ireland by Papists, 354, 355.
Hamerton, Hammerton, Mr., mentioned, iii., 71, 221, 331.
collector of the King's quit-rents in S. Carolina, iii., 73.
Hamilton:
Lord Archibald, Lord of the Admiralty, i., 294, 296; ii., 490, 491; iii., 260, 261.
——, turned out without notice because of his wife being in the service of the Princess of Wales, ii., 468.
——, appointed to an office by the Prince of Wales, ii., 470.
Lord George, Earl of Orkney, i., 189.
——, death of, ii., 336.
George, son of Lord Abercorn, member for Wells, Sir Robert Walpole's action in the election, ii., 115, 116.
——, petition against his election, ii., 161.
James, Duke of Hamilton, relations with the Jacobite party, ii., 7.
John James, Earl of Abercorn, mentioned, i., 103, 307, 412, 458, 462; ii., 46, 115.
——, contribution towards Georgia, i., 372, 379.
——, death of, and loss to the Georgia Society, ii., 135.
——, his character, ii., 135.
James, 7th Earl of Abercorn, a copy of the *Miserere* of Allegri, obtained by brother of, ii., 155.
James, Viscount Limerick, mentioned, i., 55, 148, 161, 162, 168, 169, 170, 174, 242, 243; ii., 346, 352, 354, 367, 374, 394.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 267, 271, 363; ii., 166, 370; iii., 185, 192, 260, 263.
——, as trustee or Common Councilman of the Georgia Society, i., 343, 344, 367, 374, 389; ii., 140, 147, 149, 151,

Hamilton, Viscount Limerick—*contd.*
154, 157, 159, 343, 362, 364, 373, 389, 468, 474; iii., 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 210.
——, resigns from Common Council, iii., 33, 34.
——, meeting of Irish Lords, ii., 46.
——, a petition of, referred to, ii., 155.
——, views as to the effect upon Georgia of the proposed convention with Spain, iii., 26.
——, motion in the House of Commons for papers relating to Georgia, iii., 28.
John, proposals with regard to lands made over by Papists for pious uses, ii., 243, 247, 248, 251, 252.
Jo., Esq., ii., 296.
Lieut.-Col., mentioned, iii., 356.
Paul, settler in Georgia, ii., 196.
Thomas, Earl of Haddington, i., 360.
Lord William, the widow of, ii., 336.
Mr., collector of quit rents in S. Carolina, money lent to, by the Trustees, iii., 208.
Hammond, Anthony, a prisoner in the Fleet, employed to assassinate the Pretender, iii., 349.
Hampden, Hambden:
Mr, iii., 5, 86, 125, 194, 230, 278.
Mr., treasurer of the Navy, i., 268.
John, Esq., M.P. for Wendover, mentioned, ii., 508, 509.
Richard, of Buckinghamshire, i., 276, 277.
Richard, vices and extravagances of, ii., 508.
the late Richard, ii., 509.
Hampstead, Middlesex, mentioned, iii., 302.
Hampstead, settlement in Georgia. *See* Georgia settlements.
Hampton Court, the Court at, i., 192, 196, 204, 205, 206, 395, 399; ii., 425, 429.
Raphael cartoons at, circumstances of their preservation, i., 218, 219.
Hanaghady, ——, affidavit made by, mentioned, i., 191.
Hanbury:
Mr., mentioned, i, 122.
William, Trustee of the Georgia Society, i., 344, 378.
Handel (Hendel), George Frederick, arrival in England and rivalry with Bononeini, i., 201.
Handel—*contd.*
to carry on operas for five years, iii., 329.
takings from Oratorio performance, estimated, ii., 474.
intention to go to Spa in Germany, iii., 210.
works performed or mentioned:
Sosarmis, i., 224.
History of Hester, i., 225; ii., 160, 161.
"oratory" in the church style, oratorio not named, i., 266, 271; iii., 18.
masque of *Acis and Galatea*, i., 281; ii., 248, 253; iii., 196.
Deborah, i., 345; ii., 75.
Ariadne, ii., 18.
Te Deum, ii., 31.
Serenata, called *Apollo and Daphnis*, in honour of the Royal wedding, ii., 68.
operas, not named, ii., 143, 342.
Alcina, ii., 178.
Dryden's Ode on Cecilia's Feast, ii., 235.
anthem sung at the Prince of Wales' wedding, ii., 264.
Alexander's Feast, iii., 5.
new oratorio, *Israelites' Flight out of Egypt*, iii., 49, 290, 291.
Saul, iii., 5, 293.
Semele, iii., 284, 304.
Hercules, iii., 306.
Samson, iii., 309.
Hankey, Alderman, made Treasurer of the Georgia Society, etc., iii., 124, 127, 144, 152, 160, 161, 165, 187, 194.
Hanmer:
Catherine (Percival), "daughter Hanmer," annuity allowed by her father, i., 403; ii., 111.
——, musical abilities of, referred to, i., 412.
——, at Court, i., 446.
——, mentioned, ii., 7, 19, 30, 50, 59, 67, 68, 83, 87, 97, 132, 135, 136, 141, 147, 149, 156, 160, 171, 174, 175, 180, 189, 218, 245, 262, 272, 419, 461, 474, 476, 489; iii., 22, 75, 78, 164, 229, 231, 232, 279, 282, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 309, 310.
——, provision for, on her husband's death, ii., 346, 347.
——, house in Spring Gardens, price and rent of, ii., 392, 403, 459.
——, visit to Princess of Holland, iii., 265.

Hanmer—*contd.*
Job, of Buckinghamshire, mentioned, i., 363.
"son Hanmer," marriage with Catherine Percival and marriage settlements, i., 310, 311, 323, 325, 326, 329, 330, 342, 361, 363.
——, residence of, in Golden Square, i., 337.
——, presented at Court, i., 365.
——, presented to the Prince of Wales, i., 369.
——, ceremonial visits, i., 369.
——, performer on the violin, i., 337, 342; ii., 30, 50, 67, 77.
——, mentioned, ii., 3, 5, 9, 13, 25, 32, 35, 43, 59, 64, 68, 97, 133, 134, 136, 138, 141, 142, 149, 150, 154, 156, 161, 165, 175, 181, 185, 188, 209, 214, 217, 218, 226, 235, 245, 250, 257, 262, 270, 275, 346.
——, elected for Castle-Rising, ii., 101, 102.
——, residence in Fennes, ii., 280.
——, illness and death of, ii., *passim* 306-386.
——, his financial position, ii., 327, 328, 329, 331.
——, will of, mentioned, ii., 346, 347, 363, 392.
"son and daughter," mentioned, i., 371, 403, 414, 418, 429, 443, 446, 450, 460, 461, 463, 472; ii., 2, 167, 172, 173, 186, 219, 228.
——, interest in an estate in Somersetshire, ii., 324.
——, dance at ball at court, ii., 266.
Mr., (younger brother), Clerk of the Firstfruits, i., 343, 344; ii., 102, 347, 452; iii., 2, 143, 292.
Mr., cousin of Sir Thomas, mentioned, i., 327, 332, 337, 339, 344, 345.
Sir Thomas, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, i., 88.
——, mentioned, i., 7, 10, 15, 32, 79, 96, 127, 213, 216, 218, 220, 224, 234, 235, 242, 244, 255, 257, 259, 264, 273, 307, 310, 313, 325, 337, 342, 344, 346, 358, 363, 366, 369; ii., 5, 9, 13, 25, 30, 35, 50, 58, 62, 67, 77, 83, 145, 150, 156, 159, 161, 172, 220, 226, 228, 235, 245, 325, 328, 331, 334, 346, 347, 359, 363, 378, 385, 386, 476; iii., 29, 46, 116, 125, 167, 178, 190, 232, 234, 245, 246, 285–290, 327, 328, 336.
——, settlements on his nephew's marriage, ii., 328, 329.
——, his kindness to his nephew, ii., 332.
——, a good reader of a play, iii., 336.
——, effort to induce his nephew to make a will, ii., 347, 348.
Lady, mentioned, i., 93, 242, 342, 358; ii., 30, 78.
Hanover, question of defence of, the Hanover Treaty, i., 5, 21, 22, 24, 25, 49, 126, 129; iii., 336, 341, 345, 346.
question as to the minister who should attend the King to, i., 272, 279, 280.
neutrality of, iii., 264.
views as to its connexion with an English King, iii., 236, 237.
Hanover succession, service for, unrewarded, i., 16.
schemes for securing, ii., 436, 509.
Hanoverian troops, plan for review of, ii., 311.
conduct of, ii., 425.
payment of, debate in the House of Commons, ii., 268, 277, 283.
debate on, in the House of Lords, iii., 278.
dissatisfaction at the partiality shown to, iii., 274, 275.
a threatening letter to members of Parliament concerning, iii., 279.
Hansard, Mr., Irish gentleman employed for collecting money for Charity schools in Ireland, ii., 178.
Hanson, Capt., conveys Jews to Georgia, ii., 463.
Harbing, (Harbin) Mr., mentioned, i., 301.
sent to Holland for the Georgia Society, ii., 404.
recalled, ii, 201.
Harborow Bag, Leicestershire, iii., 319.
Harborough (Harborrow), Lord. *See* Bennet Sherard.
Harcourt, Lord, i., 401.
Whigs form a design of seizing, ii., 509.
Hardesway, Dr., a scheme of General Insurance of, ii., 323.
Harding:
Mr., mentioned, iii., 234.
the bookseller, iii., 53.
Hardwicke, Lord. *See* Philip Yorke.

Hardy:
Admiral Sir Charles, ii., 68; iii., 288.
Capt., a violent tory, i., 343.
Hare, Henry, Lord Coleraine, mentioned, ii., 46, 472; iii., 129.
proceedings in Parliament, ii., 8, 71, 72.
Harison, Mr., an opponent of Lord Percival at Harwich, ii., 82.
Harley;
Lord, an anecdote concerning, ii., 509.
Robert, Earl of Oxford, creation of peers by, referred to, ii., 158.
——, schemes for bringing the Pretender over on the death of Queen Anne, iii., 334, 335.
Edward Harley, 2nd Earl of Oxford, President of the Royal Society, ii., 207.
——, mentioned, ii., 310, 337, 341, 360, 361, 509.
——, in connexion with St. George's Hospital, ii., 463.
——, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 192.
——, sale of the pictures of, iii., 275.
Mr., debate on Hessian troops, i., 31.
——, speech in the Army Debate, i., 315.
——, other proceedings in Parliament, iii., 192.
Edward, proceedings in Parliament, i., 74.
Harold (Harrold), Lady, trustee of the Earl of Thanet's charitable legacy, i., 382; ii., 131.
Harper, Mitchell & Armstead, ii., 390.
Harper & Morris, of Cork, ii., 111.
Harrang, (Harang, Harangue), Mr. or Mons., mentioned, ii., 120, 245, 392; iii., 5, 305.
Harrington, Lord. *See* William Stanhope.
Harrington, Dr., & brothers, gifts to, ii., 288.
Harris, John, Bishop of Llandaff, mentioned, i., 188, 190.
Harrison:
Mr., Postmaster-General, mentioned in connexion with Harwich affairs, i., 51, 56, 97, 120, 121, 169, 178, 179, 181.
Jo., i., 182.
Mr., of Bath, mentioned, i., 96.
settler for Georgia, i., 392.
the late Governor, daughter of, ii., 510.
Hart:
Capt., mentioned, 370.
Mrs., whose husband settled in Georgia, ii., 441.
Hartleberry, parish church of, an incident at communion when the Bishop was present, ii., 234.
Harvey, Harvy:
Lord. *See* Hervey.
Dr. William, famous discoverer of the circulation of the blood, story of suicide of, iii., 148.
Sir Daniel, Ambassador to Constantinople, a story of the wife of, a great aunt of Lord Egmont, ii., 32.
Harvey's house at Cork, iii., 353.
Harwich, local politics and affairs, i., 6, 9, 14, 56, 96, 97 (2), 119, 120; ii., 10, 11, 65-68, 72, 74, 75, 147, 294, 334, 432; iii., 323, 324, 326.
appointments and employments in, patronage of, etc., i., 9, 51, 168 (2), 170, 171, 172, 178, 179, 180, 181, 211, 232, 292, 294, 295; ii., 3, 4, 8, 26, 31.
mayor of, i., 14, 96, 277.
opposition to Lord Percival at, i., 14, 17; ii., 87, 90.
a Jacobite town, modelled to become honest and loyal, i., 16.
usage of Lord Percival and Sir Philip Parker with regard to, the story, i., 19.
condition of the inhabitants, trade, etc., i., 20.
question of its being a Government borough, i., 21, 22, 447, 458, 459.
parliamentary influence in, i., 79; iii., 333.
parliamentary representation of, i., 78, 281, 312, 327, 328, 330, 339, 376, 378, 380, 381, 383, 385, 391, 392, 397, 399, 403, 404, 407, 408, 410, 411, 412, 413, 416, 422-424, 427, 428, 429, 433, 434, 452, 459, 461, 463, 467, 475, 477.
——, cost of an election at, i., 293.
——, as regards the action of the Corporation, i., 392, 393.
——, a letter from the Corporation to Sir Robert Walpole, i., 416, 417.
the *Mandamus* affair mentioned, i., 148.
accident at the quay at, i., 234.

Harwich—*contd.*
favourable report as to Lord Percival's interest in, i., 259.
government lands at, joint tenants of, and repairs thereof, etc., i., 277, 279, 280.
repair of Custom house quay, i., 280, 281.
visit of Lord Percival to, proceedings at, i., 280.
Corporation dinner at Peek the postmaster's, i., 280.
water supply, i., 403.
the Mayoral election at, i., 415, 419, 420, 428, 430, 431, 433-435, 437, 438, 439, 440-442, 445, 447, 449, 452, 464, 474, 476; ii., 8, 133, 134.
——, a letter from the Prince of Wales, i., 447, 451.
Government's interest in Customs and Packets, i., 435, 437, 438, 445, 475.
a paragraph in *the St. James' Evening Post* about affairs at Harwich, i., 474, 476.
rabbit shooting for the voters of, ii., 3, 4.
smuggling by packet masters of, referred to, ii., 43, 49, 50, 210.
packet masters and Custom house officers at, pressure to be brought on them to vote, ii., 81, 82, 83, 86, 93.
contest for Parliament at, ii., 1, 9, 18, 19, 65, 73, 79, 82, 84-99, 107-109, 135, 155, 241, 242, 377.
an advertisement about the election, inserted by Lord Egmont in the papers, ii., 97.
penalties for not attending the Mayor's summons at, ii., 110.
lost to the Percival family and become a Government borough, ii., 118, 120, 126.
bribery at election, etc., ii., 153.
election of capital burgesses at, ii., 74, 76, 78, 109, 110, 115, 118.
corporation of, a proposed address to his Majesty from, ii., 73, 74.
——, presented to the King, reason for its partial signing, ii., 81.
a declaration about the position of the candidates signed by voters, ii., 94, 95.
people of, regret the election of Mr. Leathes, ii., 308.
Harwich—*contd.*
petition of Freemen of, to break the Charter; iii., 323, 324, 326.
motion for a mandamus, iii., 333, 335, 336, 343, 344, 345, 348.
deputy recorder of, i., 418.
lighthouse at, care of, ii., 5, 6.
living of, i., 158, 163, 166, 167, 176.
"Three Cups" Tavern at, i., 280.
Haslemere, parliamentary election at, ii., 62; iii., 244, 245, 262.
desire to make it a Government borough, ii., 185.
candidates for Parliament at, iii., 188, 190, 191, 194.
Hassett:
Robert, of Castle Conway, iii., 354.
Thomas, iii., 354.
Hastings, Mr., mentioned, i., 99.
Hattolf, Hatolf, Hatorf:
Baron, Lady and daughters, ii., 30; iii., 327.
Madame or Lady, mentioned, i., 165, 231, 342.
Havannah, ships building at, ii., 376.
Spanish preparations at, ii., 480.
Haverborough, in Leicestershire, 'the Swan Inn' at, iii., 297, 299.
Haversham:
Lord. *See* Mauriee Thompson.
Mr., the schoolmaster at Savannah, dispute with the minister, iii., 13.
——, proceedings in Georgia, iii., 37, 39.
——, return to England mentioned, iii., 205.
Hawkers and Pedlars, petition in Parliament, i., 51.
Hawkins:
Mr., surgeon at Westminster Hospital, complaints against, &c., ii., 454, 455, 464.
——, attendance on Lady Egmont, iii., 283, 300.
Thomas, surgeon and chief bailiff of Frederica, ii., 197, 315, 316, 411, 423, 426; iii., 70, 82, 168, 217, 223.
——, letters from, ii., 477; iii., 132, 211, 213, 215.
——, complaints against, iii., 130.
——, proceedings of, etc., iii., 221.
Hawksbee, Mr., clerk of the Royal Society, iii., 282.
Hawley, Hawly:
General, creditor of Aspinwall and Wogan, iii., 225.
Lady, mentioned, iii., 354.

Haws, Mr., a South Sea director, daughter of, ii., 336.
one, parish clerk at Savannah, house of, burnt down, ii., 418.
Hay:
Lord Charles, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 278.
John, Marquess of Tweeddale, i., 189; ii., 148, 149.
——, political action of, i., 360.
——, appointed Secretary for Scotland, iii., 253.
——, and the Treaty of Worms, iii., 277.
Thomas, Viscount Dupplin, son of Earl of Kinnoul, mentioned, i., 376; ii., 430.
Mr., grant of land in Georgia, ii., 438.
Hayes:
Benjamin, citizen of London, ii., 167.
Capt., deputy Governor of Languard Fort, proposed for agent's place at Harwich, etc., ii., 3, 4, 5. 22.
——, his influence at Harwich, etc., ii., 10.
——, proceedings in the Harwich election, ii., 98.
Mr., a rich young gentleman, mentioned, i., 471.
Mr., proceedings in Parliament, ii., 257, 350.
Mr., of Kent, at Buxton, iii., 298.
Miss, marries Col. Schutz, ii., 201.
the painter, mentioned, ii., 111.
Haymarket play-house. *See* London theatres.
Haywood, Mistress Elizabeth, a writer of lewd novels, death of, and her fortune, iii., 278.
Hazelfoote, James, ii., 405.
Hazlewood, Mrs., grant to her husband in Georgia, ii., 221.
Heal, Mr., of St. John's College, mentioned, i., 90.
Healey, Healy:
John, mentioned, iii., 371.
one, iii., 371.
Heath, Mr., joint tenant of Government lands at Harwich, i., 277; iii., 323.
Thomas, as parliamentary candidate for Harwich, i., 20, 21, 280, 281, 312, 328, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 408, 411, 417, 428, 440, 441; ii., 19, 25, 51, 65, 73, 81, 83, 84, 86, 93, 94, 95, 100.
Heathcote, Heathcot:
Capt., mentioned, i., 129.
Alderman George, M.P., mentioned, i., 50, 129, 134, 137, 154, 155, 220.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 27, 64, 81, 163, 240, 263, 274, 324, 335, 336, 346, 349, 350, 360, 372; ii., 15, 17, 24, 28, 55, 255, 257; iii., 104, 112, 126.
——, motion for a Bill to prevent the translation of Bishops, i., 153.
——, votes against grant for Henry VII. Chapel, ii., 236.
——, residence in Soho Square, i., 165.
——, as Common Councilman of Georgia Society, i., 204, 235, 266, 272, 273, 282, 285, 287, 289, 290, 295, 297, 299, 301, 302, 306, 309, 313, 324, 336, 339, 344, 347, 364, 367, 369, 374, 377, 379, 383, 388, 392, 398, 464; ii., 2, 23, 24, 66, 70, 112, 114, 117, 118, 126, 128, 135, 141-143, 154, 157, 161, 173, 182, 193, 195, 196, 198, 202, 222, 228, 234, 237, 246, 247, 261, 284, 286, 295, 297, 302, 330, 334, 373, 375, 393, 404, 427, 454, 467, 474, 478; iii., 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 22, 23, 24, 27, 93, 170, 177, 182, 190, 197.
——, as treasurer of Georgia Society, ii., 3, 184, 191.
——, rare attendance at the Board, ii., 252, 259, 292, 293, 343, 383.
——, intention to resign, ii., 468.
——, resignation, ii., 469.
——, reason for his resignation, iii., 20.
——, defection characterized, iii., 36.
——, resigns treasurership, iii., 124.
——, support of Lord Percival's candidature at Hindon, ii., 150.
——, office in Fenchurch Street, ii., 296.
——, dinner party given by, ii., 394.
Sir Gilbert, "The Father of the City," story about, i., 112.
——, mentioned, i., 110, 226; iii., 322.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 163, 184, 185, 274.
Sir John, appointed vestryman of St. James's, ii., 487.

Heathcote—*contd.*
William, or Sir William, common councilman of the Georgia Society, i., 367, 369, 374, 379, 383, 476.; ii., 2, 13, 23, 24, 29, 69 *and passim* from p. 143; iii., 7, 11, *and passim* pp. 22 to 262.
——, resignation from the Council Board, iii., 83, 92.
——, proceedings in Parliament, ii., 43.
——, purchase of property in Ireland, ii., 452.
——, mentioned, i., 48, 58, 114, 129, 140, 166, 167, 172, 196, 207, 233, 234, 247, 248, 258, 280, 282, 304, 306, 308.
Hedges:
Sir Charles, action with regard to the abjuration oath, i., 89.
Mr.. mentioned, i., 129.
Mr., the Prince's Treasurer, proceedings in Parliament, ii., 146, 355, 359, 360.
Heidegger (Hydeger), John James, permitted to carry on operas, iii., 329.
Helvetius, Dr., physician to the Queen of France, i., 193.
Helvoetsluys (Helversluice), ii., 319, 323; iii., 327.
Henekin, Henikine, servant to Lord Egmont, ii., 346, 459; iii., 11.
leaves to study physic, iii., 22.
Henly, Anthony, contested election at Southampton, ii., 155.
Henriques, Isaac Minez, settler in Georgia, iii., 223.
Henry IV. of France, punishment of murderers of, mentioned, i., 51.
Henry, Prince, son of James I., preceptor to, i., 198.
Henshaw, Miss, afterwards wife of Sir Edward Dering, ii., 159.
Heralds' office, right of search, etc., at, i., 428.
clerks' refusal to copy precedents, i., 428, 429.
Herault, Mons., lieutenant of police, ii., 403.
Herbert:
Mr., mentioned, i., 242.
Mr., of Shropshire, proceedings in parliament, ii., 352.
——, activities on behalf of the Prince of Wales, ii., 353, 355.
Rev. Mr., son of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, voluntary chaplain to Georgia, i., 295, 364, 372.
——, death of, i., 388, 389.
Herbert—*contd.*
Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, paintings of, referred to, i., 216.
——, mentioned, i., 218.
——, death of, i., 310.
——, portrait of, iii., 299.
Henry, Earl of Pembroke, ii., 434, 463. 464.
——, and the Westminster Infirmary dispute, ii., 455.
——, political attitude of, iii., 28.
——, collection of busts, statutes, etc. of, iii., 333.
——, brother of, votes against the Court, ii., 154.
Herd, one. at Frederica, letter from, ii., 477.
Hereford:
Bishop of, *See* Hon. Henry Egerton.
Lord. *See* Price Devereux.
Heron, Capt. Alexander, grant to, in Georgia, ii., 481.
improvements on St. Simon's Island, iii., 133, 139.
Herring, Dr. Thomas, dean of Rochester, referred to, ii., 260, 290.
made bishop of Bangor, ii., 451.
political attitude of, iii., 28.
Hert, Mr., M.P., iii., 18.
Hertford, Earl of. *See* Algernon Seymour.
Hervey, Harvey:
John, Earl of Bristol, marries his late wife's maid, iii., 308.
——, son of, suggested as candidate for Harwich., ii., 79.
John, Lord Hervey of Ickworth, son of Earl of Bristol, mentioned, i., 129; ii., 19, 425, 486.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 27, 253, 346, 361; ii., 272; iii., 168.
——, part author of a play, i., 205.
——, writes a letter to Miss Vane, etc., i., 264-265.
——, in connexion with the question of precedence of Irish Peers, i., 406, 429; ii., 50, 62.
——, ecclesiastical preferment on recommendation of, ii., 46.
——, appointed Lord Privy Seal, iii., 140.
——, his answer to the King explaining the Westminster election illuminations, iii., 238.
Lady, ii., 879.
Hesse, Princess of, birth of a child, iii., 238.

Hessian troops, question discussed, i., 21.
debates, &c. in Parliament, i., 24-31, 125, 126, 187, 251.
Hetherington:
Mr., settler in Georgia, i., 339; ii., 37.
of Thunderbolt, tried and found guilty of offence, iii., 41.
Theophilus, foreman of the grand jury at Savannah, frivolous complaint of, iii., 131.
Hewet:
Capt., commander of the "Three Sisters," ii., 439.; iii., 14.
——, a claim for demurrage for his ship, ii., 481, 482.
——, demand for maintenance of passengers, 481.
merchant of South Carolina, iii., 200.
surgeon, iii., 300, 302.
Hickford's dancing room, iii., 211.
Hickman, Thomas, mentioned, iii., 272.
Hickman-Windsor, Thomas, Baron Mountjoy. *See* Mountjoy.
Hicky, one, a friend of French, the tory, iii., 359.
Hide:
Arthur, Sir J. Percival's cousin, iii., 357-359, 365.
Mr., of County Cork, ii., 386.
Hide Castle, mentioned, iii., 358.
Higham:
one, a factor, mentioned, i., 130.
Mr., an eminent quaker and trader in the City of London, mentioned, iii., 287.
Highgate, Lord and Lady Egmont met at, iii., 299.
Highgate, Georgia. *See* Georgia Settlements.
Highmore, Joseph, painter, iii., 127.
Hill:
Arthur of Ireland, i., 284.
General, hunting seat of, i., 399.
Mr., a commissioner of the Customs, mentioned, i., 155 (2), 165, 171, 231, 257, 264, 343, 369, 388, 418, 420, 430, 433, 448, 449, 464, 470, 472, 474, 477; ii., 1, 26, 30, 50, 90, 139; iii., 276.
——, in connexion with the exercise of political influence at Harwich, i., 418; ii., 82, 84, 85, 93.
one, concerned in the insurrection in Georgia, ii., 172.
Hillesley, Hildesley, Hillsley:
Mr., mentioned, i., 242, 325.
Capt., mentioned, ii., 105.
——, of H.M.S. Lion, quits the service, iii., 163.
Hindon, in Wilts, parliamentary representation of, ii., 150, 151.
Hindon, Lord. *See* Henry Hyde.
Hird, one, malcontent at Frederica, ii., 423.
"*History of His Own Time*," Burnet's, unreliability of, ii., 508, 509.
Hoadly, Hoadley:
Dr. Benjamin, Bishop of Salisbury, afterwards of Winchester, inscription composed by, i., 7.
——, a conversation with, i., 229, 230.
——, conduct of, discussed, i., 247.
——, action with regard to the Test Act in England, i., 356.
——, character of his writings, i., 444.
——, mentioned, ii., 49, 465.
——, his book upon the sacrament referred to, ii., 188, 212, 213, 219.
——, and the Westminster Infirmary dispute, ii., 455.
Dr. John, Archbishop of Dublin, action with regard to the deanery of Down, i., 228, 229, 239.
——, conduct of, discussed, i., 247.
——, action with regard to the Test Act in Ireland, i., 356.
——, mentioned, i., 368.
——, attitude towards Dublin College, i., 378.
Hoare, Hoar, Hore:
Capt., commander of the 'London,' ii., 305.
Mr., banker, mentioned, i., 96, 165, 175, 183, 200, 204, 378, 398, 474; ii., 132, 348, 466; iii., 84.
Edward, merchant of Cork, iii., 356.
Hoare & Arnold, bankers, iii., 265, 279.
Hoath, [? Howth], Lord and Lady, at Buxton, iii., 298.
Hobart:
Lord, i., 190.
Henrietta, Countess of Suffolk, dresser at Court, retirement and history of., ii., 133, 134 (2).
See also Hubbard.
Hobby, Sir Thomas, election petition against, i., 257.

Hodder, Mr., clerk to Baron Worth, iii., 365.
Hodge, Archibald, settler in Georgia, ii., 395.
Hody, Dr., and the Westminster Infirmary dispute, ii., 455.
Hoffman, servant to Mr. Southwell, i., 448.
Holbein's drawings mentioned, i., 281.
portrait of Lady Dacres, ii., 366.
heads of eminent persons in the Queen's Closet at Richmond, ii., 190, 210.
——, question of engraving, ii., 297.
Holden:
Mr., gift for Georgia, from, ii., 201.
Samuel, chairman of the committee of dissenters, i., 305.
——, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 47.
Holingbore, Mr., a Prussian, formerly secretary to the Earl of Chesterfield, mentioned, i., 370.
Holland, gunpowder bought in, i., 68.
exportation of wool to, discussed, i., 128.
peace signed, i., 165.
relations with France, i., 438, 439.
purchase price of tea in, ii., 20.
men servants from, for Georgia, ii., 196.
papists from, not accepted for Georgia, ii., 201.
smuggling of brandy from, ii., 210.
linen of, compared with Irish, ii., 394.
rumour of English troops to be sent to the defence of, iii., 257, 258.
bad situation of, iii., 257.
troops and men of war ready in, iii., 286.
troops shipped from, for England, iii., 288.
Pensioner of the State of, an express from., iii., 291.
Holland, Roger, chief justice of North Wales, mentioned, i., 45; ii., 31.
as Common Councilman of the Georgia Society, i., 227, 235, 260, 265, 266, 273, 282, 286, 297, 299, 301, 302, 313, 324, 327, 336, 339, 367, 369, 379, 383, 386, 463; ii., *passim* pp. 23-495; iii., 34, 63, 64, 70,
Holland, Roger—*cont'd.*
73, 75, 79, 102, 106, 114, 118, 135, 141, 149, 169, 194.
associate of Dr. Bray's Charity, iii., 75.
Hollins, Hollings, Hollyns, Hollyngs:
Dr., the physician to the King and Prince of Wales, mentioned, i., 129, 190, 211, 242, 278, 282, 369, 445; ii., 92, 140, 202, 206, 310, 376, 378; iii., 5, 332.
——, family of, i., 216, 278, 285, 337; ii., 11, 295..
——, his discussion with Dr. Tyndall, ii., 206.
——, death of, character, and family of, iii., 59.
Dr., eldest son of preceding, physician to the Prince of Wales, ii., 295, 303; iii., 59.
Mr., the lawyer, the younger, i., 264, 276, 284.
Holmes:
Dr., Vice Chancellor of Oxford, sermon at Bath, i., 402.
Samuel, bricklayer at Savannah, iii., 73.
Honduras Bay, map of, mentioned, iii., 271.
Honywood, General, hunting seat of, in Windsor Forest, i., 399.
in Hanover, iii., 274, 275.
Hooker, Richard, Esq., feigned name of a publisher of a paper, i., 408, 412.
Hooper, (Harper):
Edward, mentioned, iii., 212.
Mr., mentioned, iii., 107, 231.
Mr., M.P., mentioned, iii., 200.
——, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 104, 315.
——, presents the Georgia Trustees' petition to Parliament, iii., 179, 180, 181, 184.
Hop, Hope, Mr., the Dutch Ambassador, ii., 319; iii., 53.
Hope, Messrs., of Rotterdam, ii., 395.
Hopkins, Mr., surveyor at Woolwich, i., 362.
Hopton, Earl, i., 190.
Horange, Mr., mentioned, iii., 276.
Horden:
Mr., second in command of Fort St. George, marriage of, i., 198.
Mrs., mentioned, ii., 296.
Horley, General, Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, defeat by the rebels, iii., 313.
Horse, a, the great Northampton gelding, ii., 252.

Horse race in Yorkshire, dispute as to the precedency between an Irish Viscount and an English Baronet at, referred to, i., 406.
Horsey, Colonel, necessaries for his colony in Carolina, ii., 145.
lands of, in Georgia, ii., 249.
new settlement of, in Carolina, ii., 295, 305.
account of a settling of a town on his lands referred to, ii., 306, 309.
Deputy Governor of S. Carolina, ii., 368, 418, 471, 491, 503.
sudden death of, ii., 506, 507.
Horton:
under sherriff of Herefordshire, proposed to go to Georgia, ii., 194.
William, (Lieut. or Captain), grant of land in Georgia to, ii., 196.
——, settler at Frederica, ii., 316.
——, in command of militia in Frederica, ii., 405, 449, 495.
——, conduct of., ii., 423, 424.
——, relief of the freeholders at Frederica by, iii., 7.
——, mentioned, iii., 134, 142, 144, 147, 148, 162, 164, 166, 175, 176, 177, 186, 188, 200, 227, 231, 261.
——, sent over for reinforcements, iii., 132, 144-146.
——, report of Col. Oglethorp's proceedings, iii., 135.
——, report of the condition of Georgia, iii., 139, 154, 155, 158, 184.
——, demands of, iii., 157, 158, 187.
——, place of lodging, iii., 170.
——, return to Georgia, iii., 223.
Hosier, Admiral, instructions to, iii., 331, 337, 339.
losses under, iii., 346, 347.
Hossuck, Hossock, Hossack:
Lord Percival's, "gentleman or valet de chambre," wages of, i., 76.
mentioned, i., 104, 125, 303,
arrested for debt, i., 180.
become physician at Hadley in Suffolk, ii., 215.
Hotham:
Sir Charles, Ambassador to Berlin, i., 46, 84, 214; ii., 203.
——, interview with the King giving account of his mission, i., 100.
Sir John, in the Civil war, i., 234.
Hotwell, near Bristol, iii., 316.
Hough, John, Bishop of Worcester, contributions to the Georgia Society, i., 347, 379; ii., 343, 362.
a portrait of, mentioned, ii., 311.
theological opinions of, ii., 234.
mentioned, iii., 312.
Houghton, Mr., settler in Georgia, ii., 315, 488, 514.
an ensign of Oglethorpe's regiment, ii., 433.
Houston:
Dr., mentioned, i., 389; iii., 214.
a Scotchman from the Clyde, settler in Georgia, i., 389, 398.
Mr., collector of drugs and plants in Georgia, deceased, ii., 32.
Patrick, a settler in Georgia, iii., 145, 189, 216, 217, 221.
——, at Frederica, letter from and marriage, etc., iii., 214.
Hovington, near Malton, Yorkshire, iii., 319.
How, John, M.P., proceedings in Parliament, i., 215, 253; ii., 156; iii., 181, 209.
mentioned, iii., 20.
Howard:
Charles, Earl of Carlisle, a bastard daughter of, ii., 399.
Henry, Earl of Carlisle, and the political situation, iii., 264, 314.
Charles, Lord Morpeth, son of Earl of Carlisle, proceedings in Parliament, i., 10, 12, 13, 28, 31, 126, 368; ii., 29, 72, 350; iii., 345.
——,speech in the Army debate, i., 314, 323.
Francis, Lord Howard of Effingham, mentioned, i., 155, 171, 213.
——, Lord Marshal, ii., 452, 453, 456.
Col., ensign's post given to, i., 195.
——, afterwards Earl of Suffolk, ii., 134.
——, cause of separation from his wife, ii., 134.
Mr., keeper of the Paper Office, history of, i., 224, 225.
Mr., formerly a painter, ii., 43.
Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, mentioned, iii., 332.
William, Viscount Andover, son of Earl of Berkshire, mentioned, ii., 336.
——, M.P., proceedings in Parliament, iii., 192.

Howell, Howel:
Capt. James, an affidavit by, concerning Spanish designs against Georgia, ii., 492, 494.
Mr., of Lincoln's Inn, ii., 504.
Hows, (Haws), Robert, a returned settler from Georgia, iii., 61.
parish clerk of Savannah, ii., 418; iii., 63, 74.
to accompany Mr. Whitefield to Pennsylvania, iii., 65.
a debt of, to the Trustees, iii., 65.
his account of Georgia, iii., 66.
Hubbard:
Lord [?Hobart], failure of his speech in the House of Lords, iii., 17.
Sir John, cure of eyesight with snuff, i., 118.
Hucks:
Robert, M.P., mentioned, i., 129, 155; ii., 19, 363, 374; iii., 5, 11, 101, 232.
——, as trustee or common councilman of the Georgia Society, i., 204, 227, 235, *and passim pp.* 265-412; ii., 13, *passim pp.* 23-306, 343, 372, 373, 375, 409, 446, 450, 468; iii., 2, 6, 22, 187, 210.
——, residence in Great Russell Street, i., 220.
——, conduct complained of, ii., 41, 42, 252, 259, 373; iii., 25, 36.
——, vote in Parliament against grant for Henry VII.'s Chapel, ii., 236.
——, resigns office of Common Councilman of Georgia Society, ii., 372-374.
——, makes a jest of the religious uses of the Colony in Georgia, ii., 479.
——, reason of his resignation, iii., 20.
——, fails to support the petition for Georgia in the House of Commons, iii., 28.
——, refuses to be associated with Lord Tyrconnel, iii., 102.
——, his small regard for the Colony, iii., 109.
Robert, brewer in Southwark, iii., 45, 143.
Mr., Deputy Governor of Chelsea water works, iii., 294.
Mr., junior, i., 55, 99.
Huddy, Mistress, benefaction for Georgia, ii., 208.
Hudson:
Capt. Joseph, ii., 464, 472.
Major, iii., 370.
one, an eminent scribbler in Covent Garden, i., 445.
"*Hue and Cry after a Coachman*," a printed libel on Sir Robert Walpole, i., 7.
Huges, Edward, mentioned, i., 220.
Hughes:
Capt., mentioned, i., 279, 282; ii., 101.
an official in Georgia, death of, ii., 3.
——, formerly store keeper of Savannah, widow of, married, ii., 491.
Mr., M.P., proceedings in Parliament, i., 42, 45, 46, 51.
——, in connexion with the Charitable corporation, i., 243.
Hull, Mr., mentioned, i., 169.
Hulst, Dr., mentioned, ii., 442, 444, 445.
the King boxes his ears, ii., 445.
Hume-Campbell, Alexander, Earl of Marchmont, mentioned, i., 189, 216.
dismissed by the King, i., 387.
reason for his being turned out of office, ii., 352.
Lord Hume, son of, proceedings in Parliament, ii., 171.
Humes, Sir Gustavus, iii., 219, 328.
Humphreys:
Dr. sec. of the S.P.G., ii., 349.
Lady and daughter, mentioned, i., 155.
Mrs., son and daughter, mentioned, i., 77.
Hungary, compared with England, iii., 332.
Queen of, assistance promised to the Dutch, iii., 257, 258, 263.
——, action of, during the war, iii., 293.
——, money advanced to, without knowledge of Parliament, iii., 296.
——, effect of the death of the Emperor on, iii., 307.
Hungerford, mentioned, i., 400; iii., 316.
Hungerford:
Counsellor, making the will of, ii., 250.
Mr., proceedings in Parliament, iii., 36.
Mrs., gifts for Georgia, ii., 183.
Hunt, Mr., mentioned, iii., 365, 366, 367.

Hunter:
Dr., ii., 140.
Mr., mentioned, ii., 124, 210, 218, 230, 352, 462.
Mr., in Lincolnshire, ii., 280.
Mr., M.P., iii., 283.
Thomas Orby, Esq., mentioned, ii., 464.
Hurst, Samuel, writer in Georgia, ii., 393.
Husk:
General, at the battle of Preston Pans, iii., 313.
Samuel, appointed clerk of the Stores in Georgia, ii., 380.
Hussatuchonack, Indians, instruction of the, ii., 207.
Hussites, Moravian descendants of the, (*Fratres Bohemiæ*), ii., 133, 140.
Hutchinson, Mr., mentioned, iii., 46.
and the Westminster Infirmary dispute, ii., 455.
Hutchison, Archibald, ii., 464.
Hutton, Archbishop, mentioned, i., 107, 108.
Huxley, Mr., mentioned, i., 55.
Huyssing, Hans, a Swede, residing in Leicester Fields, portrait painter, i., 329, 385; ii., 154; iii., 275, 336.
Hyde Park Corner (St. George's) Hospital, proposed regulations as regards the surgeons, &c., ii., 458; iii., 2, 4, 6.
Hyde:
Henry, Earl of Clarendon, denial of alleged orders to Admiral Pennington, i., 199.
——, proceedings in parliament, ii., 255.
——, mentioned, iii., 190.
Henry, Lord Cornbury, or Lord Hindon, son of Earl of Rochester, proposed match with Miss Montague, ii., 187.
——, proceedings in Parliament, ii., 255, 269, 272, 350; iii., 47.
Hythe, the French Fleet at, iii., 292.

Idolatry of Papists, a treatise, i., 385.
Ilay, Lord. *See* Archibald Campbell.
Ilfracombe, mentioned, ii., 325.
Inchiqueen, Lord, at Cork, iii., 373.
India, trade to, i., 66, 67, 69.
India Company. *See* East India Company.
Indian God, the story of, ii., 257.
Indian traditions, ii., 124, 125.
Indian warfare in America, ii., 377.
Indians from Georgia on a visit to England. *See* Tomachichi. *See* Georgia.
Inchiquin, Earl of. *See* William O'Brien.
Influenza raging over Europe, ii., 441.
Ingatestone, i., 280.
Ingham, Mr., third minister in Georgia, ii., 314, 333.
to be minister to the Indians, ii., 365.
sudden return to England, ii., 411, 412.
interview with the Trustees, ii., 422.
Insurance scheme referred to, ii., 323.
against fire, iii., 310.
Inverness, titular Countess of, the Pretender's mistress, arrested at Dover, i., 448.
Inwin, Mr., proceedings in Parliament, i., 234.
Ipecacuanha root, a discovery of, ii., 187.
for Georgia, ii., 393.
Ireland, civil actions tried at assizes in, i., 54.
meeting of gentlemen to consider matters before Parliament relating to, i., 169, 170.
a pernicious pamphlet on state of, i., 172.
ill conditions in, i., 173; ii., 173, 174.
the welfare of, lying in the breath of one minister's nostrils, i., 174.
Bill for prohibiting the wear of East India silks in, ii., 69.
places in the revenue of, in the gift of the Treasury of England, ii., 109.
reduction of value of guineas in, ii., 341.
reprinting of English books in, ii., 374.
high price of land in, iii., 329.
treatment of papists in, iii., 329.
disproportionate value between silver and gold coin, iii., 329.
widows acquitted from chimney money, iii., 369.
a wolf killed in, 369.
proceedings against tories in, *passim* iii., 357-373.
army in, paid less than in England, i., 158; ii., 4.
Bishops of, proposed distribution of Erasmus' *Commentary*, to, i., 273.

Ireland—*contd.*
cattle from, exportation of, i., 31, 47, 48, 122.
Clerk of the Pells in, fees of the office, i., 450.
coinage of halfpence for, ii., 342.
corporation for raising charity schools in, i., 178.
dissenters in, their influence, etc., ii., 4, 254.
grazing lands in, how divided, i., 48.
labourers from, coming to England, riot in consequence, ii., 292, 350.
linen manufacture in, i., 155, 156; ii., 394.
Lord Lieutenant, of., mentioned, iii., 170.
——, and the Parliament there, ii., 2.
Lord Lieutenancy of, ii., 269.
New England hops imported into, i., 234, 235, 242.
peers of, question of precedency in England raised in connexion with the marriage procession of the Princess Royal, meetings of the peers, &c., i., 403 *and passim* pp. 405-440, 458; ii., 2, 43, 45, 46-50, 52, 53, 54, 63.
——, reasons in favour of, sent to the Princess Royal, i., 447, 448, 450.
——, records relating to, referred to, i., 450, 451, 459.
——, extracts from Coke's *Institutes*, on status of an Irish peer, i., 4, 35.
——, peers and peeresses absent from the Royal wedding, ii., 60.
——, distinction between Irish peers and courtesy Lords of England, ii., 62.
——, book of precedence, referred to, ii., 62.
——, place taken in the Queen's funeral, ii., 452, 453, 454, 456.
——, Earls' precedency allowed, iii., 138.
peeresses of, write a letter to Lord Grantham about their reception at Court at the Princess's marriage, i., 427, 432, 428, 429.
——, copy of the letter, i., 428.
——, meeting at Lady Tilney's, i., 427.
——, Viscountesses, privilege of being visited by the Queen, ii., 62.
ports of, motion for opening, i, 174, 183, 184.
Post Office revenue, part of the King's own personal revenue, ii., 236.
Post Master General in, the right to nominate for the place, ii., 247.
papists in, ii., 4.
——, the purchase of lands by, i., 354, 355, 356.
parliament of, act passed to oblige all tenants to sow corn, i., 156.
——, distrust of, by the English House of Commons, i., 161.
——, Popish bills rejected in, i., 240.
——, incorrect rumour of a present to the Princess Royal from, i., 411.
——, Bill to restrain subjects from going out of the Kingdom, rejected in England, ii., 258.
——, House of Lords, right of impeachment in, i., 9.
——, House of Commons, proceedings in, i., 450, 462; ii., 13, 19.
Primate of. *See* Hugh Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh.
protestants of, secured by the Naturalization Bill, i., 165.
——, possessors of lands in, protection of, i., 179, 180, 181.
——, petition on behalf of, ii., 19.
records concerning the kingdom of, i., 437.
recruits from, for the corps in France, referred to, i., 118.
silk imported into, i., 130.
Sugar Bill, effect in Ireland, i., 221, 329, 330, 331, 333, 334.
taxation of, by an English law, i., 161.
Test act in, question of repeal, i., 218, 439, 443, 450, 462, 463; ii., 2, 4.
trade with the Plantations in unenumerated commodities, i., 149, 154, 159, 163, 164, 168, 169, 173, 174, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 186, 187.
Vice-treasurership of, income of, ii., 33.
woollen trade and manufacture, illegal export to France, bills discussed in Parliament, etc., i., 5, 31, 48, 49, 77, 122, 128, 130, 131, 140, 148, 150, 155, 156, 159, 161-164, 168-171, 177, 178, 183, 184, 189, 218, 222,

Ireland, woollen trade—*contd.*
231, 232, 239, 240, 244, 249, 254; ii., 19, 26, 33, 69, 407, 408: iii., 36, 37.
——, a pamphlet relating to, i., 240.
Ireton, General, grant of the palace at Eltham to, i., 198.
Irish seamen permitted by Act of Parliament to carry woollen goods to the value of 40*l.*, ii., 239, 240, 241, 242, 256.
ill consequences of, i., 243.
Irish subscription stock mentioned, i., 95, 96.
Irocquois Indians, visit to England in Queen Anne's time, ii., 118, 120.
Isham, Sir Justinian, M.P., for Northamptonshire, i., 118.
death of, ii., 363.
Islay, Islay, Lord. *See* Archibald Campbell.
Isles, Sir John. *See* Eyles.
Italy, Confederacy formed in, i., 3.
Don Carlos' succession in, debated, i., 3, 4.
silk weavers from, settlers in Georgia, ii., 387.
Spanish movements in, iii., 244.
effect of English guineas in, iii., 244.
reasons why the Spaniards were allowed to land in, iii., 264.
Italian merchants' opposition to the Georgia Society, ii., 239.
Italian proverb, '*Chi fa presto fa bene*,' i., 47.
Iurin, Dr., mentioned, ii., 152.
Ivy, Mr., London City merchant, i., 289.

J., Mr., mentioned, iii., 352.
Jackson, Mr., mentioned, i., 247, iii., 309.
of the Charitable Corporation, censured by the House of Commons, i., 269, 270.
"Jacob, Sir," connected with the Navy, iii., 295.
Jacobites, revival of, in England, i., 424.
strength in England, iii., 291.
Rebellion, 1715; iii., 297, 312.
——, 1745, iii., 312, 313, 314.
Jacomb, Mr., M.P., mentioned, i., 118, an authority in financial matters, i., 118, 122.
Jails. *See* Gaols.
Jamaica, embargo on British ships, referred to, i., 35.
thinly inhabited, i., 374.
Governor of Port St. Philip in, i., 460; ii., 169.
rebellion of negroes in, ii., 136.
an instance of the depravity of manners in, ii., 157.
seeds and plants collected for and left at, ii., 289, 294.
regiment taken from, for Georgia, ii., 424, 427.
James I., King, a story about, ii., 304.
characterized, iii., 17.
James II., King, memoirs of, when Duke of York, referred to, i., 234.
a life of, in good easy Latin, imprinted, iii., 350.
Queen of, and the birth of the Pretender, i., 201.
James, Sir John, legacy to St. George's and Bedlam Hospitals, iii., 246, 247, 248, 300.
Jansenists, reference to, i., 396.
Japan, mention of Jews from, ii., 125.
Jarvis, one, furnishes arguments for the Irish Peers, i., 432.
Jaspar, Mr., mentioned, i., 292.
Javaegam, Mr., mentioned, i., 199.
Jebb, physician, supposed to be a Popish priest, arrested iii., 288.
Jeffrys:
John Lord, Henrietta Louisa, daughter of, married to the Earl of Pomfret, ii., 489.
Mr., of Bristol, mentioned, ii., 297, 298.
Will, of Bristol, letter from, ii., 379.
Jekyll, Jekyl:
Sir Joseph, M.P., Master of the Rolls, i., 43, 62, 63, 69, 73, 126; ii., 239, 243, 430, 434, 462.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 5, 12, 34, 87, 132, 318, 325, 343, 358, 361; ii., 24, 63, 71, 146, 156, 167, 255, 257, 353, 355; iii., 330.
——, to present the Georgia petition to Parliament, i., 367, 370, 372.
——, his speech on presenting the petition, i., 372, 373.
——, contribution to the Georgia Society, 384, 385.
——, an accident to, i., 385.
——, Bill to discourage the drinking of gin, ii., 229.
——, presents the Mortmain Bill, ii., 242.

Jekyll, Jekyl, Sir Joseph—*contd.*
——, disposition of his money, ii., 507.
——, death of, character and appearance, ii., 507: iii., 13.
Mr., heir of Sir Joseph, disinherited, ii., 506.
——, blinded by a surgeon in Paris, ii., 506.
Jeky's Island. *See* Georgia, Settlements.
Jenkins, Jenkyns:
settler in Georgia, i., 377; ii., 440; iii., 223.
Capt., lately from Savannah, ii., 359.
Edward, reasons for leaving the colony, iii., 189.
Jennings:
Sir John, Admiral of the White Squadron, i., 195.
——, governor of Greenwich Hospital, ii., 264.
——, intrigue of, iii., 345.
Jo., of Harwich, iii., 326.
Mr., of Bath, uncle to Mr. Hanmer, death of, i., 358.
Mr., cousin of Mr. Hanmer, ii., 329.
Mr., of Grosvenor Square, ii., 394.
Mrs., Aunt to Mrs. Le Bas, mentioned, ii., 52, 96.
——, extent of her fortune, ii., 62.
one, mentioned, i., 307.
one, payment to, for survey of Georgia, ii., 395.
William, Esq., ii., 464.
Jennison, Jenison, Jenys, Jennings:
Mr., Speaker of the Assembly of South Carolina, ii., 305, 413, 424, 496, 500.
——, grant in Georgia to., ii., 198.
——, letters from, ii., 307.
Mr., brother of preceding, mentioned, ii., 502.
Ebenezar, of Charlestown, iii., 158.
Paul, of Carolina, letter from, ii., 398.
Paul, of Charlestown, mentioned, iii., 71, 76.
——, settlement of his accounts, iii., 97.
Thomas, of Charlestown, iii., 158.
Mr., in Carolina, iii., 147-157.
Jenys and Baker, a bill drawn by, ii., 135.
Jephson, Jeffson:
Anthony, iii., 354, 371.
Capt., mentioned, iii., 352, 354, 356, 362, 363, 372, 373.
William, mentioned, iii., 360.
Mrs., mentioned, iii., 364.
Jermyn, one, a settler in Georgia, ii., 278.
Jerningam, the goldsmith, transmitter of rents to Popish seminaries abroad, ii., 248.
Jerusalem, model of, as described by the Prophet Ezekiel, i., 288.
Jervas, Jervis, Charles, principal portrait painter to the King, iii., 275.
Jesse, Richard, house of, at Clonmean, searched, iii., 369, 372, 373.
Jessop, Mrs., daughter of the late Judge Jessop, iii., 297.
Jesuits, alleged doctrine of, with regard to attendance at English Churches, i., 197.
Jews, settlement of, in Georgia. *See* Georgia, settlers in the colony.
Johnson:
Capt., professed gambler, i., 207.
Ensign, of Colonel Cope's regiment, settling at Frederica, ii., 199.
Mr., iii., 354.
Mr., son-in-law of Sir Simon Eaton, iii., 369.
Robert, governor of Carolina, i., 289, 295, 339, 364; ii., 140, 158, 159, 300.
——, letter on the subject of Georgia, and subscription from, i., 304.
——, complaints against, i., 451.
——, death of, mentioned, ii., 183.
Mr., son of the late Governor of Carolina, going to Georgia, ii., 200.
Jollyf, Joliffe, Sir William, guardian of Mistress Le Bas, i., 74, 96.
stories of his miserliness, iii., 311.
Jones:
custodian of an estate in Ireland, i., 92, 95.
Inigo, set out Lincoln's Inn Fields, ii., 378.
Lewis, Esq., of Dublin, mentioned, i., 191.
Noble, surveyor of Georgia, ii., 189, 313, 357, 485; iii., 13, 38, 44, 197.
——, complaints against, ii., 287, 513, 514; iii., 1.
——, the new store keeper at Savannah, letter from, iii., 10.
——, character of, iii., 37.
——, and examination of the stores accounts, iii., 48, 50, 54.
Mr., appointed storekeeper in Georgia, once High Bailiff of Westminster, ii., 485.

Jones—*contd.*
Robert, affidavit concerning the alleged conference with Lord Bolingbroke, i., 83, 86, 88.
Thomas, at Savannah, mentioned, iii., 66, 70, 77, 82, 86, 91, 93, 123, 124, 203, 217, 231.
——, appointed overseer of the Trust servants, iii., 65, 74, 75.
——, appointed bailiff, iii., 71, 81.
——, to have a grant of land, iii., 71.
——, ill behaviour of, iii., 81.
——, his character described, iii., 85, 197, 230.
——, charges against, iii., 87, 118, 131, 150, 213.
——, an honest man and a Methodist, iii., 151.
——, engrosing the trade at Savannah, iii., 134, 143, 145, 197.
——, letter from, iii., 169.
——, proceedings in Georgia, iii., 221.
——, keeps a store at Savannah, iii., 223.
old Lady, of Dublin, iii., 365.
Mrs., connected with Lord Mansell, iii., 283.
Jonson, Ben, plays of, performed, i., 474.
Jordan, Lieut.-Col., killed at Preston Pans, iii., 313.
Jordan's Garden, Ireland, 398.
Jordanstown, Ireland, mentioned, i., 398.
Joseph, the Emperor, and Bononcini, stories concerning, i., 201.
Joseph's town, Georgia, sickness at, ii., 358.
mentioned, ii., 410, 447.
Scotch settlers at, ii., 193.
——, grants to, ii., 194.
Journals, foreign, a plan for publishing extracts from, i., 76, 90.
Joy, Mr., son to a late Director of the South Sea Company, at Bath, i., 117, 118.
Judges of the High Court and the Prisons, i., 50.
Junivar, Captain, of the 'London,' ii., 309.
Justices of the Peace, motion for regulating qualifications of, i., 223.
Justitz, don Manuel Joseph de, Governor of St. Augustine, disclaims any thought of invading Georgia, ii., 420.

Keate, Miss, marriage to Lord Salisbury, her origin, &c., iii., 308.
Keating, Lord Chief Justice, iii., 354, 361, 364, 365, 366, 367, 370, 371.
Kecka, La, Italian lady from Venice, i., 283.
Kedlesden (Keddleston), the seat of Sir Nathaniel Curzon, iii., 299.
Keef, Kief:
Connor, iii., 371.
Tim., ii., 378.
Keen, Mr., Plenipotentiary to settle boundaries of Carolina and Florida, iii., 21.
his origin, iii., 24.
English minister at Madrid, iii., 51.
Kegworth, the Griffin or the White House at, iii., 297, 299.
Keith, Sir William, Bart., historian of Virginia, iii., 25, 28.
Kellaway, Mr., settler in Georgia, iii., 136.
Kellet, Mr., a clerk in Chancery, i., 200.
Kelly, one, of Goran, iii., 364.
Kelsal, Henry, M.P., Clerk of the Treasury, mentioned, i., 225; ii., 78.
a false rumour about, ii., 6.
Kendal, Robert, Alderman of Cheapside, common councilman of the Georgia Society, i., 344, 378, 379, 383, 386, 389, 476; ii., 13, 31, 69-112, 114, 123, 124, 124, 168, 170, 171, 188, 215, 237, 259, 274, 275, 278, 286, 373, 474.
resignation as common councilman, ii., 468.
Kenedy, Mr., on the Blind quay, Dublin, iii., 364.
Kensington, referred to, ii., 284, 352.
the Court at, i., 290, 293; ii., 128, 179, 287, 294, 310, ; iii., 300.
Kensington palace or house, a portrait in, i., 7.
residence of the Prince of Wales, ii., 265.
Kensington Church, ii., 348.
Kensington Gardens, order for the patrol of, ii., 508.
Kensington Gate, libel fixed to, ii., 503.
Kent:
County of, troops ordered to, on alarm of French at Dunkirk, i., 196.
Duke of. *See* Henry Grey.
Duchess of, mentioned, i., 93, 227; ii., 30.

Keppel, William Anne, Earl of Albemarle, i., 190.
a lord in waiting, ii., 440.
Ker, John, Duke of Roxburghe, (Roxbery, Roxburrow), ii., 148, 149, 150.
Kernon, a buyer of linen in Ireland, i., 76.
Kerr, William, Marquess of Lothian, mentioned, i., 189, iii., 191.
proceedings in Parliament, iii., 24.
Kerry, co. of, tories apprehended in, ii., 370.
Ketterbolston, in the Diocese of Norwich, living of, i., 167.
Kew Green, house on, purchased by the Queen, i., 101.
Prince of Wales purchases a house at, ii., 355.
——, his household removed to, ii., 432.
Keys, Mr., collector of the King's ground rent in Pall Mall, iii., 319.
Kightly, Lady Francis, mentioned, iii., 365.
Kilbeny, active man of Georgia, death of, ii., 55.
Kilbury, Commander of a sloop for Georgia, ii., 184.
Kilcullin Bridge, the new Inn at, iii., 364, 367.
Kilinleah, Ireland, mentioned, i., 398.
Killaloe (Killala), Bishop of. *See* Charles Carr.
a Bishop of, alleged portrait by Holbein, ii., 297.
Kilmacclenan, a hunt at, iii., 359.
Kilmorey, Kilmurry, Viscount. *See* Thomas Needham.
Kilpatrick, Ireland, iii., 371.
King, the. *See* George II.
Chapel of, i., 47, 155, 165.
——, boys of, perform the "History of Hester," i., 225.
——, gentlemen of, establish a vocal club, i., 201, 202; iii., 328.
——, a crowd at the Communion at, ii., 83.
——, lax attendance of the singing men, ii., 459.
Chaplains to, duty of, iii., 294.
King's Speech, reading of, meeting for, beforehand, practice deprecated, i., 2.
King:
Col. Governor of Sherness, anecdotes related by, i., 209.
Dr., preaching in Dublin, iii., 365.
Dr., senior Fellow of Dublin College, i., 377.
King, Sir Peter, Lord, Lord Chancellor, mentioned, i., 112, 189, 290.
——, his opinion of Lord Percival, i., 167.
——, a message from Mrs. Fry to, i., 121.
——, marriage of his son, i., 121.
Lady, wife of the Lord Chancellor, and her daughter in law, i., 121.
Mr., son of the Lord Chancellor, marriage of, i., 121.
William, Archbishop of Dublin, instructions about his burial, etc., iii., 270.
one, haberdasher, legacy left by, for sending debtors to the West Indies, i., 90, 98.
——, Trustees of the Charity, i., 99.
King Arthur, an opera, iii., 306.
King Charles I., a play, ii., 364.
King John and the Miller, farce, author and performance of, 339.
King's Bench *Coram Rege* rolls referred to, i., 437.
King's Bench Prison in Southwark, i., 53.
a visit to, i., 55.
King's Street Chapel and schools, *See* London Churches.
Kingston:
Duke of. *See* Evelyn Pierrepont.
Earl of. *See* William Pierrepont.
town of, daughter of an apothecary at, the Prince's mistress, i., 208.
school, mentioned, iii., 310.
Kinnersley, murder of a man in Paris, account of his death, ii., 217.
Kinsale, Kingsale, mentioned, ii., 388.
Baron. *See* Gerald de Courcy.
Duchess of, Lord Scarbrough's affair with, iii., 107.
Kinsky (Kingsky), Count, minister of the Emperor, ii., 176.
Kirk, Mr., the Counsellor, iii., 179, 191.
Kirle, Sir Richard, a daughter of, iii., 352.
Knapton, profit from publishing Rapin's History, ii., 161.
prints of English heads, published by, ii., 299.
shop in Paul's Churchyard, iii., 309.
Knatchbull (Knatchpool):
Sir Edward, mentioned, i., 32, 50, 52, 83; iii., 325, 326, 328.
——, biography, illness and death of, i., 90. 91,

Knatchbull—*contd.*
Tom, mentioned, i., 369.
Sir William, ii., 397, 465.
Sir Wyndham, mentioned, i., 94; ii., 220, 233, 452, 471, 481; iii., 5, 30, 89, 101, 125, 167, 196, 231, 233, 242, 278, 305, 308.
——, vestryman of St. James' Parish, iii., 170.
——, Trustee of King Street Chapel, iii., 270, 306.
——, brother of, a clergyman, iii., 196.
Kneller, Sir Godfrey, discussed, i., 235.
Knight:
John, mentioned, i., 220, 222.
Mr., proceedings in Parliament, i., 307; ii., 255.
Mr., separated from his wife, ii., 294.
Mr., formerly cashier to the South Sea Company, appeal for pardon and his return to England, iii., 269.
Mr., iii., 280, 292.
Knight of the Bath, the order rejected, ii., 52.
Knightsbridge, ii., 206, 352.
as a health resort, ii., 207, 209.
Knockloghert, clergyman of, i., 38.
Knowles, tide surveyor of Manningtree, death of, i., 287.
Knox, Craigie (Craghead) & Knox, merchants of London, ii., 118, 124, 128; iii., 282.
office behind the Royal Exchange, ii., 111.
Kramer, Jo. Matthias, secretary to Count Zinzendorf, mentioned, ii., 395, 404, 405.
Kynaston, Dr., mentioned, i., 175.

La Court, French Admiral at Toulon, conduct of, iii., 291, 293.
Lacy, Lacey:
family, settlers in Georgia, ii., 141, 193.
Mr., silk manufacturer, settler in Georgia with Charity children, etc., i., 303, 305, 379, 392.
Samuel, settler in Thunderbolt, Georgia, ii., 313, 358.
——, wife and children sent out to., ii., 375.
Mary, of Thunderbolt, a charge against, iii., 41.
La Fage; settler at Highgate in Georgia, ii., 477.
La Forêt, (Le Forest), Marquis, mentioned, i., 205; iii., 327.
Laguerre (Laguar), paintings of, at Chatsworth, iii., 299.
Lamb:
Bullfinch, a merchant, grant of land in Georgia to, ii., 126, 128, 136.
——, grant revoked, ii., 278.
Lady, conduct of, iii., 317.
Mr., a lawyer, trustee of the Thanet Charity, i., 157, 172; ii., 131.
Mr., mentioned, iii., 143, 235, 319.
Matthew, Esq., mentioned, ii., 348, 366, 367, 381, 465-7, 468, 481; iii., 227.
——, coming from Lady Salisbury, ii., 323.
——, in connexion with marriage proposals of Lady Catherine Cecyl, ii., 324, 327, 334, 337, 338.
——, chambers in Lincoln's Inn, ii., 347.
——, fee for marriage writings, ii., 353.
Sir Thomas, Alderman of London, the great silk Alagoziner, ii., 168, 191., *and see* Lomb.
Lambert:
Alderman, knighted, ii., 286.
Justice Oliver, brother of the Earl of Cavan in Ireland, mentioned, ii., 409.
——, deceased, mentioned, ii., 487.
Lambeth, a bridge across the Thames at, suggested, i., 33.
principal inhabitants of, authorized to collect for Georgia, i., 372, 374.
La Merangere, Madame, at Paris, iii., 329.
La Mot, Dr., chaplain to the Duke of Montague, &c., i., 118, 337.
Lampierre, Mr., of Jersey, ii., 414.
Lancashire, dissenters, in action with regard to the Test Act, ii., 244.
Land, John, iii., 357, 358, 369.
Land Tax Act, i., 55.
Landen, battle of, Gen. Opdam's conduct at, ii., 281.
Lane:
Sir Richard, proceedings in Parliament, i., 186, 239, 240, 349, 350.
——, speech in the Army debate, i., 317.
Tom, junr., concerned in a law suit, iii., 353-357, 360, 366.

Lanfranco (Lanprank), Giovanni, paintings by, mentioned, ii., 220.
Langallerie, Count of, stories, of., ii., 402.
Landguard Fort, mentioned, i., 294.
Governor of, ii., 3.
Languedoc, French protestants of, desirous to go to Georgia, ii., 166.
Lannoy, Col., mentioned, i., 141, 152.
La Pôtre (La Postre, Lapautre), Henry, common councilman of the Georgia Society, i., 344, 364, 369, 377, 379, 387, 388, 391, 392, 398, 405, 463, 476; ii., 3, 23, 24, 36, 54, 69, *passim* 111-516; iii., 2, 5, 7, 14, *passim* 22-229, 261.
opinion on the question of females succeeding in Georgia, i., 184.
mentioned, iii., 101, 146, 169, 207, 233, 256, 277, 279, 287, 308.
La Pucelle D'Orleans, ii., 403.
La Roche, Laroche:
Mr., common councilman of the Georgia Society, i., 227, 235, *passim* 260-392, 476; ii., 13, 23, 29, 32, 66, 69, 104, *passim* 111-288 *and* 330-498, 508, 511, 512, 516; iii., 7, 9, 22, 23, 27, 33, 41, 45, *passim* 62-187, 224.
——, negligence in his attendance, etc., ii., 252; iii., 20, 25.
——, against petitioning, iii., 27.
——, dines with Sir R. Walpole, conversation about the Harwich election, ii., 155.
——, mentioned, ii., 159.
John, M.P., mentioned, i., 155, 263; ii., 342, 365; iii., 32, 49, 58, 167, 232, 233, 235, 277.
——, proceedings in Parliament, ii., 43; iii., 108, 180, 184-185, 195.
——, claim to have added the word "possessions" to the Commons' address on the Spanish Convention, iii., 36.
——, elected vestryman, ii., 81.
——, trustee of St. James' workhouse, ii., 219.
Mr., Director and Governor of the Chelsea Water Works, i., 168; iii., 294.
Mr., a justice of Peace attending to superintend the overseers of St. James' Parish, ii., 230.
Mr., [James] of Bristol, mentioned, ii., 296.
[James], jun., of the Georgia Society, iii., 58.
La Rochelle, relief of, referred to, i., 199.
Lascelles, Lassels, Col., engineer appointed to see the demolition at Dunkirk carried into effect, i., 53, 118.
Latimer, Bishop, passage from a sermon of, i., 8.
Latin, question of the translation of proper names, discussed by the Queen and King, i., 102.
question of its use in presentments, i., 131.
La Tour, musician, daughter of, connected with the Prince of Wales, i., 92, 93.
Latter, Darius, butler to Lord Egmont, iii., 276.
Lauchmacie, Marquis of Franee, elected Fellow of the Royal Society, iii., 282.
Laudanum pills, iii., 321.
La Vie est longue, a French play, ii., 158.
Launay, Lawnay, Col., favourite of the Prince of Wales, iii., 327. [? Dawnay].
Lavallin, Capt., mentioned, iii., 356.
Lawley:
Richard, son of, in Georgia, ii., 205.
Richard, a freeholder, lately of Frederica, iii., 187, 200.
——, account of the Colony, iii., 188, 189.
Lawrence:
Sir Edward, mentioned, ii., 152.
Mr., clergyman and writer upon gardening, theological views of, ii., 136.
Laws, codification of, discussed, i., 250.
Laws, Holiday, grant of land to, at Frederica, ii., 483.
Lawson, Sir Wilfred (Wilfrid), proceedings in Parliament, i., 25, 62, 64, 72, 73, 81, 147, 177, 184, 186, 214, 250, 253, 361; iii., 330, 331.
views of, on colonisation, i., 376.
Laxford, near Stamford, Northampton, iii., 170.
Leader, Leder, Mr., mentioned, iii., 354, 356, 360.
Leaghy, Teig, trial at Cork Assizes, iii., 372.
Leak, Mr., bookseller at Bath, i., 122, 400, 448; ii., 13, 288.
presentation of books to Georgia, by, i., 309.
to collect for Georgia Society, i., 340.
dines with Lord Percival, i., 342.

Lear's plot, mentioned, i., 233, 323.
Leason Green, iii., 302.
Leathes, Carteret, parliamentaty candidate for Harwich, i., 312, 327, 328, 332, *passim* 376-476; ii., 1, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 30, 51, 66, 67, 68, 73, 76, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 93, 94, 96, 98, 99, 106, 108, 110, 118, 139.
in connexion with Harwich affairs, ii., 68, 70, 72, 75, 78, 82, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 97, 115, 147, 191, 210, 241, 242, 334; iii., 323.
agreement with Sir Robert Walpole about the Harwich parliamentary candidature, i., 416, 417.
renounces the agreement, i., 419, 420.
letter from, giving Sir R. Walpole's views about Harwich Mayoralty, i., 433.
interview with Lord Egmont about Harwich, i., 440, 442.
visit to Harwich and entertainments there, i., 446, 464. 477,
interview with Sir Philip Parker, i., 454.
his character and history, etc., i., 457; ii., 82, 308, 309.
Lord Egmont's relations with, with regard to Harwich, ii., 65.
interviews with Lord Egmont and others, ii., 85, 86.
letter from Sir Robert Walpole to, on the election, ii., 89.
chosen recorder of Harwich, ii., 105.
cost of his election, etc., ii., 152, 153.
uncle of, ensign in General Hamilton's regiment, i., 457.
Le Bas:
a quack doctor, ii., 215.
Mrs., lady of fortune, proposal of marriage with Lord Egmont's son, ii., 51, 63, 64, 65, 74, 96.
extent of her fortune, etc., ii., 61.
Lechmere:
Dowager Lady, marriage of, ii., 372.
Mr., mentioned, i., 313.
Lecque, Leck, Count de la, mentioned, ii., 30, 50.
Ledington, Dr., rector of St. Michael's Basishaw, ii., 214.
Lee, George Henry, Earl of Lichfield, mentioned, i, 190; ii., 465.
George Henry, Lord Quarendon, iii., 192.
Lee, Leigh:
Dr. George, proceedings in Parliament, ii., 255; iii., 43.
——, a Lord of the Admiralty, iii., 260, 261.
Dr., physician, iii., 283.
William, a lawyer, proceedings in Parliament, i., 70; iii., 233.
——, King's Counsel, going the Chelmsford circuit, iii., 336.
——, Lord Chief Justice, proceedings in Parliament, ii., 272.
——, mentioned, ii., 462; iii., 168.
singer in the anthem at the Prince of Wales' wedding, ii., 264.
Leeds, woods for ironworks at, iii., 298.
Leeds, Duke of. *See* Thomas Osborne.
Le Forest, Marquis. *See* La Forêt.
Le François à Londres, French farce, ii., 154.
Legend of St. Martin, picture by Rubens, iii., 344.
Le Gendre, Mr., mentioned, iii., 335. *and see* Le Grand.
Legge, Legg, Leg:
George, Lord Lewisham, son of Earl of Dartmouth, mentioned, i., 1, 7, 55, 141, 165, 185, 216, 240; iii., 328.
Lady ——, mentioned, ii., 30.
Mr., son of Lord Dartmouth, dismissed from Office, iii., 253.
Leghorn, Act prohibiting raw silk coming from, i., 131.
Le Grand, Le Grande, Le Gendre:
family trust, ii., 292.
Colonel, iii., 140.
"cousin" of Lord Egmont (sometimes the husband, sometimes the wife), mentioned, i., 9, 32, 49, 78, 80, 83, 96, 105, 125, 129, 130, 152, 155, 158, 167, 171, 175, 178, 188, 191, 200, 204, 205, 209, 213, 214, 216, 224, 237, 242, 256, 309, 311, 324, 326, 337, 356, 357, 366, 387, 401, 418, 450; ii., 6, 31, 50, 67, 109, 118, 127, 138, 143, 158, 172, 209, 217, 243, 250, 257, 259, 263, 288, 295, 328, 413, 437, 459, 497, 509; iii., 11, 29, 30, 60, 63, 83, 89, 115, 126, 131, 146, 148, 164, 167, 168, 172, 196, 231, 242, 246, 261, 266, 267, 276, 280, 284, 287, 296, 299, 302, 305, 308, 309.
——, marriage settlement of, referred to, i., 97.

Le Grand, "cousin"—*contd.*
——, annuities of, referred to, ii., 146.
——, daughter of, mentioned, i., 90, 165, 199, 242, 247.
Edward, ("Cousin Edward," or "Cousin Ned"), mentioned, i., 361, 363; ii., 183, 363, 465; iii., 229, 304, 318.
——, sale of an estate in Wiltshire by, ii., 107, 109, 127, 129, 130.
——, investment of proceeds of sale, ii., 130, 291.
——, settlement of his estate, iii., 268.
Helena, mentioned, ii., 331; iii., 4.
——, fortune of, investment, &c., ii., 130, 292.
Lewis, cousin, mentioned, i., 272, 281, 294, 297, 302, 306, 308; ii., 130.
——, death of, i., 309.
——, wife of, i., 309, 310.
——, eldest son of, officer over the Beefeaters, price of his commission, i., 309.
——, younger son of, page to the Prince of Wales, i., 309.
Mr., (not cousin), mentioned, i., 93, 155, 165, 172, 188, 251, 264, 307; ii., 50, 67; iii., 1.
Mrs., mentioned, i., 93, 165; ii., 67, 78; iii., 251.
——, son of, mentioned, i., 199.
——, daughter of, mentioned, i., 199; ii., 78.
Miss, iii., 269.
William ("Cousin Will"), i., 363; iii., 269.
——, bequest from his father, ii., 183.
——, sister of, mentioned, i., 363.
Le Heup, Mr., of the Treasury, a gratuity to, for his services to the Georgia Society, ii., 183.
mentioned, iii., 73, 123.
Leicester, the Three Cranes inn at, iii., 297.
the King's Head at, iii., 299.
Leicester, Earl of. *See* Sydney.
Leigh, Edward, Lord, the son of, an intrigue of, ii., 218.
Leigh, Dr. George. *See* Lee.
Leke, Nicholas, Earl of Scarsdale, i., 189.
Lely, Sir Peter, pictures by, ii., 366.
L'embarras des Richesses, a French play, ii., 161.
Lennox, Charles, Duke of Richmond, mentioned, i., 189, 410; ii., 266.
the King's messenger to the Prince of Wales, ii., 432.
partisan of Parson Bowman, i., 208.
political attitude of, iii., 28.
subscriptions to the Georgia Society, i., 286; ii., 32, 279.
——, in arrear, ii., 187.
election jest in Sussex, ii., 31.
quarrel with Sir R. Walpole over patronage in Ireland, ii., 247, 248.
Lens, Bernard, limner to the King, i., 257.
Lenys & Baker, Messrs., mentioned, ii., 290.
Leo X., Pope, and the Raphael cartoons, i., 219.
Leonor, Mr., mentioned, iii., 146.
Le Quen, Father, referred to., i., 197.
Lesley:
Alexander, footman to Lord Percival, i., 471.
Dr., chaplain to the Pretender, circumstances of, etc., ii., 50.
Leslie, John, Earl of Rothes, regiment of, ii., 433.
vote adverse to the Court, *ibid.*
Lesser Duties of Man. Copies presented to the Georgia Society, ii., 219.
Lestock, Admiral, failure to support Admiral Matthews with his ships, iii., 292, 293, 294, 296.
Levally, Levalli, John, settler at Frederica, ii., 199.
John, junior, at Frederica, shoemaker, and family, iii., 213, 217.
Leverland, Dr., of St. Thomas' Hospital, iii., 303.
Leveson-Gower, John, Lord Gower (Gore), ii., 346, 363, 394 464; iii., 101, 262.
proceedings in Parliament, iii., 17, 192.
political action, etc., iii., 253, 255, 256, 264.
resignation of office, iii., 278, 314.
son of, proposed as a match for Miss Montague, ii., 187, 188, 189, 190.
——, his deformity, ii., 188.
Levi, Levy, Simpson, mentioned, ii., 420.
demand on the Georgia Trustees, iii., 79.
Levins, Sir Richmond, mentioned, iii., 229.

Levinz:
Sir Richard, letter from Ireland, iii., 293.
William, M.P., for Nottinghamshire, intrigue with Lady Savile, ii., 224, 225, 227, 338.
Lewis:
George, bound apprentice or servant to Lord Egmont, ii., 160; iii., 44, 316.
John, painter in Denmark Street, iii., 11, 89, 308.
Mr., M.P., i., 126; iii., 337.
——, speech in the Army debate, &c., i., 315; ii., 78.
Thomas, i., 55.
one, writing master in Dr. Tennison's school, become a Roman Catholic, i., 228.
Lewisham (Lusam, Leusham):
Lord. *See* George Legge.
Lady, mentioned, i., 55, 188; ii., 50.
——, marriage of, ii., 227.
——, daughter of, mentioned, ii., 50.
Libraries (parochial), Dr. Bray's Charity, i., 273, 382, 384; ii., 218.
Lichfield:
diocese of, proceedings of the Papists in, ii., 212.
Bishop of. *See* Richard Smalbroke.
Earl of. *See* George Henry Lee.
Lidgbyrd, Jo., Esq., J.P., Greenwich, mentioned, iii., 319.
Lilly, Lieut. Col., resident in Jamaica, ii., 280.
Lilly, the perfumer, house of, a meeting place of the wits, iii., 303.
Limerick, articles of, referred to, i., 164.
a free port for Irish yarn, &c., i., 183, 184; ii., 171.
Limerick, Lord. *See* James Hamilton.
Lincoln, Bishop of. *See* Richard Reynolds.
Lindsey, one, an ensign of the Guards, relations with Lady Townsend, ii., 515.
Lindsey's at Bath, a public dinner at, i., 113.
Line, David, tried at Cork Assizes, iii., 372, 360.
Lisett, Mr., mentioned, iii., 352, *and see* Lysaght.
Lisbon, exportation of Irish woollen goods to, i., 128, 130, 171; ii., 26, 27, 163, 164, 171.
Lisburne, Viscount. *See* John Vaughan.
Liscarrol manor, mentioned, i., 9, 154 160; ii., 167.
grant erecting it into a manor mentioned, i., 83, 90.
dispute about the manor court, i., 89.
sale of, etc., ii., 175, 218, 268.
Lisduff, in Ireland, i., 172.
Liskelly, Ireland, i., 398.
Lisle, Edward, M.P., for Marlborough, ii., 166.
illness of, ii., 289.
Lismeulen in the Barony of Duhallow, Ireland, i., 166.
Lister, Richard, M.P. for Shrewsbury, an illnatured proceeding of, i., 371.
Little, Litle:
Dr., the prolocutor, ii., 250.
Mr., a settler in Savannah, ii., 170.
Littleton:
a jest about one of the name being first minister, ii., 341.
Mr., proceedings in Parliament, ii., 171, 350, 351, 355; iii., 16, 17.
——, relations with the Prince of Wales, ii., 353; iii., 243.
——, design to impeach Lord Carteret, iii., 296.
George, son of Sir Thomas, author of observations on the Apostleship and Conversion of St. Paul, iii., 318.
Liverpool, election petition, i., 77, 83, 85, 87, 88.
chamber of Commerce, contributions from, to the Georgia Society, i., 339.
money collected at, for Georgia, ii., 212.
settlers from, for Georgia, ii., 261.
Llandaff, Bishop of. *See* John Harris.
Lob:
a famous Anabaptist teacher, i, 400.
son of, bookseller of Bath, history and opinions of, i., 400.
late of Savannah, iii., 200.
Lobcowitz, Prince, in command of the Austrian Army, iii., 292.
Lobster fishing, i., 384.
Lochaber, ii., 314.
Lockwood, Richard, M.P., proceedings in Parliament, ii., 257.
Logie, Andrew, grant of land at Savannah to, ii., 483.
soundings and map of the coast of Georgia by, iii., 216.
Loghert, Ireland, mentioned, i., 342.

Lomb, Sir Thomas, mentioned, i., 327, 336, 339, 340. *And see* Lamb.
London, Bishop of. *See* Edmund Gibson.
clergy of, refuse to preach against Popery, ii., 149.
London, City, or Citizens of, epidemical distemper in., i., 309, 310, 313.
attitude towards the Excise Bill, i., 356, 357, 358, 362; ii., 82.
an incident connected with the appearance of a lady's coach in the, i., 357.
angry at the King's speech, i., 387.
presentation of the address on the Princess Royal's wedding to the King, offence taken at the ceremonial, ii., 67.
Lord Mayor's coach runs over and kills a child, ii., 82.
opposition of the merchants to missions to negroes, ii., 157.
the Lord Mayor and Aldermen dine with the Prince of Wales, ii., 267.
seditious paper affixed to the Royal Exchange, ii., 292.
dissatisfaction with the King for his absence and behaviour abroad, ii., 304, 305.
freedom of, presented to Prince of Wales, ii., 321.
Aldermen and Councilmen dine at St. James', ii., 321.
riot about Irish labourers, ii., 350.
rejoicings over the defeat of the bill for reducing the interest on the Funds, ii., 396.
great fire near the Three Cranes above Bridge, ii., 498.
petition to Parliament against the Spanish Convention, iii., 27.
agitation concerning the King's intentions, iii., 133.
presentation of its address to the King, iii., 286.
precautions for the defence of, iii., 285.
volunteers for defence against the French, iii., 289.
merchants eager for war with France, offer of seamen, iii., 286.
——, offer of a loan to the King, iii., 287.
——, procession with their address to the King, iii., 288.
cry of "No Pelham, no Money," iii., 315.
London:
Ale house keepers erected into a Society, ii., 131.
City Companies, a memorial to, for support of Georgia Colony, ii., 214.
Coal unladers of, a proposal of a scheme for raising money for Georgia, ii., 131.
clergy, address to the King from, iii., 289.
London Insurance Company, ii., 120.
London Journal, the, i., 444.
London Magazine, debates in Parliament reported in, mentioned, ii., 350.
London & Westminster:
Coffee houses, clubs, eating houses and taverns in :—
Amsterdam coffee-house behind the Royal Exchange, ii., 296.
Baker's coffee-house, Exchange Alley, ii., 111.
Bedford Arms in Covent Garden, i., 128, 204, 235.
Blue Boar in Holborn, ii., 274.
Brawn's, i., 223, 226.
British Coffee-house, the Georgia Trustees dine at, iii., 42.
Carpenter's Arms at the upper end of Hedge Lane, ii., 111.
Castle Tavern in Fleet Street, ii., 66, 162, 361.
——, Georgia Trustees dine at, ii., 373; iii., 200.
Cider House, ii., 280.
——, dinners of the Georgia trustees at, ii., 182, 183, 187, 205, 279, 287, 291, 294, 296, 298, 302, 304, 307, 309, 311, 319, 321, 322, 333, 345, 359, 362, 364, 367, 370, 376, 380, 383, 399, 406, 412, 415, 419, 421, 424, 426, 428, 430, 436, 442, 444, 453, 460, 466, 468, 469, 482, 483, 488, 491, 495, 499, 506, 508, 512, 516.; iii., 1, 4, 5, 11, 20, 23, 26, 29, 31, 34, 56, 62, 72, 74, 77, 113.
Cross Keys in Gracious Street, i., 413.
Crown or Crown and Anchor Tavern, concerts, musical meetings, or music clubs held at, i., 92, 141, 209, 296, 297; ii., 31, 43, 72, 79, 94, 135, 139, 155, 164, 175, 212, 227, 262, 391, 396, 399; iii., 5, 26, 202, 282.
——, fortnightly concert of the gentlemen of the King's Chapel at, iii., 328.

London & Westminster, coffee houses, etc.—*contd.*
Davis's, in Pall Mall, i., 366, 378, 398.
the Devil Tavern, iii., 247, 248.
Fountain Tavern, political meeting at, iii., 250.
——, mentioned, iii., 261.
George Inn on Burd [? Snow] Hill, ii., 111.
George Inn on Snow Hill, purchased by Lord Percival, i., 302, 304, 306, 357, 378, 386, 391, 427, 471; ii., 69, 346, 363, 401, 407, 416, 504; iii., 225.
Half Moon Tavern in Pall Mall, ii., 46, 101.
Horn tavern, i., 296; ii., 136, 191, 361, 498.
——, Lord Percival dining at, i., 377, 383, 391.
——, Trustees of Georgia Society dining at, ii., 128; iii., 15, 78-81, 83, 90, 92, 101, 115-17, 119, 124, 130, 147, 158, 178, 212, 227, 309, 318.
Jonathan's coffee house, ii., 296.
King's arms in St. Paul's Churchyard, i., 343.
Lancaster Coffee House, iii., 247.
Man's Coffee House, facing Lincoln's Inn gate in Chancery Lane, ii., 296.
Manwaring's, in Fleet Street, i., 273.
Pontach's, i., 55.
——, Royal Society's dinners at, i., 210, 299; ii., 207, 310.
Red Lion, i., 282.
Richard's Coffee House, at Temple Bar, ["Dick's"] iii., 300.
Rose Tavern in Cursitor's Alley, Chancery Lane, S.P.C.K. anniversary dinners at, i., 225; ii., 45, 159.
Rump Steak Club at the King's Arms, origin of, etc., ii., 14.
St. James' Coffee House, ii., 59.
Smyrna, the, i., 289, 409, 413, 415, 418, ii., 296.
——, meeting of the Irish peers at, i., 418.
Sun Tavern in Holborn, ii., 30, 72.
Thatched House, the, i., 168, 169; ii., 284, 288, 359, 414; iii., 161.
——, dinner at, ii., 295.
——, supper and ball at, iii., 12.
White's Chocolate House, gaming room in, called "Hell," i., 369.
——, the Whist Club at, iii., 48.
the White Hart, in Holborn, ii., 475.
Widows Coffee House in Devereux Court, ii., 111, 247.
Churches:
Bow Church in Cheapside, anniversary sermon preached in, i., 223.
——, meeting of Georgia Society in vestry of, i., 343.
——, consecration of a Bishop in, ii., 2.
Covent Garden parish, interest in the pesthouse fields, ii., 63.
Dutch Church in Threadneedle Street, i., 421.
Foreign churches in, amount collected for the Palatines, ii., 53.
King Street Chapel or Tabernacle, question of early and late prayers, ii., 144,
——, history of its erection, etc., ii., 144, 145.
——, preachers and school supported by, ii., 218.
——, Trustees' meetings, ii., 228, 253, 336, 466, 467; iii., 18, 22, 270, 281, 306.
——, names of trustees of, i., 96; ii., 467; iii., 270, 306.
——, appointment of schoolmaster, ii., 470.
——, mentioned, iii., 11, 173.
Roman Catholic Church in Portugal Street, ii., 260.
St. Andrews', Holborn, collection at, for Georgia, ii., 165.
St. Bride's Church, in Fleet Street, anniversary meetings and sermons of the Georgia Society at, i., 225; ii., 66, 147, 162, 371, 471; iii., 34, 200, 262.
St. Catherine at the Tower, ii., 470.
St. George's, Hanover Square, ii., 25, 154, 156.
——, authorized to collect for Georgia Society, ii., 23.
——, amount collected at, ii., 36.
St. Giles, ii., 176.
——, a scheme to send charity children from, to the colonies, ii., 436, 437.
St. James's, mentioned, i., 33, 233, 280; ii., 309, 461; iii., 86.
——, organist of, ii., 101.
——, sermons preached at, ii., 40, 261, 408.
——, hour of service, ii., 450.
——, the Prince of Wales' attendance at, tactless choice of a passage of scripture by the curate, ii., 459.

London and Westminster, *Churches*, St. James's—*contd.*
——, vestry meetings, i., 222, 337, 379, 385; ii., 24, 67, 81, 142, 144, 154, 156, 175, 212, 217, 226, 230, 233, 235, 259, 260, 262, 288, 352, 365, 385-6, 458, 467, 476, 487, 514; iii., 48, 49, 115, 116, 126, 129, 194, 210, 232, 233, 264, 271, 280, 294, 307, 308, 317.
——, petition against Lord Craven's Bill, ii., 62.
——, watchmen and beadles appointed, ii., 175, 227, 230, 235, 238.
——, regulation of the watch for, ii., 158, 179, 230, 235, 238, 253, 257.
——, vestrymen appointed, ii., 409; iii., 170.
——, the right to pews in the church, iii., 49, 269.
——, arrangements for lighting the streets, ii., 365.
——, default and appointment of new beadles, ii., 465.
——, beadles to clear the streets of the poor, iii., 114.
——, vestry accounts of the overseers and transactions of the Poor Rate, iii., 128, 129.
St. Martin's Parish, ii., 63.
St. Paul's Cathedral, Festival of the Sons of the Clergy at, iii., 30.
St. Paul's, Covent Garden, as hustings, iii., 220.
Shoreditch Church, rebuilding of, riot about ii., 292.
Spring Garden Chapel, i., 363.
Parishes:
scheme for sending vagrants from, to Caorlina, i., 272, 273, 276.
petition from various parishes referred to, i., 273.
money collected for the Palatines in, ii., 53.
St. George's, Hanover Square, workhouse books referred to, ii., 226, 227.
St. James's, a charity for losses by fire, i., 256.
——, the number of people in the workhouse and the number of houses in the parish, ii., 215, 219, 227.
——, regulations of the workhouse ii., 230, 288, 294, 235, 261, 267, 271, 275 (2), 284, 287; iii., 106, 210.
London and Westminster, *parishes*, St. James's—*contd.*
——, the Workhouse and Infirmary, its management, cost, etc., ii., 215.
——, the poor rates of, ii., 230.
Streets, places, buildings, etc.;
Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, ii., 118, 124.
Angel and Bible, the corner of White's Alley, Chancery Lane, iii., 319.
Bartlett Buildings, ii., 142, 143, 159, 168; iii., 260.
Bedford Street, Covent Garden, iii., 319.
Berry Street, iii., 49.
Bishopgate Street, an antiquarian discovery in, ii., 303.
Bloomsbury Square, i., 217.
Bond Street, i., 387; iii., 319.
Brownlow Street, next Bedford Row, Holborn, iii., 170.
Burlington Gardens, gentlemen in, desire to pay their own watch and not be subject to St. James's, ii., 238.
Bury Street, near St. Mary Axe, ii., 111.
Covent Garden, an auction in, i., 234.
——, "the Little Peaches," i., 128.
Carey Street, corner of Sheer Lane, iii., 319.
Carlton House, mentioned, ii., 321.
——, the lighting of the lamps of the Prince of Wales' house at, ii., 437.
Cleveland Row, Lord Sundon's house in, iii., 220.
the Cockpit, i., 214; ii., 465.
——, political meetings at, 365; ii., 7.
——, a Lords' committee at, i., 398.
Denmark Street, i., 15; ii., 69, 346, 363; iii., 89, 308.
Duke Street, Feather's Court, ii., 296.
Durham Yard, ii., 111.
Exchange Alley, i., 67, 68.
Fountain Court, in the Strand, iii., 170.
"Foxhall," *see* Vauxhall.
Golden Square, i., 337.
Goswell Court, beyond the Charterhouse, i., 111.
Great Queen Street, ii., 378.
Great Russell Street, i., 220.
Grosvenor Square, iii., 310.
Grosvenor Street, ii., 203.

London and Westminster—*contd.*
Streets, places, etc.—contd.
Hanover Square, Lord Pomfret's house in, ii., 489.
Hanover Street, ii., 308.
Henrietta Street, iii., 225.
Hospital at Hyde Park corner. *See* St. George's Hospital.
King Street, iii., 319.
——, school, iii., 156.
Lamb's Buildings, Temple, ii., 111.
Lincoln's Inn Fields, i., 220; ii., 361.
——, Lord Cardigan's house in, fire at, i., 283.
——, laying out of the Square, dimensions, etc., ii., 378.
Leicester Fields, i., 214; ii., 113; iii., 275, 276.
Lyon and Key, near the Custom House, ii., 111.
Mount Pleasant, ii., 346.
New Bond Street, i., 302.
Newport Street, i., 257.
Palace Yard, duchy of Cornwall Office in, i., 281.
——, street leading from, to Milbank Ferry, i., 282.
Pall Mall, i., 307.
——, Dering's house in, i., 272, 277, 282, 272,
——, Gumly's house in, ii., 139.
——, purchase of a house in, by the Prince of Wales, ii., 355.
——, Lord Egmont's houses in, i., 192, 200; iii., 154, 324.
——, Crown leases, ii., 192.
——, one given to his son, ii., 359.
——, collector of King's ground rent in, iii., 319.
Panton Street, a music in, i., 272.
Paper Buildings in the Inner Temple, i., 97.
Paulsgrave Head Court, iii., 332.
the Pest Fields, ii., 24.
——, the burial place in the time of the plague, proposals for its exchange, ii., 62, 63, 67.
Plantation Buildings, Whitehall, ii., 296.
Queen Street, ii., 364.
Red Lion Square, i., 283.
St. Catherine's beyond the Tower, a violent fire at, ii., 142.
St. James' House, fire at, i., 369.
St. James' Park, an apparition which appeared in, observed by the sentries, ii., 487.
St. James' Square, Duke of Norfolk's house in, ii., 435.
St. James Square, fireworks in, ii., 496.
St. Martin's Lane, i., 257.
St. Paul's Churchyard, iii., 309.
Sign of Sir Walter Raleigh's Head, near the Watch house, Chancery Lane, iii., 319.
Snow Hill, Blanket Company's warehouse on, i., 302, 306, 357; ii., 461.
Soho Square, i., 225, 300.
Somerset House, soldier hanged for murder near, ii., 138.
Spring Garden, families, i., 127.
——, building of houses in, cost, etc., ii., 392, 403.
——, Ned Southwell's house in, ii., 459.
Stocks market, ii., 11, 330; iii., 130.
Three Black Lions, a mercer's shop, corner of Norfolk Street, iii., 319.
Vauxhall, (Foxhall) Gardens, i., 388; ii., 397; iii., 265.
Warwick Lane, i., 304.
White's Alley, Chancery Lane, the "Angel and Bible" in, iii., 319.

Theatres, etc.
Covent Garden, play by the Prince of Wales and Lord Hervey to be acted at, i., 205.
——, mentioned, ii., 14, 39, 208, 141; iii., 307.
——, *Love's last Shift* performed, at, ii., 181.
Drury Lane, a scene at, i., 216.
——, mentioned, ii., 31, 33, 148, 263, 329, 466; iii., 143, 267, 309.
Haymarket playhouse, i., 97, 402, 472, 473, 474; ii., 2, 13, 22, 29, 67, 240, 250, 272, 369, 390; iii., 211, 309.
——, new opera in, i., 384.
——, strong man's feats in, ii., 40.
——, oratorio performed in, ii., 156.
——, performance of *The Historical Register*, ii., 375.
——, ball or masquerade in, an incident during the King's attendance, ii., 145.
——, *Pasquin* performed at, ii., 268.
——, "music" for poor musicians' widows at, iii., 199.
Lincoln's Inn playhouse, i., 167; ii., 54, 364; iii., 210, 283.
Opera House, i., 297.

Londonderry :
Bishop of. *See* Thomas Rundle.
late Earl of, auction of goods of, i., 235.
Lady, rumour of marriage, i., 120.
——, mentioned, i., 127 (2), 141, 149, 165, 171 (2) 190, 232, 233, 235, 242 (2), 255, 257, 281, 283, 292, 293, 342 ; iii., 285, 319.
——, house of, in Pall Mall, i., 277, 282.
——, her marriage, i., 325, 326.
——, in connexion with the Princess Royal's marriage, ii., 59, 60.
——, wife of Mr. Grimes, ii., 489.
——, seat of, in Hampshire, iii., 303.
Long :
Sir James, of Wiltshire, widow of, marriage of her daughter to a gardener, i., 289.
Sir Philip Parker, mentioned, i., 183, 186 ; ii., 50, 77, 464 ; iii., 86.
——, donation for religious uses in Georgia from, ii., 261.
Aunt of Lord Egmont, offers for the support of Mrs. Dering, i., 105 (2).
——, mentioned, i., 155.
——, at Twickenham, i., 418.
——, a great charity given by her father embezzled, i., 302.
——, at Bath, benefactions of, ii., 288.
Longfield, Mr., iii., 354, 359, 364.
Longford, Lord, iii., 365, 366, 368, 369.
Longinus, mentioned, ii., 245.
Longvile, Mr., ii., 10.
Lonsdale, Lord. *See* Henry Lowther.
Lord Chancellor. *See* Lord Talbot. *See* Lord Harwicke.
Lord Chief Justice. *See* William Lee.
Lorraine :
Duke of, travelling incognito as Count Blamont, i., 207.
——, sings a part in an opera, i., 207.
——, at a concert at the Crown Tavern, i., 209.
Beatrice Constanza, Duchess of, portrait of, by Van Dyck, iii., 344.
Lothian, Marquess of. *See* William Kerr.
Lottery for Carolina proposed, i., 164, 167.
Lottery Bill, i., 175.
tickets made Bank stock, i., 222.
annuities, price of, i., 382.
Louis XIV, encourager of Arts, ii., 138.
Louisa, Princess, suggested marriage for, iii., 273.
Louvois, Mons., minister of Louis XIII., mentioned, ii., 138.
Love, Mr., collector of Mallow, ii., 109.
Love's last Shift, a play, ii., 181 ; iii., 267.
Love makes a Man, or the Fop's Fortune, a play, iii., 246.
Lovel, Lord. *See* Thomas Coke.
Lovibond, Mr., mentioned, iii., 129.
Low Countries, revolt of the Seven Provinces in consequence of the Words of a Minister, i., 363.
Lowndes, Mr., proposal for raising money for Georgia, ii., 119, 120, 124, 125, 142.
Lowther :
Henry, Viscount Lonsdale, Lord Privy Seal, mentioned, i., 76, 87, 190.
——, box of papers for, i., 371.
——, resignation impending, ii., 175, 178.
——, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 24, 285.
——, a sister of, iii., 298.
Mr., mentioned, i., 87.
Sir James, proceedings in Parliament, i., 263, 275.
——, experiment with respect to mine damp, ii., 262.
Sir Thomas, iii., 129.
Sir William, mentioned, i., 442.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 153, 163, 361.
Loyd :
Mr., election of, discussed, i., 78.
Jo., of Carolina, iii., 203.
Richard, Counsellor, deputy recorder at Harwich, i., 418, 419, 422, 423 ; ii., 76, 80, 82, 95, 101, 102, 110 ; iii., 329, 332, 333, 336, 348.
——, chambers in Lamb's Buildings, Temple, ii., 111.
eminent dealer in raw silk, iii., 117.
Lucas, Leucas :
Robert, Alderman, Captain or "old Captain," of Harwich, i., 34, 196, 234, 280, 292, 435 ; ii., 60, 73, 75, 77, 86, 87, 89, 91, 95, 294, 377 ; iii., 325, 335, 342.
——, refusal to be sworn in, iii., 328.
young Captain, a Harwich voter, i., 97 ; ii., 75, 97, 118, 134 ; iii., 327.
——, death of, ii., 294.

Ludby, Mr. or Justice, Churchwarden of St. James', ii., 144, 214, 368.
attending to superintend the overseers of St. James' Parish, ii., 230.
trustee of King Street Chapel, iii., 270.
Lumley, Richard, Earl of Scarbrough, mentioned, ii., 187, 217, 300.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 278; iii., 17, 24.
action on the threat to turn out Lord Chesterfield, etc., i., 357, 358, 359.
relations with the Prince of Wales, i., 387.
Master of the Horse, resigns his places, ii., 33.
personal history and character, ii., 33, 34.
political action of, iii., 28.
sister of, left by her husband, iii., 72.
suicide of, iii., 105.
history, iii., 107.
dispositions of his will, iii., 107.
Lumley-Saunderson, Sir Thomas, Earl of Scarbrough, iii., 107.
Lumly, Lumley, Mr., i., 15; iii., 328.
Lusam, Lord. *See* George Legge.
Lusatia, protestants of, settlers in Georgia, ii., 140.
Luther, Martin, discussed, ii., 260.
Luther's Bible, ii., 215.
Lutti, Caroli, paintings by, iii., 299.
Lutwych, Lutwich, counsellor or serjeant, proceedings in Parliament, i., 70, 248, 261, 346.
Lycet, of Ireland, *see* Lysaght.
Lyddall, Mr., defendant in an action for crim. con., i., 50.
Lyddel, Sir Henry, appointed Lord of the Admiralty by the King, iii., 260.
Lyde, Mr., apothecary, mentioned, iii., 169.
Lymington, Lord. *See* John Wallop.
Lynch, Linch, Dr., Dean of Canterbury, and Master of St. Cross, ii., 122, 263.
Lyndal:
a sawyer in Savannah, ii., 484.
Jo., pinder of the trust Cattle in Georgia, iii., 88.
Lyndsey, a servant of Lord Percival's, i., 76.
Lynn, Lord. *See* Charles Townshend.
Lyon, De Lyon, Abraham, a Jew, planting vines, etc. in Georgia, ii., 477, 480; iii., 3, 4.
grant of land to., ii., 488.
leaving Georgia, iii., 188.
Lyons Castle, iii., 358, 359.
Lysaght (Licet, Lycet),
Mr., from Ireland, i., 367; iii., 295, 307.
Nicholas, of Ardhorde, Co. Cork, iii., 364, 365.
——, tried at Cork Assizes, iii., 372.

Macartney, MacKartney, Mr., mentioned, i., 148, 161, 163, 169.
MacBane, Mr., sent over for Scots settlers for Georgia, ii., 315, 322, 497.
a letter to Mr. Oglethorp, ii., 492.
Maccarty (McCarthy, McCarthie, Macarthay):
Charlotte, wife of John West, Lord de la Ware, ii., 210.
Donogh, late Earl of Clancarty, history of, ii., 210.
Robert, Viscount Muskerry, Earl of Clancarty, his history, etc., ii., 209, 210.
Col. Justin, iii., 353, 355, 356.
—, an affront by a kinsman of, iii., 359.
Justin, son of the Earl of Clancarty, marriage etc., ii., 210.
Macclesfield, Earl of. *See* Thomas Parker.
Macdonalds, the clan at the head of a rising in Scotland, iii., 285.
Macdun, an Irishman, employed to assassinate the Pretender, iii., 349.
Mace, Mr., of Georgia, death of, iii., 214.
McEdmund, Daniel, harbourer of tories, iii., 361.
McGill, Mr., mentioned, i., 301.
McGilbury, settler in Georgia, ii., 186.
McGillivray, Archibald, settler in Georgia, grant to, ii., 194.
Machan, Mr., uncle to Mrs. Delmée, i., 458, 459, 460 (2), 465.
Machen, Mr., ii., 218.
Machin, Dr., secretary of the Royal Society, ii., 207.
Mackay, Macky, Lieut. or Capt. Hugh, leader of Scotch settlers in Georgia, ii., 185, 186, 279, 292, 343.
——, a grant of land in Georgia, to., ii., 189.
——, of the Independent Company in Georgia, ii., 196.
——, commanding at Fort St. George, in Georgia, ii., 317.

Mackay, Hugh—*contd.*
——, mentioned, ii., 373; iii., 59, 166, 200, 218, 238.
——, major of General Oglethorp's regiment, ii., 433.
——, takes his company to Tybee, ii., 501.
——, in the mutiny with his soldiers, iii., 6.
——, dispute with Colonel Cochran, iii., 53, 57, 60, 74.
——, deposition about the employment of white men in Georgia, iii., 56.
——, his ill influence in the Colony, iii., 55.
——, letters from, referred to, iii., 71, 132.
——, trial of, and discharge from confinement, iii., 72.
——, arrival from Georgia with dispatches, iii., 165.
——, goes to Scotland to get Scotch servants for Georgia, iii., 211.
John, Esq., the memoirs of, referred to, ii., 41.
John, settler in Georgia, ii., 194, 343.
——, conducting Scotch settlers to Georgia, ii., 201.
Mr., settler on Wilmington Island, ii., 449.
Patrick, settler at Josephtown in Georgia, ii., 193, 194.
——, complaints against, ii., 210, 212, 213. 214.
——, journal of his negotiations with Indians, ii., 187.
——, fled from Scotland for felony, one of the innovators in Georgia, ii., 479.
——, an incendiary in Georgia, iii., 39.
Mackenzie:
William, Earl of Seaforth, mentioned, i., 95.
Mr., trial at Westminster Hall, referred to., ii., 337.
Mackintosh:
Capt., at Darien, ii., 316.
Benjamin, of Darien, a Scotch settler, iii., 213, 217, 223.
Moor, at Darien, iii., 119.
McLaughlan (McLaulan), Daniel, Scotch minister, agent for Scotch settlers in Georgia, ii., 380; 399.
his history and opinions, ii., 384, 385, 396.
his proposal to send Highlanders to Georgia, ii., 405.
Macleod, Mr. G., Scotch minister at Darien, ii., 201, 316, 497; iii., 76, 149, 217, 245.
grants of land to, iii., 84, 129.
MeNeal, Tom, iii., 371.
MacPherson, Capt., Captain of the rangers in Georgia, wages, ii., 500.
mentioned, ii., 501; iii., 152.
reward for services, iii., 125, 198.
Madden (Maddon, Maddin, Maden):
Captain, mentioned, i., 310.
Dean, mentioned, iii., 30.
Dr., Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, i., 189, 190, 345.
Dr., the Prince's Chaplain, i., 190.
cousin of Lord Percival, a clergyman, a play written by, iii., 336.
Maddox, Dr., clerk to the closet, and Dean of Wells, question of his promotion to a Bishoprie, ii., 249, 250.
Madeiras, Consul at, ii., 493.
Madras, missionary work in, iii., 45.
Madura, eonquest of, by the Great Mogul, ii., 472.
Magna Carta, copies of, mentioned, i., 222.
Maidenhead bridge, mentioned, i., 103.
Orkney's Arms at, i., 293.
Maid's Tragedy, a play, iii., 307.
Maidstone, eleetion for, ii., 102.
Maillebois, Marshal, mentioned, iii., 257.
Major, Sir Charles, mentioned, i., 78.
Malcome, Sarah, burnt in effigy, i., 362.
Malden, the freedom of, ii., 78.
parliamentary representation of, i., 408.
Malden, one, an apothecary of Malden, ii., 78.
Malet, author of books of geometry and fortification, career of, etc., ii., 281.
Mallet, David, author of the play called *Mustapha*, iii., 23.
Malliborn, Mr., of Cork, iii., 352, 356.
Mallow, mentioned, iii., 352.
a flood at, iii., 356.
special sessions at, for trying the tories, iii., 360, 363.
Malpas, ii., 439.
Malpas:
Lord. *See* George Cholmondeley.
Lady, daughter of Sir Robert Walpole, mentioned, i., 52.
Malt Bill, in Parliament, i., 324; iii., 344,

Malton, Lord. *See* Thomas Watson-Wentworth.
Man, Isle of, settlement of popish families in, ii., 229.
appointment of Bishop, ii., 229.
Bishop of. *See* Thomas Wilson.
Man of Taste, a new play, ii., 165.
Manby, Roger, supposed writer of the *British Journal*, iii., 324.
Manchester :
Duke of. *See* William Montagu.
Duchess of, in connexion with the Earl of Scarborough, iii., 107.
Mangey, Dr., his character, etc., ii., 250.
Manion, Mr., a Greek, a messenger from Sir Horace Walpole, with overtures to Lord Egmont, ii., 241, 242.
Manly, Manley :
Mr., of Ireland, mentioned, i., 97.
Mr., Postmaster General of Ireland i., 360.
——, salary of, placed by the King on the Civil List, ii., 236.
William, of the Custom House, i., 362 ; ii., 84, 139.
Mann, Man :
Mr., mentioned, i., 55, 83, 90, 93, 342.
Mr., in connexion with the Charitable Corporation, i., 270.
Mr., tutor of the late Marquis of Blandford, work of, entitled, *Of the True year of the Birth and death of Christ*, ii., 25.
——, mentioned, ii., 50, 67.
Manners :
John, Duke of Rutland, i., 190.
——, why he gave up the Chancellorship of the Duchy, ii., 272.
——, marriage to his mistress, iii., 308.
Lord William, illness at Bath, ii., 240.
Manning, Col., mentioned, i., 369.
Manningtree, riding officer at, i., 344.
collectorship of the salt duty at, i., 273, 276, 281, 327, 328.
Manoury, connected with Dunkirk, mentioned, i., 52.
Mansel :
Thomas, Lord, mentioned, i., 279 ; iii., 164, 168, 194, 233, 279.
——, case in Chancery about guardianship of, ii., 143.
——, illness and death of, iii., 283.
Bussy or Bushy, Lord Mansel's uncle, and Miss Vane, i., 264, 265.
——, mentioned, ii., 143.
Mansfield, Count, mentioned, iii., 237.
Marabone, Marelbone. *See* Mary-le-bone.
Marabow, a black, at Tanjore, heathen priest of the Church of Rome, ii., 45.
Marat, Carlo, Italian painter, mentioned, i., 225.
Marchmont, Earl of. *See* Alexander Hume-Campbell.
Marcus Aurelius, a statue of, discovered in Bishopsgate Street, ii., 303.
Marcus, Moses, a converted Jew, ii., 276, 277.
Mardyke, reparations at, enquiry in House of Commons, i., 37, 71.
Marine regiments, methods of payment, iii., 160.
Marion, (Marian, Marien), Mr., a clergyman, Lord Egmont's landlord at Charlton, i., 310, 371 ; ii., 156, 382.
Marlborough, town of, mentioned, i., 103.
Vicar of St. Mary's in, i., 293.
the Three Tons in,, i., 293.
the Angel Inn at, iii., 316.
election for, discussed in Parliament, ii., 167.
Marlborough :
family neglect of the widowed Marchioness of Blandford, i., 206.
Duke of, descent of title, i., 201.
——, *see* John Churchill.
——, *see* Charles Spencer.
old Duchess of (Sarah Jennings), a generous answer to, i., 279.
——, mentioned, ii., 99, 289, 449.
——, godmother of Lady Egmont, ii., 102.
——, a story about her and the King, ii., 407.
——, offers her house to the Prince of Wales, ii., 435.
young Duchess of (Henrietta, Countess of Godolphin), relations with Bononcini, i., 201, 202.
Marlow, Great, petition against election at, i., 257.
Marriot, Thomas son of Capt. Marriot, settler in Georgia, letter from, iii., 213.
made 2nd Bailiff, iii., 213, 217.
Marseilles, silk sent from, to Ireland, i., 130.
Marsh, Counsellor, mentioned, ii., 115.
Marshall, Alderman, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 192.
Marshalsea, deputy gaoler of, i., 78.

Marsham, Robert, Lord Romney, mentioned, ii., 464.
money paid for his peerage, iii., 259, 260.
Martin, Marten:
Benjamin, Esq., mentioned, iii., 170, 319.
Capt. or Capt. Henry, mentioned, i., 191, 282.
——, book of poems by, mentioned, i., 195.
Mr., Secretary of the Georgia Society, his history, etc., i., 286, 289, 294, 398, 412.
——, author of printed account of the design of the Georgia Colony, i., 289.
——, mentioned, ii., 23, 25, 29, 44, 78, 103, 168, 248, 286, 321, 334, 335, 378, 394, 444, 468, 479; iii., 20, 195.
——, conduct complained of, ii., 41, 42.
——, payment for services, ii., 162, 344; iii., 152.
Martini, Giovanni Battista, the famous "hautbois," i., 201.
concert of, mentioned, i., 243.
Mary, Princess, marriage of, with the Prince of Hesse, iii., 135.
ceremonial of, iii., 137, 138.
Mary, Queen of Scots, death of, discussed, i., 111.
Maryland, estates of planters in, largely mortgaged, i., 151.
Marylebone (Marabone, Marebone) Gardens, iii., 156, 265, 301, 302.
Masham:
Mr., mentioned, ii., 63.
Mrs., mentioned, ii., 2.
Mason:
Counsellor, ii., 393.
Mr., son-in-law of Lord Grandison, iii., 261.
Masque, called *the Downfall of Sejanus, or the Statesman's Overthrow*, ii., 146.
Masquerades, a corruption of youth, and a national scandal, i., 10, 47.
origin of, etc., ii., 145.
Massachusetts Bay, petition from, censured in the House of Commons, i., 372.
Massey, Capt., made Governor of Tilbury Fort., ii., 419.
Masson, Antoine, engraver, mentioned, ii., 138.
Master of the Rolls. *See* John Verney.
Masterman, Mr,. i., 148.
Masterman, Mr., at the Crown Office, secondary of the King's Bench, mentioned, i., 93; ii., 110, 115, 126; iii., 332, 333, 335, 336, 348.
Masters, Mr., i., 55.
Mathew, Capt. George, iii., 353.
Mathews, Matthews:
Thomas, Admiral, operation of the Fleet under, iii., 287, 289, 290, 293.
——, news of the victory of, iii., 292.
——, letters received from., iii., 296.
Mr., mentioned, i., 163, 169.
Mr., of Thomastown, i., 176.
Mathies, Mr., singer, (? Nicola Matteis), ii., 30, 50, 77, 135.
Matlock mentioned, iii., 299.
Maud, Sir Robert, mentioned, i., 213, 220.
Maurice, Baron, Governor of Languard Fort, ii., 3, 4, 6, 10, 90, 101, 140.
manœuvres against Lord Egmont at Harwich, character of, etc., ii., 5, 6.
conversations with Lord Egmont, ii., 10, 90.
Mawl, Mr., iii., 367.
Mawson, Dr., Head of a college, refuses a bishopric, ii., 137.
Maximilian Joseph, Elector of Bavaria, policy of, iii., 307.
Maxwell, one, of Carolina, iii., 300.
Maynard, Sir Boyle, mentioned, iii., 372.
Mead:
Counsellor, mentioned, i., 99.
Dr., mentioned, i., 101, 102, 163, 165, 191, 193, 233; iii., 311.
——, a visit to the curiosities of, ii., 497.
Sir Pierce, mentioned, i., 80.
Sir Richard, mentioned, i., 93, 152.
Mears, Mr., printer of the *Daily Post*, sent to Newgate, iii., 167.
Meath, Earl of. *See* Chaworth Brabazon.
Mecklenburg, the Czar of Russia's army in, behaviour of, &c., i., 114, 115, 116.
Medcalf, Metcalf:
Mr., solicitor of the Customs, Essex Street, i., 85, 93; iii., 323, 328.
(or Medley), Mr., successor to Mr. Whitefield as minister at Savannah; iii., 147, 149, 156.
——, arrangements for his transport, iii., 177.

Mede, Serjeant, library of, bought by Lord Chancellor Talbot, ii., 378.
Medical treatment, iii., 262, 263.
Medina, Sir John, painter, of Edinburgh, ii., 192.
Medley :
Admiral, iii., 301.
Mr., successor of Mr. Whitefield. *See* Medcalf.
Medlicot (Medlicut), Mr., commissioner of Ireland, i., 329, 333 ; ii., 64, 247.
opposition to Jacobite schemes, iii., 334, 335.
Meers, Sir Thomas, in connexion with the Charitable Corporation, i., 270.
Megar, Sir John Percival's gardener, iii., 362, 364.
Melancthon, Philip, discussed, ii., 260.
Mellan :
Mr., violinist, i., 155, 242, 306, 310, 325, 342 ; ii., 30, 50, 67, 77.
Mr., clerk of the Chamber of London, accounts of the Palatine refugee money, ii., 53.
Menzicof, Menricof, Prince, Czar's first minister, action in Mecklenburg, i., 115, 116.
Mercer :
Capt., a concert at the house of, i., 81.
Lord Percival's tenant at Tonbridge, i., 193.
Samuel, settler in Georgia, iii., 174.
Thomas, grant of land to, on Vernon's river, iii., 119.
——, mentioned, iii., 145.
Meredith, Sir Roger, M.P. for Kent, mentioned, i., 289.
chairman of the committee to investigate Palatine funds, ii., ii., 38, 42, 43, 71, 76.
Merrick, two scholars at Westminster School, romantic marriages of, i., 289.
Meskel, Daniel, iii., 370.
Mesnager, memoirs of, mentioned, i., 296.
Methodists, Mr., Whitefield's encouragement of, iii., 127.
as settlers for Georgia or Pennsylvania, iii., 150.
Methuen, Sir Paul, mentioned, i., 300; ii., 194.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 267, 368.
to present the Georgia petition to Parliament, i., 367.
Mexico, rebellion in, ii., 430.
Mezadier, Cornet, iii., 370.
Mezieres, Mons. de, sister of Mr. Oglethorpe, widow of, i., 186.
Michael Angelo, paintings by., iii., 344.
Michell, Mr. Richard, mentioned, iii., 273.
Middlesex, Lord. *See* Charles Sackville.
Middleton :
Col., mentioned, i., 6, 90, 125, 141, 163, 165, 218, 242.
Mr., a surgeon, iii., 300.
Mrs., mentioned, i., 93, 165, 242, 273.
——, brother of, mentioned, i., 93.
Miss, mentioned as singing, &c., i., 93 ; iii., 328.
Midleton, Lord. *See* Alan Brodrick, Lady, mentioned, ii., 59.
Mildenhall, Suffolk, ii., 329.
Mildmay, Benjamin, Lord Fitzwalter, mentioned, i., 95, 189 ; ii., 404, 425, 462.
proceedings in the House of Lords, ii., 152.
Commissioner of the Board of Trade and Plantations, ii., 178, 311, 391.
Milish, a settler in Savannah, ii., 170.
Millar, Miller :
Andrew (Robert), surgeon, going to Georgia, as collector of drugs and plants, ii., 32, 37.
——, discoveries and proceedings of, ii., 187, 221, 279, 294, 393, 438.
——, compelled to return to England, etc., ii., 288, 289.
——, a subscription for his expenses, ii., 306.
——, letters from, ii., 503, 506.
——, return to England and interview with the Trustees, iii., 93.
——, evidence for Georgia, iii., 100.
——, memorial for reward for services, iii., 141, 157.
George, servant to Lord Egmont, iii., 316.
Mr., member of the Convention Parliament, iii., 226.
Philip, the Chelsea gardener, ii., 187, 289.
Millidge, Millige :
a settler in Georgia, ii., 128.
orphans at Savannah, iii., 204.
Mills :
Capt., iii., 369.

Mills—*contd.*
Councillor, mentioned, iii., 279, 280.
Milner, Sir William, member for York City, a slander against, ii., 31.
Mine damp, experiment shown in London, ii., 262.
Minehead, mentioned, ii., 294.
Minis, Mr., mentioned, iii., 94.
Minorca, clerk in storekeeper's office at, pay of, i., 120.
Minshull:
Mrs. Mary, a popish lady, mentioned, i., 77, 155, 165, 171, 177, 180, 188, 191, 219, 257, 264, 325, 326, 342, 383; ii., 30, 50, 67, 78, 105, 125, 295, 465; iii., 101.
——, legacy left to, i., 283.
——, death of, ii., 502.
——, legacy to Katherine Dering, iii., 225.
old Mrs., (mother), mentioned, i., 199, 383; ii., 504; iii., 101.
Mr., deceased, estate of, sold, iii., 101.
Mint, wardenship of the, propriety of its tenure by clergymen, i., 8.
Miremont, Marquis of, death of, effect on the King and Queen, i., 229.
Misanthrope, Le, a French play in London, ii., 179.
Miser, the, a play, by Molière, i., 333.
Miserere, of the Pope's Chapel at Rome, performed in London, ii., 262.
Mississippi River, proceedings of the French settlement, ii., 120, 159, 318; iii., 30, 161, 266.
Mists and Fogs, a journal, iii., 330.
Mitchel:
Mr., Lord of the Manor of Plumstead, claims treasure trove at Richmond, i., 306.
Andrew, of Frederica, iii., 213.
Mobile, a French settlement, ii., 211.
governor of, pretence for declaring war, ii, 158.
Modena, Prince of, appearance at Court, ii., 201.
Moidores, adulterated and diminished by a chemical water, i., 332.
Molesworth:
Richard, Viscount, misbehaviour of daughter, iii., 271, 272.
Mr. brother of preceding, mentioned, i., 243.
——, bill relating to lands in Dublin, i., 244.
Molesworth, Mr.—*contd.*
——, in connexion with the Charitable Corporation, i., 270.
——, son of, mentioned, i., 279.
Moliere, Stephen, of Dublin, ii., 409.
Molineux, Molineaux:
Sir Daniel, mentioned, ii., 75.
Sir Moore, mentioned, iii., 191.
"cousin," son of Sir Thomas Molineux, H.M. physician in Ireland, i., 369.
——, in the Prince of Wales' service, i., 375.
mistress, mentioned, ii., 78.
Monckton:
John, Viscount Galway (Galloway), meeting of Irish Peers, i., 421; ii., 46.
William, Lord, son of Lord Galway, iii., 138.
Monday Musical Club, concerts, etc. *See* Vocal Music Club.
Money, Capt., evidence for Georgia, iii., 100.
Monglio, a famous painter in Spain, paintings of, iii., 344.
Monpesson, Mrs., mentioned, ii., 67.
Monro:
Dr., the mad doctor, iii., 279.
Sir Robert, Lieut.-Col., killed at Preston Pans, iii., 313.
Monson (Mounson), John, Lord, mentioned i., 190.
member of the Privy Council, ii., 462.
appointed peace plenipotentiary, iii., 18.
Montagnana, Antonio, deep voice Italian singer, ii., 40.
Montandre, Marquis de, mentioned, i., 229.
Montagu, Montague, Mountague:
George, 4th Earl of Halifax, characterized, i., 105.
——, vote in Parliament, i. 190.
——, "Lord Halifax's door" in the Houses of Parliament, mentioned, i., 361.
——, lover of, daughter of, ii., 208.
——, death and character of, iii., 59.
George, 5th Earl of Halifax, speaks against Sir Robert Walpole, iii. 192.
George, Lord Sunbury, son of Lord Halifax, mentioned as a match for Miss Montague, i., 185, 187.
John, Duke of, mentioned, i., 189; ii., 185, 186, 419, 464, 500; iii., 231, 232, 238, 265, 306.

Montagu, Duke of—*contd.*
——, partisan of Parson Bowman, i., 208.
——, present of iron for Georgia, i., 309.
——, cost of his dress worn at Court, ii., 264.
——, given the troop of Guards, ii., 416.
——, Captain of the band of pensioners, his opinion of the order relating to the Prince of Wales, ii., 432.
——, and the Westminster Infirmary dispute, ii., 455.
——, appointed Master of the Ordnanee, ii., 140.
——, restored to the Ordnanee, iii., 260, 261.
Duchess of, ii., 185, 186, 419, 432, 500.
John, Earl of Sandwich, iii., 192, 278.
Lady Mary, proposals about her daughter's marriage with Lord Egmont's son, i., 185, 187, 189, 257.
Mr., nephew of the Earl of Halifax, mentioned, i., 106.
Mr., Trustee of King Street Chapel, ii., 253, 336, 467, 470; iii., 116, 270.
William, Duke of Manchester, mentioned, i., 181, 190.
Wortley, proceedings in Parliament, i., 58, 69, 148, 184, 360.
——, his love of money, etc., ii., 187.
——, objection to Lord Percival's marriage proposals, ii., 185.
Lady Wortley, mentioned, ii., 419.
Montagut, settler in Georgia, iii., 77.
Montejo, Count, Spanish Ambassador in England, ii., 395.
at Madrid, ii., 503.
Montgomery, Sir Robert, land in Georgia formerly granted to, i., 398.
Montolio, Mr. de, mentioned, i., 326, 337.
Montrath, Lord. *See* Algernon Coote.
Montrose, the Young Pretender embarked at., iii., 314.
Montrose, Marquis of, mentioned, i., 111.
Montrose, Duke of. *See* Graham.
Moor, Moore, More:
Barry, iii., 355.
Capel, mentioned, i., 2, 10, 96, 141; ii., 210, 218, 226, 230, 245, 248, 271, 272, 275, 276, 288, 359, 366, 378, 386, 397, 407.
——, daughter of, ii., 288.
Charles, Baron Moore of Tullamore, mentioned, i., 152.
——, in connexion with the precedency of Irish peers, i., 409, 415, 421, 427.
——, a contribution for Georgia Society from, ii., 105.
Sir Charles, iii., 26, 46, 125, 129.
Dr., son of the Earl of Drogheda, husband of Lady Rook, mentioned, i., 160, 219, 260, 264; ii., 97, 496, 509, 516; iii., 2, 5, 30, 48, 89, 106, 119, 140, 146, 194, 207, 231, 234, 242, 247, 262, 279, 280, 283, 296, 308, 309.
——, trust for his children, iii., 321, 322, 325.
——, the enmity aroused by, iii., 326.
——, quarrel with Lord Ashburnham, iii., 342.
"cousin," son of preceding, a midshipman, ii., 259, 416.
daughter of preceding, iii., 2.
old Sir Emanuel, i., 195; iii., 372, 373.
Sir Emanuel, cousin of Lord Percival, i., 2, 99, 141, 148, 152, 154-156, 160, 166, 178.
——, Downdeady purchase, i., 172, 195.
——, at Bath, i., 291.
——, death of, at Bath, terms of his will, i., 324.
Lady, widow of Sir Emanuel, ii., 377.
"brother and sister" of Sir John Percival, iii., 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 363, 367.
——, birth of a son, John, iii., 360, 361.
Frank, or Francis, recorder and storekeeper at Frederica, Georgia, and private secretary to Mr. Oglethorp, ii., 197, 266, 294, 295, 297, 316, 404.
——, letters from, iii., 118, 121, 211, 213, 215.
——, character of, iii., 216.
Dr. Henry, trusteeship of his children, i., 296 (2); ii., 132, *and see* Dr. Moore, *supra*.
John, Capt. or Lieut. Col., cousin of Lord Egmont, iii., 276, 278, 279, 310.
Major, brother and executor of Sir Emanuel Moore, i., 324, 401.

Moore—*contd.*
Robert, M.P., brother of Capel, proceedings in Parliament, i., 55, 220; ii., 37, 43, 255.
——, trustee of the Georgia Society, i., 129, 235, 265, 273, 285, 310, 313, 324, 327, 336, 339, 344, 345, 347, 364, 367, 372, 374, 378, 379, 383, 412; ii., 13, 23, 24, 26, 29, 32, 36, 54, 142, 144, 157, 237, 248, 268, 269, 297, 372, 373.
——, conduct complained of, ii., 41, 42.
——, offended at the action of the board, ii., 252, 259.
——, resigns, ii., 261, 262.
——, reasons for his resignation, iii., 20.
——, defection characterized, iii., 36.
——, mentioned, ii., 245.
——, fine collection of paintings acquired by his marriage with Lady Tenham, ii., 366.
Robin, mentioned, i., 152; iii., 329.
Sir William, marriage to Lord Percival's Aunt and marriage settlement, i., 195.
Mr., at Dublin, iii., 366.
Moravians, missions to Africa, etc., ii., 333, 345.
declared an apostolical and episcopal church, ii., 357.
settlers in Georgia. *See* Georgia.
Mordaunt:
Charles, Earl of Peterborough, proceedings in Parliament, i., 82, 84, iii., 24.
——, age and abilities of, a story of, i., 279.
——, death of, mentioned, i., 310.
Mr., Capt. or Col., proceedings in Parliament, i., 371; iii., 113, 173.
More, Antonio, paintings of, mentioned, i., 225.
Morella, Morelle, Mr., banker at Calais, i., 105; iii., 18.
Morgan:
Mr., applicant for post of secretary of the Georgia Society, i., 286.
one, translator of an Italian pamphlet, to be prosecuted, i., 300.
one—, in priest's orders, desiring to go to Frederica, ii., 426.
Morley:
George, Esq., ii., 290.
Jo., Lord of the Admiralty, iii., 260.
Morley, Mr., of Carolina, iii., 94.
Serjeant, iii., 329, 336.
Morpeth, Lord. *See* Charles Howard.
Morris, Morrice:
Capt. Bacon, of the packet boats, i., 168.
Eliza, ii., 440.
Sir John, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 332.
Mr., son to the Admiral, debate on Hessian troops, i., 27.
Mr., son-in-law to the late Bishop Atterbury, iii., 291.
one, linen keeper, dealing in Irish linen, i., 76.
——, bankrupt, i., 369; ii., 52.
Thomas, settler in Georgia, ii., 440; iii., 223.
Sir William, mentioned, ii., 464.
——, misbehaviour of the wife of, ii., 421.
Morse, Mr., in Dublin, ii., 409.
Morson, Mr., the banker, i., 388.
Mortimer (Morton), Dr., secretary of the Royal Society, ii., 207, 266.; iii., 280, 304, 319.
Mortmain, bill, debate, &c., ii., 255, 262, 266, 267, 269, 271.
Morton, Dr., Secretary of the Royal Society. *See* Mortimer.
Morton, Lord, news from Scotland, iii., 286.
Mosquetto Indians, the, iii., 271.
Mostyn:
Sir Roger, mentioned, i., 345, 369; ii., 32, 75, 77, 175.
Mr., son to Sir Roger, i., 366.
Mr., mentioned, i., 344, 345.
Mottley, Mr., mentioned, i., 382.
Mrs., a pensioner of Lord Percival, death of, i., 193.
Mount, Mr., the stationer, i., 387.
Mountjoy, Lord, (Thomas Hickman-Windsor), mentioned, i., 255, 276, 277; iii., 327.
——, absent from wedding procession, ii., 60.
——, Lady, iii., 327.
——, approves the Irish peeresses' letter, i., 428.
Mouse, Thomas, a Scotch settler in Georgia, iii., 223.
Moyer, Lady, mentioned, ii., 61.
Mulberry trees planted in Georgia, ii., 141. *And see* Georgia.
Mullan, Dennis, mentioned, iii., 362.
Mullin, Mullyn, keeper of the King's Bench prison, i., 55, 57.
Munt, Richard, boatman at Harwich, 281.

Mulso, Mutso, Mr., performer on the violin, i., 188; ii., 30, 310, 325, 337.
Munster, province of, proposal for the repressing of robbers in, iii., 354.
Murray, Murry:
James, Lord Strange, afterwards Duke of Atholl, in Parliament, iii., 267, 296.
James, Duke of Atholl, mentioned, ii., 360.
——, election of, as one of the representative Peers of Scotland.
John, Earl of Dunmore, i., 189; iii., 275.
Lord John, mentioned, iii., 243.
counsel appearing for the Georgia Society, ii., 331, 409.
——, retaining fee paid to, ii., 320.
——, mentioned, ii., 418, 461, 462.
——, Mr., to be made Lord Chief Justice, iii., 314.
Muscovy. *See* Russia.
Musgrove, Musgrave, John, settler in Georgia, interpreter to the Indians, ii., 129, 130, 196, 314, 358.
Mrs., mentioned, ii., 172.
——, gratuity to, ii., 172.
——, interpreter in Georgia, ii., 422.
——, remarriage, intention to leave the Colony, ii., 422, 423.
Music, concerts, etc., mentioned, i., 81, 83, 89, 92, 95, 96, 105, 141.
concerts at the Crown and Anchor. *See London Coffee Houses, &c.*
Clubs. *See* Vocal Music Club.
Mussenden, Mr., brother to Mr. Leathes, ii., 89.
Mustapha, a new play, iii., 23.
Mystery of Iniquity Unveiled, by Bishop Burnet, mentioned, i., 210.

Nagle, Counsellor, iii., 362.
Naison (Naisin, Naizon), Major, Lord Percival's tenant in Denmark Street, mentioned, i., 15, 141; ii., 363.
Namur, siege of, mentioned, iii., 327.
Nanteuil, Robert, engraver, mentioned, ii., 138.
Naples, King of, action to support the Spanish Army, iii., 293.
Nariskin, Princes of the blood royal in Muscovy, i., 49.
Nash, Beau, at Bath, mentioned, i., 103; ii., 240; iii., 302.
a violent tory, i., 343.
instances of his wit, ii., 254, 255.
Nassau:
Lady Frances, and sister, mentioned, i., 155.
Count Harry, heir to Lord Grantham, circumstance of his death, ii., 208.
——, a dream about, described, ii., 208.
Count or Col. Maurice, brother of Lord Grantham, ii., 208, 306; iii., 164.
——, daughter of, niece of Lord Grantham.
——, suggested marriage ii., 259.
Lady, mentioned, ii., 30.
Lady ——, mentioned, ii., 30.
Nassau de Zulestein, Frederick. Earl of Rochford, mentioned, ii., 84, 86, 8, 93.
National Debt, bill for reducing to 3 per cent., ii., 380, 381, 383, 396, 397.
history of its rejection, ii., 397.
bequest to, ii., 507.
Naturalization of children born abroad, bill for, i.. 156, 164, 165, 181, 186, 187.
amendments in the House of Lords, i., 179, 180.
Navigation Act, the, discussed, i., 173.
Navy, list of ships, rates and tonnage in Nov., 1730, i., 194, 195.
Admirals of the Red, White, and Blue squadrons, i., 195.
number of seamen, i., 311.
debt and a sinking fund, ii., 14.
method of payment, ii., 39.
ordinances discussed in the House of Commons, ii., 153, 154.
proposal to supply timber for, ii., 362.
men-of-war dip their flags to French men-of-war in the Channel, iii., 18.
"the British Fleet the best Accountant," iii., 25.
bad provisioning of ships brings on plague; iii., 163.
the King's security lying in being master of the sea, iii., 280.
H.M.S. "Victory," disabled, iii., 288.
H.M.S. "King George," iii., 288.
Neal:
Mr., proceedings in Parliament, i., 371; ii., 31, 28.

Neal—*contd.*
Mr., clergyman of Shandon Church. iii., 373.
Neale, Mr., a minister, mentioned, ii., 414.
visit to Carolina, character, etc., ii., 416.
Needham, Thomas, Viscount Kilmorey, in connexion with the precedency of Irish Peers, i., 409, 418, 421; ii., 46.
Needler, Henry, violinist, mentioned, i., 155, 188, 242, 306, 310, 325, 342; ii., 30, 50, 67, 77.
Negroes, bequest for conversion of, to Christianity. *See* Salone.
Negus, Col., mentioned, i., 90, 127, 166, 222, 245, 246.
conversation about Harwich and other matters, iii., 333-335.
death of, i., 292.
Nesbit, Mr., the merchant, iii., 227.
Nestorius, theological views of, ii., 270.
Nettlcy, Judge, ii., 387.
Neugent's regiment in France, iii., 289.
Neville, William, 16th Baron Abergavenny, mentioned, i., 205.
action for *crim. con.* against Mr. Lyddall, i., 50.
Newall, Alderman, bribed as a voter, ii., 153.
Newams, Newings, Mr., the Shropshire prophet, his vision, dreams and prophecies, iii., 178, 179, 226, 270.
Newbury, "the George and Pelican" at, i., 293.
Newcastle, Duke of. *See* Pelham-Holles.
——, sister of, wife of Sir J. Shelley, iii., 281.
Duchess of, and the new Lady Walpole, ii., 469.
Newell:
Dr., Alderman, mentioned, i., 96, 455, 456; ii., 84, 86, 95, 115; iii., 348.
——, Mayor of Harwich, i., 14.
——, story that he had been offered a bribe, ii., 97, 98.
——, arrested, ii., 98.
J., of Harwich, iii., 326.
New England, trade from, i., 131.
number of militia and horse in, i., 151.
petition against the Barbadoes Bill, referred to, i., 172.
hops exported to Ireland, i., 234, 235, 242.
New England—*contd.*
insurgent character of, i., 288.
mission for conversion of Indians in, ii., 129, 147, 207.
Scotch ministers sent to, ii., 207.
increase of the Church of England in, ii., 256.
doctrines and practices of dissenters, ii., 256.
"possessed of men and no money," ii., 340.
Newgate, Ordinaries of, malpractices of, as regards prisoners' confessions, i., 11.
Newham, Mr., of the City, mentioned, ii., 9.
Newhaven, in New England, parochial library given to, ii., 268.
Newington, Dr., of Greenwich, mentioned, iii., 314.
Newman:
Mr., mentioned, i., 367; ii., 168, 335.
Henry, Secretary for S.P.C.K., mentioned, ii., 127; iii., 84, 170, 171, 190, 207, 212.
Mrs., of the Blue Boar in Holborn, ii., 277.
Newnham, Thomas, citizen of London. mentioned, ii., 167.
Newport Pagnell, "the Saracen's Head" at, iii., 296.
New Testament, published by the Papists, ii., 143, 144, 146.
proposal for printing with Protestant notes, ii., 219, 233, 234.
Newton:
Mr., family history of, i., 198.
Sir Adam, of county of Warwick, i., 198.
alias Pickering, Sir Henry, i., 198.
Sir Isaac, his theological views discussed, i., 112, 113.
——, monument in Westminster Abbey, i., 186.
New York possessed of money and few men, ii., 340.
Nichols, Niccols, Nicols;
Capt., mentioned, iii., 357.
Mr., mentioned, i., 129, 368.
Nicholas V., Pope, Cardinal nephew of, descent traced from, ii., 131.
Nicholas, Sir Edward, Secretary of State to Charles I., i., 219.
Mrs., mentioned, i., 55.
Nicholson:
Governor, mentioned, ii., 120.
Mr., a south sea factor, mentioned, ii., 437.
Nimeguen, the Treaty of, iii., 350.
Nisbit, Mr., paints letters on pictures, ii., 111.

Nitcher, Moravian Bishop, ii., 332.
Nodes, the riding officer at Manningtree, i., 344.
Noel:
Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough, interview with the Prince of Wales, ii., 435.
Mr., M.P., i., 126.
Norfolk:
Duke of. *See* Thomas Howard.
Duchess of, i., 1; ii., 361.
Norris:
Mr., proceedings in Parliament, i., 73, 95, 250; iii., 330, 331.
Admiral Sir John, Lord of the Admiralty, action in Parliament, i., 73.
——, Admiral of the Blue Squadron, i., 195.
——, a scheme to send troops under, to aid the King of Portugal, ii., 177, 179.
——, additional men of war sent to, at Lisbon, ii., 205.
——, mentioned, ii., 325; iii., 140, 163, 295, 345.
——, sent to sea with sealed orders, iii., 155.
——, proceedings of his fleet discussed in Parliament, his interference in the debate, iii., 183, 184.
——, refuses to be Lord of the Admiralty, iii., 253.
——, lays down post of Admiral of the Fleet, iii., 258, 259.
——, interview with tho King, iii., 259.
——, a son of, a sea captain, broken for neglect of duty, iii., 259.
——, movements of the Fleet, &c., under, iii., 284-290.
William, appointed to be minister in Georgia after ordination, ii., 496-500, 503; iii., 14, 38, 54, 232.
——, outfit for, ii., 502.
——, minister at Savannah, letter from, iii., 37.
——, unfounded charge brought against, iii., 39.
——, removal to Frederica, conduct approved by Trustees, iii., 44.
——, payment of salary, iii., 44, 46.
——, appointed missionary at Frederica, iii., 78, 80, 123.
——, on duty with Col. Oglethorpe's regiment, iii., 134, 136, 161.
——, forbidden the sacrament for playing cards, iii., 151.
Norris, William—*contd.*
——, his character, iii., 217.
——, a charge of immorality against, iii., 242.
North, Francis, Lord Guilford, mentioned, i., 299, 300.
North, Lord, marriage, ii., 227.
North End, near Kensington, ii., 116.
Northampton Gelding, a beautiful black horse, ii., 252.
Northampton, the George Inn at, iii., 296, 297, 299.
Northy, Mr., guardian of Mrs. Le Bas, ii., 74.
Norway, trade from the Plantations to, i., 154.
Norwich, Bishop of, matter within the jurisdiction of Court of, ii., 106,
Norwich, export of wool from, ii., 163.
Nottingham:
Earl of. *See* Finch.
Dowager Lady, arranges the marriage of her daughter, i., 217.
Lady, mentioned, ii., 241.
Novels mentioned, iii., 352.
Nowell, Mr., counsel for the Carolina Province, ii., 462.
Nugent, Lord Riverston, attempt to recover his estate, &c., ii., 458, 465.
Nugent, Mr., mentioned, iii., 35.
Nunane, Maurice, iii., 370.
Nuttley, late Lord Chief Justice, ii., 496.

Oakes, Thomas, letter from, iii., 211.
O'Brian, Kennedy, settler in Georgia, iii., 74,
a grant to, iii., 75.
O'Brien, Henry, Earl of Thomond, mentioned, i., 118, 189; ii., 46.
blasphemous utterance of, i., 120.
in connexion with the precedency of Irish peers, i., 406, 409, 414, 430; ii., 46, 54, 59, 60.
O'Brien, William Earl of Inchiqueen, mentioned, i., 169, 170, 385, 407, 414, 430, 432, 439, 459, 463; ii., 4, 5, 476; iii., 7, 26, 86, 125.
action with regard to precedency of Irish peers, i., 409, 415, 418; ii., 46, 59.
communication about Bacon Maurice, ii., 5.
Observations on the Apostleship and Conversion of St. Paul, iii., 318.
Observations on the History and Evidences of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ, by Gilbert West, iii., 318.

Odle, Capt., iii., 363, 364, 367, 372.
Œdipus, mentioned, iii., 22.
Officers' salaries, a proposed tax on, i., 324.
Of the true year of the birth and death of Christ, book named, ii., 25.
Ogichee, Ogikee, river in Georgia, ii., 251, 285.
And see Georgia, settlements.
Oglethorpe, Col. James Edward, M.P. for Haslemere, mentioned, i., 17, 43, 44, 49, 50, 88, 90, 98, 99, 120, 126, 127, 128, 129, 154, 155, 157, 164, 175, 209, 213, 214, 220, 223, 373; ii., 32, 332, 366, 401, 458, 464; iii., 19, 47, 59, 188, 190, 191, 194, 262, 275, 279, 294.
"a very obstinate tory," votes for the Court, i., 12.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 13, 35, 37, 63, 68, 72, 73, 134, 140, 158, 177, 183, 184, 185, 187, 215, 219, 239, 240, 244, 248, 255, 256, 258, 261, 263, 266, 271, 274, 275; iii., 330, 331, 343-346.
speech in debate on Hessian troops, i., 26.
speech on proceedings in Georgia, iii., 293.
Chairman of the Gaol Committee, i., 55.
chairman of Dalone's trustees, i., 98.
Associate of Dr. Bray's Charity, ii., 146, 192.
reasons for opposition to the Naturalization bill, i., 186.
difficulties in election at Haslemere, ii., 62.
hunting with the King, ii., 430.
in connexion with the Westminster Infirmary dispute, ii., 455.
misappropriation of money by his managers, iii., 188.
subordinate officers at variance with, iii., 213.
cost of the Haslemere election, iii., 244, 245.
charge of false imprisonment against, iii., 245.
employed against the rebels in the 1745 rebellion, iii., 312.
incurs the displeasure of the Duke of Cumberland, iii., 312, 313.
In connexion with the settlement in Georgia:
The charter and preliminary matters, i., 193, 204, 214, 227, 231, 232, 235, 265.
Oglethorpe, Col.—*contd.*
as trustee and common councilman of the Georgia Society, attendance at meetings, etc., i., 266, 273, 277, 282, *and passim* 285-309; ii., 23, 29, 113, 117, 118, 120, *passim* 123-198, *passim* 328-485.
intention to go himself to Georgia, i., 293, 295.
journeys to and from Georgia, i., 296, 389; ii., 112, 192, 194, 198, 200, 201, 203 (2), 205, 208, 209, 212, 214, 221, 325, 485, 486, 494, 497.
letters from, i., 339, 364, 398, 440, 464; ii., 3, 69, 245, 246, 274, 279, 282-285, 290, 294, 306, 307, 312, 494, 498; iii., 7, 9, 12, 13, 45, 55, 58, 64, 80, 82, 86, 90, 119, 121, 132, 147, 165, 213, 214.
——, lack of, iii., 199.
——, sets out the conditions in 1741; iii., 214,
illnesses of, i., 372; iii., 166, 214, 215.
——, accident and proposed return to England, i., 451, 476.
——, state of health, ii., 325, 326.
——, suffering from an accident, ii., 475.
drafts drawn by, for expenditure, i., 374.
zealous conduct of, ii., 36, 75.
conduct animadverted upon, ii., 41.
instructions to, ii., 55, 289.
proposed that he should command the military, ii., 159.
powers of administration given to, ii., 194, 195, 196.
his intention to return to Georgia, ii., 183, 185.
proceedings in Georgia, ii., 259, 268, 278, 282-5, 291, 293, 295, 297, 298, 302, 305, 315, 318, 331, 339-41; iii., 4, 10, 37, 39, 50, 55, 65, 77, 79, 85, 221.
complaints and charges against, ii., 307; iii., 175, 266, 300.
a letter of complaint from the Trustees, ii., 309.
account of conditions in Georgia, ii., 326.
desire for military title in Georgia, ii., 340, 341.
question of his being made Governor of Carolina, ii., 374.
——, reasons for not accepting, ii., 401.

Oglethorpe—*contd.*
appointment as commander-in-chief of the forces in S. Carolina and Georgia, ii., 368, 383, 412.
effect of the appointment, ii., 477,
emolument of, as Captain General; ii., 417.
support of Scotch settlers, ii., 384, 385.
a portrait of, in the possession of Tomachichi, ii., 406.
warm words with Sir R. Walpole, ii., 429.
his interview with Sir R. Walpole about the Georgia regiment, ii., 433.
has an audience with the King, ii., 434.
Government's intention not to let him go to Georgia again, ii., 469.
slackness of his attendance at the Georgia meetings, ii., 474.
dinner on occasion of reviewing his regiment, ii., 475.
a dinner given to the Trustees and common councilmen before his departure for Georgia, ii., 482.
dispute with Mr. Vernon, ii., 483.
a house building for, in Georgia, unknown to the Trustees, ii., 492.
Commissioner for the Indian trade in Georgia, ii., 495.
shot at, by his soldiers, iii., 6.
rumour that he was again shot at, iii., 43.
question of salary as General of H.M. forces in Georgia, iii., 22, 23.
at St. Simon's, iii., 38.
relations with Col. Cochrane, iii., 75.
meeting with the Indians at Coweta Town, iii., 80, 81, 84, 93.
defrays his own expenses, iii., 91.
account of disbursements, etc., iii., 88, 93.
letter to, discussed, iii., 92.
arrival in Savannah, iii., 96.
rumour of his recall, iii., 96.
said to be ambitious, positive and vindictive, iii., 109.
expedition against Fort St. Augustine and attack on, iii., 110, 118, 121, 124, 129, 135, 136, 139, 145, 165, 166.
——, its failure, iii., 130.
"State of Georgia" by, referred to, iii., 126.
military proceedings of, iii., 132, 135.
Oglethorpe—*contd.*
desire to return to England, iii., 141, 142, 145.
raises money on all his estate for the public service, iii., 146.
charged with assuming too much authority in Georgia, iii., 169, 171.
letter vilifying, iii., 170.
reported to have taken to drinking, iii., 213.
some transactions in Georgia and Florida in 1739 and 1740, an apology for, iii., 214.
hostility to, in Georgia and Carolina, iii., 218, 229.
raises a company of marines for the defence of Georgia, iii., 225.
people's attitude towards, iii., 230.
the action of the Assembly of Carolina against, iii., 238.
opposed to the employment of negroes in Georgia, iii., 242.
dealings with Indians, iii., 266.
grant to, in Parliament for money expended, iii., 293.
Oglethorpe's regiment, marches through the City to Sussex, ii., 475.
a Spanish agent among the men of, ii., 498, 499.
arrival in the Colony, ii., 501. 510.
landed at St. Simon's in Georgia, ii., 516.
a mutiny of the soldiers, iii., 6, 7, 10.
debt for hiring boats and building huts for, iii., 10.
soldiers of, cultivating their lots, iii., 54, 60.
reinforcements necessary for, iii., 144, 148, 149, 155, 164, 176.
recruits for, iii., 162, 218.
mentioned, iii., 53, 140.
Oglethorpe, Mrs., mentioned, iii., 238.
Oglethorpe, village to be called, ii., 55.
O'Hara, James, Lord Tyrawley, Ambassador in Portugal, ii., 446.
O'Keef, Art., mentioned, iii., 371.
Oldfield, Mrs., the player, bastard child of, i., 202.
Oleban Island, forty miles south of Savannah, ii., 205.
Oliver:
Dr., physician at Bath, i., 400.
a voter at Harwich, i., 211, 234, 435.
——, an opponent of Lord Egmont's interests in Harwich, ii., 65, 73.
old, of Harwich, ii., 153.

Oliver—*contd.*
young, the apothecary of Harwich, ii., 71, 75, 76, 86, 95, 101, 153, 191.
——, election as a capital burgess of Harwich, ii., 78-82, 105.
——, proceedings in connexion with, ii., 109, 115, 118.
——, cost of the law charges connected with, ii., 126.
——, question of a mandamus, ii., 102.
John, of Harwich, iii., 326.
Ombersley, Lovel, *see* Sandys.
Ongley, Samuel, i., 55.
O'Morice, alias Prewry, Donogh, a tory giving information, iii., 358.
tried at Cork Assizes, iii., 372.
Onslow, Arthur, Speaker of the House of Commons, i., 1, 213, 306, 340, ii., 9, 62, 142, 214, 336, 462; iii., 7, 89, 126, 143, 164, 242, 257, 276.
speech in committee, i., 12.
design of forming a party to succeed Sir Robert Walpole, i., 31.
reflection on the conduct of the House, i., 43.
an attack on, i., 86.
conversations at Bath, &c., i., 104, 105, 108, 109, 111, 114, 117.
illness of, i., 156.
relations with the Queen and Sir R. Walpole, i., 205, 606.
connexion with the Georgia charter, i., 266, 370.
opinion of English abroad, i., 288.
at the Cockpit meeting, i., 366.
dinner party of, i., 368.
handsome expressions in favour of the colony of Georgia, ii., 386.
proceedings in Parliament, ii., 24; iii., 43.
conversations with the Queen, ii., 188.
views about the method of bringing the question of Georgia before the House, iii., 106, 107.
Opayatchoo, an Indian chief in Georgia ii., 312.
Opdam, General, how his reputation was saved, ii., 281.
Opera, new English, mentioned, i., 240.
Oran in Africa, attack on, i., 283.
Orange, House of, references in Parliament to, i., 371.
Orange, Prince of, proposed marriage with the Princess Royal, i., 371.
arrival at Somerset House, i., 415.
his person described, i., 417.
reception by, i., 417.
visit to the King, i., 417.
jewels brought by, for the Princess, i., 417.
illness of, 421, 422, 424, 427, 428, 429, 430, 432, 439, 440' 442, 445, 447, 449, 450, 452, 467, 472.
his marriage, how regarded in Holland, i., 433.
postponement of the marriage, i., 439.
visit to Bath, i., 472, 474, 476, ii., 34.
visit to Weston near Bath, ii., 1, 26.
conditions of his health, etc., ii., 15, 34.
arrangements for the marriage, ii., 34, 53, 54, 58, 59.
return to town, ii., 40.
marriage referred to, ii., 40, 43, 46.
a visit to, ii., 51.
an incident at Bristol, ii., 52.
an attack upon, ii., 58.
marriage gossip, ii., 59.
King's treatment of, ii., 59.
account of the marriage and the subsequent proceedings at Court, ii., 60, 61.
congratulatory addresses, ii., 63.
naturalization Bill for, ii., 63, 64.
——, expected opposition to, in the House of Lords, ii., 64.
proposed procession to Greenwich at his departure for Holland, ii., 63.
return to Holland, reason for delay, ii., 68.
levée of, ii., 78.
takes the communion, ii., 83.
return to Holland, ii., 89.
information from, of the French campaign, ii., 121.
duel with the Prince of Baden, ii., 133.
question of making him Stadtholder, iii., 237.
character as a husband, etc., ii., 305.
Ord, Mr., M.P., appointed Secretary to the Treasury, iii., 253.
Order in Council settling precedency of Irish peers referred to, i., 406.
Orford, Earl of. *See* Russell. *See* Walpole.

Orkney, Earl of. *See* Lord George Hamilton.
Orlebar:
a voter of Harwich, mentioned, i., 96, 292; ii., 67, 294.
the elder, of Harwich, i., 292.
young, sworn a capital burgess in the place of Cockerill, ii., 110, 113.
Capt., ii., 334, 377.
Richard, named for an appointment, i., 232.
Ormond, Duke of. *See* Butler.
Ormston, Mr., settler in Georgia, ii., 230.
Orpheus, opera, ii., 244.
Orrery and Kilmore, barony of, high constable of, iii., 353.
Orrery, Earl of. *See* Boyle.
Ortman, Mr., a German sent out to Georgia to teach English, i., 405.
Orton, Mr., minister at Savannah, letter from, iii., 266.
Osbaldeston, Dr., Dean of York, emoluments of, i., 237.
Osborne, Osborn, Osburn:
Thomas, Duke of Leeds, ii., 329; iii., 192.
Lady, i., 282, 300, 364, 371.
——, present of a thousand pounds to Edward Percival, i., 290.
——, contribution to the Georgia Society, i., 327.
a Harwich voter, i., 97.
Thomas, Alderman of Harwich, iii., 326.
Ostend company, mentioned, i., 59; iii., 322.
Oxenden, Sir George (James, *in error*), M.P., i., 46, 95; ii., 101, 102; iii., 330.
seizure for debt, relations with Lady Walpole, etc., i., 213; ii., 360.
Oxford, Earl of. *See* Harley.
Countess of, godmother of Viscount Percival's daughter, iii., 315.
Oxford, University of, copies of Erasmus's new Testament presented, to, ii., 168.
address to the King, iii., 289.
Lincoln College, mentioned, ii., 184.
"The Borehave" of, iii., 302.
Oxford, collection for Georgia at, iii., 5.
Oxford, a Roman Catholic titular Bishop of, ii., 213.
Oyster trade at Harwich, i., 96.

Packer, Mr., a builder, ii., 403.
Packington, Sir John, the tory patriot, i., 122.
Paddington, ii., 62.
Page:
Mr., M.P., i., 55.
——, attitude towards the placemen's bill in the House of Commons, ii., 37.
Mr., clergyman and J.P. in Suffolk, i., 302,
John, Trustee of the Georgia Society, i., 344; ii., 36, 104, 112, 172, 330, 466.
——, appointed common councilman, ii., 471.
——, never qualified, iii., 31.
——, asked to withdraw his resignation, iii., 34.
Dagnet, son of Robert, mentioned, ii., 68, 70.
——, candidate for capital burgess of Harwich, ii., 68, 70, 71.
Sir Gregory, of Blackheath, i., 195, 204, 296.
——, suicide, his character, etc., ii., 250, 251.
Sir Gregory, the father, his history, ii., 251.
Robert, of Harwich, i., 92, 292, 294, 380, 393, 411, 415, 416, 433, 435, 445. 456, 470; ii., 19, 22, 29, 66, 93, 95, 98; iii., 323, 324, 326.
——, visit to London, and entertainment in, i., 93, 413; ii., 25.
——, recovery of gold from a wreck by, i., 369.
——, letters from, referred to, i., 455, 477; ii., 13, 18, 84, 113, 310.
——, wife of, an accusation of slander against, ii., 106.
Paice, Mr., London City merchant, mentioned, i., 289.
Pain:
Mr., performer on the bass-viol., i., 155, 325, 337, 342; ii., 30.
master of a ship from Georgia, iii., 199.
Paintings, a collection of, iii., 344.
Palatine Refugees, money collected for, in Queen Anne's reign, ii., 23, 24, 29, 32, 37, 38, 41, 53.
——, sums collected and distributed, ii., 53.
——, meetings of the committee, ii., 64, 71, 75.
settlers for Georgia, ii., 274, 439; iii., 14.

Palavicini, Cardinal, work on the Council of Trent referred to, i,. 739.
Palmer:
Mr., proceedings in Parliament, i., 177, 187, 250, 253, 267, 323, 368; ii., 24, 26, 72.
——, speaks himself sick in the House of Commons, ii., 74.
John, mentioned, iii., 354.
Will, of Telston, mentioned, i., 182.
Palmerston:
Lord. *See* Temple.
Lady and daughter, mentioned, i., 90, 93.
Pamphlets referred to:—
"Remarks on the articles of peace," i., 1.
"The Treaty of Seville, &c., impartially considered," i., 34, 92.
"A short view of the state of affairs with relation to Great Britain for 4 years past," i., 92.
"Some thoughts concerning Religion and the Reformation," ii., 122.
"Considerations on the present state of affairs," i., 125.
"A dissertation or enquiry concerning the Canonical Authority of the Gospel of St. Matthew," i., 293.
"A philosophical discourse upon death," i., 299.
"On the Test Act," i., 304.
"The Thoughts of an Impartial man upon the present temper of the Nation, etc.", i., 448, 450.
"A letter to the *Craftsman*," ii., 14.
"Politics on both sides," ii., 14.
"King George's title asserted," ii., 39.
Papilion, Papillion, Mr., M.P. for Dover, proceedings in Parliament, i., 134, 235, 256; iii., 91.
descent from a Cardinal, ii., 131.
Papists, keeping public houses, i., 228.
propaganda in England, ii., 229.
increase of, in Worcestershire, ii., 324.
lands made over by, for pious uses, a scheme to recover, ii., 243, 247, 248, 249, 251, 252.
proclamation for removing them 10 miles from London, the seizure of their arms, etc., iii., 288.
Par, one, mentioned, iii., 359.
Paris, a councillor of the Chatelaine at, a visit to London, iii., 145.
Paris, Abbé, pretended cure by prayer to, i., 396.
Paris, Parris, Mr., solicitor of the Georgia Trustees, ii., 330, 333, 344, 379, 382, 386, 387, 390, 391, 394, 398, 400, 404, 407, 415, 416, 418, 420, 427, 441, 453, 460, 461, 466, 495; iii., 4, 56.
his bill of costs, ii., 497, 507.
Parish beadles and watchmen, petition to Parliament as to the nomination of, ii., 154, 156, 158.
Parker:
A., mentioned, iii., 135.
the bookseller, ii., 97.
Bishop, mentioned, iii., 49.
Catherine, sister of Sir Philip Parker, character of, iii., 350.
Henry, appointed second and afterwards head bailiff in Georgia, ii., 194, 259, 488, 493, 494, 514, 517.; iii., 9, 44, 54, 73, 88, 119, 122, 123, 124, 152, 197, 203, 231.
——, feoffee of lands for religious uses, ii., 253.
——, a reward for, ii., 482.
——, his character, iii., 57, 70, 139, 217.
——, removed from all appointments in Georgia, ii., 76.
——, restored to be a commissioner of accounts, iii., 125.
Lady, mentioned, i., 141, 227, 363, 337; iii., 184, 190, 191, 194, 202, 207, 218, 232, 233, 235.
——, a legacy to, i., 123, 290.
——, daughter of, mentioned, i., 337.
Parker, Sir Philip, of Arwarton, brother-in-law of Lord Egmont, "brother Parker," mentioned, i., 2, 6, 7 *and passim*; ii., 5, 13, 14, 18, 30, 67, 101, 105, 134, 138, 147, 154, 158, 159, 172, 174, 176, 202, *passim* 208—416, 451, 459, 469, 481, 483; iii., 2, 7, 23, 48, 70, 107, 126, 156, 166, 173, 324-326, 332, 336, 342, 347.
his praiseworthy conduct and ill reward, i., 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 56.
refuses to dine with Sir Robert Walpole, i., 51.
in connexion with Harwich representation and Harwich affairs, i., 79, 381, 393, 403, 407, 410,

Parker, Sir Philip (Harwich Affairs)—*contd*,
412, 418, 419, 430, 434, 437, 442, 445, 446, 447; ii., 74, 75, 77, 79, 80, 83, 92, 98, 106, 140; iii., 323, 345.
——, conferences with Sir Robert Walpole, i., 17, 22; ii., 139.
——, joint tenant of the Government lands at Harwich, i., 277, 279.
——, an insolent letter from Harwich to, i., 341.
——, interview with Mr. Leathes, i., 454.
——, advice to Lord Egmont about Harwich affairs, i., 456.
——, an interview with Horace Walpole, i., 449.
talk with Sir R. Walpole about Dering's affairs, i., 84.
at Leyden, i., 104, 105.
in favour of the pension bill, i., 127.
discussion as to mortgage of Lord Percival's lands to, to secure a debt, i., 182, 183.
illness of, i., 199, 327, 329, 337, 343, 359.
his vault at Arwarton, mentioned, i., 203.
his seat in Wiltshire, i., 293.
question of his standing for Parliament for Suffolk, i., 293.
resolves not to stand again for Parliament, i., 332.
political action of, i., 360.
offers his house to the Prince of Orange, ii., 1.
going to Arwarton, ii., 2, 86.
a complaint against, ii., 12.
attitude towards the Placemen's bill in the House of Commons, ii., 37.
and the Triennial Bill, ii., 39.
letter from, ii., 110.
and the Westminster Infirmary dispute, ii., 455.
reversion under Dering's will, iii., 153.
death and dispositions by will, iii., 179.
funeral at Arwarton, iii., 186, 187.
daughters of Sir Philip, nieces of Lord Egmont, "nicce Parker," mentioned, i., 165, 257, 310; ii., 50, 461; iii., 191, 194, 196.
——, Elizabeth, ii., 179, 190, 202.
——, Martha, iii., 179, 190, 202.
——, Mary, younger daughter, i., 203.

Parker:
Young, concerned in the insurrection in Georgia, ii., 172.
Robert, formerly Alderman of Glynn, settler in Georgia, ii., 297, 298.
——, saw mill of, in Georgia, ii., 205.
——, an impertinent letter from, ii., 306.
Thomas, Lord Macclesfield, late Lord Chancellor, proceedings in Parliament, i., 84, 190.
——, a trial before, i., 406.
——, political influence of, ii., 42.

Parliament:
condition of records of, i., 222.
as a high court of law, question discussed, i., 249.
opening of, by King, i., 307; ii., 8, 220, 336, 461; iii., 91, 165, 267, 277, 315.
a great concourse of unruly people in Westminster Hall, 361 (2), 362.
prorogation and dissolution of, i., 385, 460; ii., 77, 86, 178, 275; iii., 5, 70, 219, 247.
an error of the printers in the King's speech, i., 387.
the right by which bishops sit in, i., 443.
preliminary meeting of members to consider the King's speech, ii., 7.
pasquinade skit on, at Haymarket Theatre, ii., 145.
reporting of debates in, ii., 350.
tories and whigs in, iii., 192, 193.
the King's speeeh concerning the war, iii., 295.
Questions of procedure, etc.:
the taking subsequent notice of past debates, i., 12, 13, 34, 35.
House of Commons journals not to be used as a foundation for censure, i., 35.
irregularities of the debates, i., 44.
aspects of the ministerialists and the anti-ministerialists compared, i., 50.
the question of the production of copies of papers instead of originals, i., 53, 54, 74.
privilege of chairman of committees to appoint order of speakers, discussed, i., 72.
history of the Abjuration Oath, i., 89.

Parliament, *Questions of procedure, etc.,contd.*
question whether trusteeship under a charter vacates a seat in Parliament, i., 129, 157.
question of previous disclosure of King's speech to members, i., 214.
question of carrying a bill from House of Commons to House of Lords, i., 222.
a bill for regulating the number of officers of the House of Commons, ii., 30, 36.
reasons given by members for not attending and voting, ii., 37.
House of Lords:
proceedings, i., 11, 82, 189; ii., 73; iii, 21, 24, 29, 63, 123, 167, 191, 264.
question of presentation of Pension Bill to, i., 140, 141, 152.
division on the Wool bill, i., 189.
right of peers or lords to answer in all courts on protestation of honour only, i , 277.
refusal to have a sermon on the Restoration anniversary, i., 278.
the South Sea enquiry, i., 380.
question of precedency of English and Irish peers, i., 406, 431, 450.
anticipated contest with the House of Commons with respect to the naturalization Bill of the Prince of Orange, ii., 64.
proceedings on the Scots' petition, ii., 152, 156, 175.
the Mortmain Bill discussed, ii., 268, 271.
the Quaker's bill, ii., 272.
debate about the Princess's jointure and the Prince's allowance, ii., 354-356, 359, 360 .
price paid for the post of Clerk of, ii., 453.
debate on the Hanover troops, iii., 278, 283.
debtors' bill, iii., 344.
House of Commons:
proceedings in, i., 6, 9, 10, 44, 53-57, 59, 60, *passim* 77-96, 125, 128, 129, *passim* 148-188, 214-276, 310, 311, 312, 313, *passim* 324-375, 385; ii., *passim* 9-38, 52-64, 71-84, 146-174, 227, 241-243, 253-258, 268, 269, 310, 364, 374, 380, 465, 475; iii., 16, 23, 27, 29-32, 36, 42, 43, 47, 116, 125, 126, 166, 167, 168, 183-185, 191, 192, 199, 205, 233, 245, 247, 255, 257,

Parliament—*House of Commons—contd.*
258, 264, 265, 279, 296, 304, 330, 332, 333, 336-343, 345-348.
journals of Queen Anne's reign read, i., 43.
appearance of ladies in the gallery, i., 269.
question of building a new house, i., 343.
action of the discontented whigs, i., 371.
designs of the opposition, ii., 7.
censure at the bar of the House, ii., 31.
a breach of privilege, ii., 78.
reasons for the silence of the opposition, ii., 341.
use of the King's name in debate, ii., 359; iii., 283.
design of the minority to desert, dangers of the proceeding, etc., iii., 32, 33, 41, 42, 43.
comparative number of dissenters in, iii., 226.
Debates on motions, bills, &c.:
the King's speech, i., 2, 3-5.
number of troops to be maintained, i., 11-13.
Hessian troops, i., 24-31, 125, 126.
the state of the nation, i., 34, 37, 77.
pensions bill, i., 50, 56, 78, 79, 80-84, 91, 125, 127, 129, 132-140, 152, 221, 312, 326.
loan of money to foreign princes, i., 58, 59, 60, 79, 81.
East India Company, i., 65-71.
Dunkirk fortifications, i., 71-75.
the hearing of election petitions, i., 81.
question of votes of credit in, i., 88.
the Seville Treaty, i., 141-148.
the Shaftesbury election petition ii., 152.
naturalizing children born beyond sea, i., 156, 164, 165.
Mutiny Bill, i., 158.
opening of the ports of Ireland, i., 183, 184.
a scene between Pelham and Pultency, i., 221.
qualification Bill for members, i., 240, 244, 246, 332, 346; ii., 31.
Derwentwater estates report, i., 247-249, 257, 258, 259, 261, 266.
debt due to Denmark, i., 251-254.
Hat Bill, i., 256.
the right of swearing witnesses, i., 258, 259,

Parliament, House of Commons, *Debates—contd.*
the Charitable Corporation, i. 266-270, 271, 272, 275, 368, 371.
the Georgia Colony and grants to, i., 109, 273, 274, 276, 370, 373; iii., 103, 104, 107, 109, 112, 113, 184, 185, 195, 209, 210, 315.
Army debates, i., 313-323; ii., 150, 350-352, 465; iii., 268.
Sugar Colonies Bill, i., 329, 330, 331, 333-336, 346, 344.
absence of members, i., 338.
bill for mending high roads, i., 338, 342.
petitions against money Bills, i., 358, 359.
duties on foreign brandies and spirits, i., 341.
Excise duties, i., 342, 343, 347-354, 360, 361.
Test Act, movement for the repeal of, i., 356; iii., 47, 48.
action of the City of London against the Excise Bill, i., 358.
stock jobbers' Bill, i., 370.
the Address for the Princess Royal's portion, i., 371.
Triennial and Septennial Bills, ii., 7, 38, 39, 55-58.
on the Address, ii., 9.
the seamen's Vote, ii., 15-18.
duty on tea, ii., 20-22.
woollen trade, ii., 26-29, 162-164, 171; iii., 36, 37.
bill relating to placemen, ii., 37, 38, 171, 253; iii., 105.
the Palatine Refugees' subscriptions, ii., 38, 42-45.
Navy debt paid out of the Sinking Fund, ii., 52.
the Royal Prerogative, ii., 55-58.
Address to the King for augmenting the forces during the recess, ii., 71, 72, 73.
Wool Bill rejected, ii., 172.
refusal to vote money for the repair of King Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster, ii., 233.
the Mortmain Bill as affecting the Universities, ii., 255, 256.
bill to prevent clandestine marriages, ii., 257.
the Gin Bill, ii., 257, 258.
Quaker's Bill, ii., 262, 272.
——, opposition of the Clergy to, ii., 266, 267.
——, passed, ii., 268.
bill for the encouragement of learning, ii., 374.
House of Commons, *Debates—contd.*
the Spanish hostilities, ii., 474.
Convention with Spain, iii., 31.
the Address to the King on the Spanish Convention omits the word "possessions," the King's answer, iii., 36.
Irish yarn bill, iii., 125, 126.
motion affirming the utility of Georgia, iii., 208, 209.
the Westminster election, iii., 233.
rejoicing over defeat of the Court party, iii., 233.
Malt bill, iii., 247.
merchants' complaints, iii., 258.
bribery at election, iii., 264.
service abroad, iii., 281.
the King's communication to, concerning the French invasion, iii., 285.
resolution to increase the forces for the King's defence, iii., 287.
motions to examine the conduct of the Admiralty, iii., 296.
supplies, iii., 315.
on the address, iii., 330, 332.
on the state of the Nation, iii., 336-342.
Committees:
Barbadoes Committee, i., 155, 158, 163, 165, 172.
Woollen manufacture Committee, ii., 156, 158, 161, 165.
Committee to inspect the records of the Cotton Library, i., 222.
Committee to inspect abuses in the Customs, choosing the list, i., 365, 367.
——, Sir Robert Walpole's list carried, i., 367.
Speaker of, a gratuity enjoyed by, ii., 91.
letter from, ordering the streets to be cleared of the poor, referred to, iii., 114.
"Parliament brandy," a pernicious liquor, i., 331.
Parliamentary elections, progress of, ii., 7.
Parliaments discussed, i., 108, 109.
Parma, Duchess of, rumour of deceit practised by, as to her being with child, i., 201.
Parnel, Daniel, settler in Georgia, ii., 199.
Parochial libraries in England and Wales, a benefaction for, ii., 173; *and see* Dr. Bray's Trust,
Parry:
Miss, mentioned, i., 310.
Mr., mentioned, i., 161.

Parsons :
Alderman, mentioned, i., 419, 474.
Harry, mentioned, i., 327.
Mr., the linen draper, mentioned, ii., 90.
Mr., M.P. for Malden, i., 287, 402.
Lord Mayor of London, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 192.
Pasquelini, musician, i., 325.
Pasquin, a play acted at the Haymarket, ii., 250, 268.
Passerini, Count, a native of Savoy, author of a pamphlet, "A philosophical discourse upon death," history of, i., 299.
Paterson, Robert, freeholder of Frederica, iii., 199.
Patinho, Monsieur, First Minister in Spain, ii., 412.
Patinhoe, Dr., Spanish Minister at Havannah, the designs against Georgia, ii., 446, 457.
Patmos, Bishop of, released from slavery, i., 256.
Patten, one, a grocer, money from, for Georgia, ii., 204.
Paul, Father, *History of the Council of Trent* by, i., 300, 397 ; ii., 361.
proposed translation of his history ii., 19.
Pawlett, Pawler, Paulet :
Charles, Duke of Bolton, removal from office, ii., 30, 34.
——, reason for it, ii., 352.
——, made Captain of the Band of Pensioners, a jest about, iii., 142.
——, the Treaty of Worms, iii., 277.
——, mentioned, iii., 140.
——, the political situation, iii., 314.
——, turned out of Government of the Isle of Wight, iii., 315.
Nassau, Lord, ii., 336, 359, 515 ; iii., 26.
surgeon, mentioned, ii., 460, 463, 464.
Paxton :
Mr., the Crown Solicitor, iii., 64.
Mr., M.P., committed to Newgate, iii., 264.
Payn, Mr., musician, mentioned, i., 188, 306 ; ii., 77.
Peace, the, "Remarks on the Articles of Peace," a pamphlet referred to., i., 1.
conversation about, i., 21.
treaty brought to England, i., 165.
Peachy :
Governor, mentioned, ii., 216, 251.
Mr., *alias* Knight, mentioned, i., 254.
an annuitant of the York building Company, ii., 158.
of Sussex, mentioned, ii., 363, 407.
Pearce :
one, a seaman, who sounded the coast of Georgia, iii., 194.
Capt., letter from, iii., 166.
Peasly, Lady, mentioned, i., 83.
Pebuch, Mr., concert of, ii., 396.
Peck, Peak :
Thomas, the Postmaster of Harwich, i., 15, 97, 280, 292, 394, 395, 435, 446, ; ii., 8, 95, 98 ; iii., 326.
——, annual deputation kept back to terrify him, i., 447, 477 ; ii., 1, 2, 8.
——, threatened with ruin, i., 452.
——, a letter from, mentioned, ii., 5.
——, an election of a capital burgess at the house of, ii., 76, 118.
William, an extra tidesman of London, i., 394, 445.
Peerage Act, the, discussed, i., 113.
Peerages, the purchase of, iii., 259, 260.
Peers, English, attitude as regards the King's prerogative, i., 432.
Peirse, Henry, i., 55.
Pelham, Francis, of Harwich. *See* Pulham
Pelham, Henry, M.P., for Sussex, Secretary-at-War, &c., mentioned, i., 50, 87, 126, 141, 153, 433, 434, 452, 456.
the Dunkirk enquiry, i., 42.
proceedings in parliament, i., 5, 11-13, 24, 34, 59, 70, 73, 74, 80, 95, 132, 140, 158, 163, 177, 179, 183, 184, 214, 235, 244, 253, 257, 267, 318, 324, 346, 349, 358, 361, 367, ; ii., 9, 12, 20, 24, 55, 71, 72, 150, 167, 255, 355, 381 ; iii., 37, 43, 116, 255, 258, 282, 289, 315, 336, 343, 345.
danger of a duel with Mr. Pulteney, i., 221.
at the Cockpit meeting, i., 366.
views about the marriage ceremony of the Prince of Orange, ii., 43.

Pelham, Henry—*contd.*
offered Chancellorship of the Exchequer, ii., 177.
as Chancellor of the Exchequer, iii., 278.
political connexion of, etc., iii., 141, 253, 281, 303, 315.
and Sir R. Walpole, iii., 263, 281.
appointed Lord of the Treasury iii., 273, 274.
resignation of office, iii., 314.
Pelham, James, Secretary for the Lord Chamberlain and Secretary to the Prince of Wales, i., 429, 446, 447, 471.
the letter from the Prince of Wales, i., 472, 477.
vote against the Prince of Wales, ii., 359, 360.
Pelham, Thomas, of the Board of Trade and Plantations, ii., 311.
Pelham-Holles, Thomas, Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State, mentioned, i., 14, 15, 87, 187, 188, 189, 190, 231, 260, 272, 280, 421; ii., 161, 363, 367; iii., 95, 145.
meeting to hear the King's speech read at house of, i., 2.
on the subject of Philipson of Harwich, i., 22.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 82, 84, 278; ii., 269, 359, 360.
at Court, i., 127.
in connexion with the Georgia charter, i., 220, 223, 226, 227.
remits his fees for the Georgia charter, i., 277, 278, 282.
a letter from the Irish Peers to, etc., 421, 427.
rumour of his removal from Office, ii., 34, 486.
against the Irish Peers' claim, ii., 47.
Dr. Rundall's election, ii., 49.
Georgia affairs submitted to, ii., 284, 285, 286.
instructions with regard to policy in Georgia, ii., 289.
as to Spanish designs in America, ii., 398.
a cabinet Council held at the house of, ii., 441
appointment of a committee from the Georgia Trustees to attend, ii., 457.
refuses to sign treaty with Spain, ii., 509.
in connexion with the Spanish claim to Georgia, iii., 14, 51.
anger against Trustees, iii., 96.
political connexion of, iii., 141.
Pelham-Holles, Duke of Newcastle—*contd.*
the Haslemere election, iii., 190.
defends Sir R. Walpole, in the House of Lords, iii., 191.
strained relations with Sir R. Walpole, iii., 238, 243.
rumour that he was knocked down by the King, iii., 240.
political and private position of, iii., 244, 251, 252, 253, 281, 303.
resignation, iii., 314.
Pellet, Dr., physician, head of the unbelievers, i., 402.
Pellin, Dr., mentioned, iii., 129.
Pember, Mrs., grant of land in Savannah to, ii., 191.
Pemberton:
Dr., on Isaac Newton's principles of natural philosophy' i., 112.
Mr., mentioned, i., 198.
one, heir of Lydia White, legacy to, i., 200.
Pembroke, Dowager Lady, lady in waiting, ii., 443.
Pembroke, Earl of. *See* Herbert.
Pendegrast. *See* Prendergast.
Pendennis Castle, ii., 446.
Pengelly, Thomas, Lord Chief Baron, i., 113.
Penkerton, Mr., ensign on half pay, going to Georgia, i., 303.
Penn, Governor of Pennsylvania, contribution towards Georgia, i., 372.
negotiations for settlement of Moravians in Pennsylvania, ii., 423.
Pennifeather, Penefeather:
Capt., settler in Georgia, i., 313, 336, 370.
——, abandons the Colony, ii., 54.
Col., accountant General in Ireland, conduct discussed in the Parliament, i., 450.
Pennington, Admiral, order to deliver up ships to the French Admiral, i., 199.
Pennsylvania possessed of both men and money, ii., 340.
establishment of a school to instruct negroes in, iii., 151.
Penrose, Mr., Receiver General of the Duchy of Cornwall, i., 276.
Pension Bill in the House of Lords, iii., 122, 123.
its principles discussed, iii., 122, 123.
rejected, iii., 264, 268.
Peploe, Dr., Bishop of Chester, sermon in the Royal chapel after the Royal Marriage, ii., 62.

Percival:
"cousin," of Westminster, mentioned, i., 81.
"cousin," the clergyman, and sister, i., 177; ii., 299.
"cousin," curate of a parish 7 miles from Bath, i., 402.
"cousin," the lawyer, of the Temple, ii., 226, 228.
Mr., of Eltham, Secretary to the Navy Office, cousin of Lord Egmont, and wife, mentioned, i., 101, 192, 198, 205, 288; ii., 109, 180.
——, history of himself and his father, i., 194.
——, marriage of his daughter, i., 377.
——, son of, a Lieutenant in the Navy, iii., 120.
——, death of son, in Jamaica, iii., 226.
Mrs., mentioned, i., 98.
Mrs. ("cousin"), son and daughter, i., 98.
Mrs., widow and daughter Mary, ii., 430.
Mrs., cousin from Wandsor, mentioned, iii., 92, 137.
——, her daughter-in-law, wife of Mr. Percival of Fort St. George, iii., 92.
Percival, Arthur, of Ireland, ii., 125.
Percival, Catherine, Viscountess Percival, afterwards Lady Egmont,
attendance at Court, i., 16, 94, 204, 205, 207; ii., 266; iii., 231.
——, reasons for not going to Court, ii., 149, 319, 320.
presents to opera singers, i., 98, 99.
legacies to, i., 123; iii., 179.
illnesses of, and conditions of health referred to, i., 151, 188, 190, 211, 287, 291; ii., 116, 149, 441, 425, 505; iii., 132, 135, 139, 143, 148, 149, 151, 153, 160, 267, 273, 279, 280, 283, 284, 296, 302-305, 310, 318, 321.
her character, etc., i., 199, 281.
a collection made by, for release from slavery of the Bishop of Patmos, i., 256.
taken to the House of Commons, i., 268.
dines with Dr. Hollings, i., 278.
shares held by, in the Charitable Corporation, i., 296.
youthful appearance of, i., 385.
judgment in music referred to, i., 412.
Percival, Catherine, Lady Egmont—*contd.*
birthdays of, i., 470; ii., 137, 215; iii., 305.
taken to the Crown tavern, ii., 43.
shows her displeasure about the Irish peers, ii., 61.
efforts on behalf of her son as candidate for Parliament, ii., 99,
visit to the Duchess of Marlborough, ii., 289.
goes to hear Mr. Whitefield preach, iii., 64.
visit to Tunbridge, iii., 78, 191.
visit to Buxton, iii., 296-299.
visit to Oxfordshire, iii., 302.
Percival, Catherine ("Kitty"), daughter of Lord Egmont, afterwards Mrs. Hanmer, birth of, iii., 350.
mentioned, i., 187; iii., 163.
at the Court balls, ii., 8, 152, 231; iii., 329.
sings at her father's concerts, i., 93, 94, 188, 229, 242, 294, 337, 342; ii., 67, 77.
birthdays of, i., 214; ii., 427.
at House of Commons, i., 268.
arrangements for her marriage, i., 310, 324, 342.
marriage at Spring Gardens Chapel, i., 363.
marriage settlements, i., 326, 345, 356, 357, 361.
See further under Hanmer.
Percival, George, younger son of Lord Egmont, birth of, iii., 350.
Percival, George, of St. Christopher's Island, i., 204.
Percival, Helena, sister of Sir John Percival, wife of Col. Daniel Dering, mentioned. i., 203.
Percival, Helena, younger daughter of Lord Egmont, afterwards Lady Rawdon, birth of, iii., 350.
mentioned, i., 298; ii., 182, 295, 348, 361; iii., 78; 232, 243, 245, 246, 248, 262, 265, 281-284, 290, 294, 301, 302, 308, 310.
singing lessons for, i., 220.
birthdays, i., 222, 328; ii., 149, 233, 467; iii., 23, 193, 271, 285, 308.
teacher of drawing to, i., 257.
presented at Court, comments on her beauty, etc., i., 385.
as a singer, ii., 30, 50, 67, 77, 134, 135, 504.
her dancing observed by the King and Queen, ii., 39.
taken to vocal club at the Crown Tavern, ii., 43.

Percival, Helena—*contd.*
at Knightsbridge, ii., 207, 209, 212, 213, 215, 217.
settlements for marriage portion, ii., 334.
crayon portrait of, ii., 364, 378.
a portrait drawn by Mrs. Pond, ii.. 430.
illness and recovery, ii., 202, 205, 206, 414, 416, 419.
marriage of, iii., 227, 228, 229.
illness of, iii., 247, 280, 313, 314.
births of children, iii., 260, 270, 299, 310.
expectation of another child, iii., 265.
visit to Ireland, iii., 265.
death of, iii., 316.
Percival, Sir John, Bart, of Burton, the diary of, iii., 352, 373.
freedom of the City of Cork for, iii., 353.
his troop of militia, iii., 354.
hearing of a chancery suit by, iii., 356, 360.
entertains his tenants at a public dinner, iii., 362.
a journey to Dublin, preparations for, making of his will, etc., iii., 364.
incidents of his visit, iii., 364-367.
anniversary of wedding, iii., 369.
planting a grove of fir trees, iii., 371.
mother of, referred to, iii., 363.
——, proof of her will referred to, iii., 372.
Percival, Sir John, Viscount Percival, afterwards first Earl of Egmont.
Personal References:
marriage of, iii., 350.
views about masquerades, a masquerade at his house, i., 47; iii., 332, 333.
illnesses or indisposition of, i., 76; iii., 49, 92-94, 96, 98, 121, 122, 219, 220. 262, 263, 302, 310, 316.
marriage settlement referred to, i., 89.
illness in family, i., 309.
appreciation and use of the Coffee house at Bath, &c., i., 117.
visits to the Coffee houses, i., 49, 343, 345.
anniversaries of his wedding, i., 194, 281; ii., 286.
wills referred to, i., 204, 207, 209, 210, 218, 235, 270; ii., 134, 374, 471, 502; iii., 266, 301, 309.
Percival, Earl of Egmont—*contd.*
resentment at the treatment of Dean Berkeley and efforts on his behalf, i., 229, 230, 237.
birthday celebrations, i., 199, 284, 390, 420; ii., 118, 186, 290, 420, 500; iii., 78.
cupped, i., 290, 325.
desire to become an Earl, question discussed, i., 296, 298, 383, 384, 385, 388, 391, 395, 399.
why he laughed at Charlton Church, i., 382.
accident to, i., 419, 421, 439, 446, 449, 459, 461.
custom of keeping copies of all his letters, i., 442.
the wainscot scriptore in his study, ii., 172.
his children act two plays, ii., 509.
surrenders his militia troop to his son, iii., 301.
death of, iii., 318.
an epitaph composed by himself for his tomb, iii., 350.
children of, iii., 350.
Religious, philanthropical and public interests:
prayers and sermon at home, *passim.*
attendances at Church, *passim.*
fellow of the Royal Society, i., 24; ii., 206, 299.
trustee of King's Street Chapel, etc., i., 96; ii., 253, 467, 470.
attempt to get a reprieve for a highway-man, i., 120.
elected vestryman of St. James' parish, i., 190.
charities, i., 282, 369; ii., 276, 277.
Associate of Dr. Bray's Charity, ii., 146, 168, 173, 190, 192, 207, 229, 256, 268, 278, 299, 310, 419, 493; iii., 30, 75.
monetary assistance to Lady Pen Cholmondeley, ii., 240, 273.
the Westminster Infirmary dispute, ii., 455.
St. George's Hospital, ii., 458, 463, 464.
subscription for a Chaplain at St. George's Hospital, ii., 479.
Mr. Whitefield's sermon outside the house at Charlton and subsequent conversation, iii., 67, 68, 69.
Social engagements:
dines with Lord Wilmington, conversation thereat, i., 91.
dines with the Speaker, i., 141.

Percival, Earl of Egmont—*contd.*
dines with the Duke of Dorset, i., 163.
with Sir R. Walpole, i., 216.
dinner parties given by him, i., 186; ii., 9, 10.
Operatic, theatrical and musical interests;
attendances at performances, i.,16, 47, 79, 90, 93 (2), 98, 105, 141, 151, 167, 187, 188, 190, 216, 218, 240, 257, 260, 266, 271, 272, 281, 291, 296, 297, 306, 323, 333, 337, 340, 341, 344, 345, 363, 369, 384, 402, 413, 466, 467, 474; ii., 2, 13 (2), 14, 18, 22, 25, 29, 31, 39, 40, 43, 54, 69, 75, 79, 80, 87, 92, 94, 119, 132, 133, 135, 139, 141, 143, 144, 148, 153, 155, 156, 158, 161, 164, 165, 166, 174, 175, 178, 179, 181, 208, 230, 237, 240, 244, 248, 250, 253, 260, 262, 263, 268, 272, 339, 364, 369, 375, 390, 391, 396, 397, 399, 456, 458, 461, 462, 470, 474-477; iii., 2, 5, 18, 22, 23, 26, 31, 46, 49, 83, 85, 117, 118, 119, 128, 129, 143, 145, 146, 164, 166, 172, 190, 186, 202, 207, 210, 211, 212, 219, 245, 246, 264, 267, 270, 283, 286, 288, 290,, 291, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 335.
private concerts at his own house, performers and guests, i., 55, 77, 83, 90, 93, 155, 165, 171, 188, 210, 227, 229, 242, 243, 257, 260, 264, 306, 310, 325, 337, 341; ii., 30, 50, 67, 77.
made a member of the Vocal club, iii., 342.
Literary works and pamphlets by, mentioned:
"A treatise of the Duty of obedience to Governments in general and to the present Government of England in particular," i., 121.
"Some thoughts concerning religion and the reformation from Popery," a discourse, i., 122.
"Dialogue against taking off the test," i., 298.
——, in the press, i., 302, 303.
——, its proper title, i., 304.
"Idolatry of the Papists," i., 385.
Percival, Earl of Egmont—*contd.*
"Rise and progress of idolatry from the flood to the birth of Jesus Christ," 397.
"The thoughts of an impartial man upon the present temper of the Nation offered to the consideration of the Freeholders of Great Britain," i., 448, 450, 460.
——, number of copies disposed of, ii., 13.
——, Sir R. Walpole's orders to print and disperse it, ii., 86.
proposal for printing a New Testament with Protestant notes, ii., 233, 234.
a paper on the Fathers, ii., 254.
a paper on the settling of Virginia, iii., 11.
Literary and artistic references;
an old French romance presented to, i., 196.
"his collection of printed heads," mentioned, i., 264, 281, 296, 300, 311, 342, 356, 382, 397; ii., 31, 51, 138, 149, 170, 171, 210, 217, 288, 297.
——, lent to the Queen, i., 340, 343, 364.
sits for his portrait, i., 329, 385; iii., 146.
purchase of pictures, i., 234.
pictures belonging to, in London and Charlton, described, ii., 192.
his portrait by Huyssing, price paid, ii., 154.
a present of Bishop of Worcester's portrait to, ii., 311.
refusal to subscribe to Carte's "History of England," iii., 312.
Journeys and removals;
to Bath, i.. 98-125, 290, 399, 400-402; iii., 316.
to Windsor, his retinue, etc., i., 101.
return to London for the winter, i., 213.
to Harwich, with his wife and son, i., 280.
to Charlton, i., 190, 191, 207, 210, 274, 346, 371, 388; ii., 2, 7, 35, 97, 271, 482; iii., 61, 148, 160, 221, 265, 272, 302, 310.
allusion to his travels in Hanover, ii., 320.
with his family at Tunbridge, iii., 265, 273, 318.
to Essex, iii., 296, 303.
with Lady Egmont to and from Buxton, iii., 296, 297, 298.

Percival, Earl of Egmont—*contd.*
mention of his travels to Turin, iii., 324.
References to property ;
methods of payment of rents from Dublin, i., 76.
Gumly's houses in Pall Mall, i., 307 ; ii., 112, 113, 139, 142, 192 ; iii., 226.
——, furnishing one, ii., 115, 154.
——, insuranee of, ii., 120.
——, mortgage on, ii., 392, 396.
purchase of a house in Snow Hill, i., 357, 346.
a purehase to qualify his son for Parliament, i., 302, 306.
house in Pall Mall given over to his son, ii., 359.
——,returned to Lord Egmont, ii., 346.
particulars of property in Ireland, i., 398.
Ballimacow, *alias* Egmont, i., 205, 272, 281, 285 ; ii., 102, 247, 291.
a lease of a house, ii., 156.
dispute with Mr. St. Leger, ii., 252.
property in Denmark Streeet, ii., 346 ; iii., 89.
property and disputes in Ireland, ii., 378.
lease of Charlton, ii., 382.
chancery bill against, iii., 328.
Financial matters, trusts, etc. ;
settlement of his mother's jointure, i., 83.
question of his father's will, i., 89.
lands of, mortgaged, i., 166, 182.
sworn administrator of Dering's will, i., 175.
state of aceounts between him and his brother and sister Dering, i., 175.
trusteeship for his nieee Catherine Dering, i., 208, 209.
allowance for nieee's maintenanee, i., 285.
loan from Dering, i., 285.
security for his debt to his nieee, i., 293.
a loan to, 382.
loan from Dean Berkeley, i., 378.
loan from Mr. Annesley, i., 380.
trusts resigned, i., 296 ; ii., 132, 292 ; iii., 316.
investments, i., 337, 377, 378, 387.
loan for his daughter's marriage settlement, i., 345, 357.
renounces executorship of Sir Emanuel Moore's children, i, 401.
purchase of an annuity, ii., 53, 59 ; iii., 273.

Percival, Earl of Egmont—*contd.*
trustee for Dr. Courayer, iii., 44.
a mortgage paid off, iii., 316.
interest due from Lord Salisbury; iii., 127.
an annuity of, iii., 130.
Household :
tutor, i., 133.
a pensioner of, i., 193.
servants mentioned, i., 384, 413, 471 ; ii., 59, 237 ; iii., 220, 276, 384.
ehaplain, ii., 102.
agent for colleeting his English rents, ii., 458.
arming of his household against a Freneh landing, iii., 289.
Family history, &c. ;
eounty of origin of family, i., 194.
relationship through Lord Winehelsea, i., 366.
pedigree entered at the Herald's Offiee, ii., 490.
printing of the family genealogy, iii., 226.
ereated Baron of Burton and Viscount of Canturk, iii., 350.
Relations with the King and Queen and Royal family ;
attendanees at Court, i., 14, 15, 16, 47, 55, 78, *passim* 88-101, 150-385, 403-414, 461-476 ; ii., *passim* 1-10, 19, 25, 31, 35, 40, 51, 60, 67, 68, 74, 81, *passim* 121-268, 294, 297, 308, 319, 324, 336, 339, 346, 353, 360, 361, 378, 388, 409, 425, 456, 459, 461, 465, 474, 483, 510, 515 ; iii., 1, 5, 7, 11, 28, 75, 86, *passim* 131-138, 173, *passim* 228-309, 324, 327, 335, 336, 342.
testimony to his loyalty, i., 79.
early relations with the Court, iii., 325.
eonversations with the King, i., 31, 32, 33, 46, 93, 95, 127, 151, 235, 250, 264, 395, 410 ; ii., 128, 332.
a private interview with the King on the subjeet of an eseheated estate, i., 196, 197.
visits to the Court at Hampton Court, i., 196, 197, 200, 205.
presents his son-in-law Hanmer at Court, i., 365.
kisses hands on being made Earl of Egmont, i., 399.
an audienee of the King, about the Harwieh elcetion, ii., 88.
views formed of him at Court, i., 33, 38, 94, 211, 212, 297.

Pereival (Egmont), *relations with the Court —contd.*
carrying the sword before the King, i., 55, 141, 160, 177, 224; ii., 89, 213, 219, 244, 461; iii., 119.
——, a sugar plum, ii., 62.
obligations to the Court during the year 1730, i., 120.
displeasure of the Court at his vote for the Pensions Bill, i., 141.
particular notice by the King, i., 277, 343, 384.
zeal and attachment to the King, i., 465.
notice from the Royal Family, ii., 62.
objection to going to Court because of the loss of his son's election, ii., 113 (2).
——, over-ruled, attends Court, ii., 116.
conversations with the Queen, i., 15, 32, 33, 92, 102, 127, 129, 151, 171, 179, 197, 205 (2), 206, 233, 235, 250, 264, 281, 283, 288, 290, 299, 302, 311, 340, 342, 356, 395-397 461; ii., 4, 51, 74, 87, 138, 149, 160, 170, 185, 188, 210, 217, 240, 254, 260, 287, 319, 320, 332, 374, 387, 425; iii., 336.
early attendance at the Queen's Court, iii., 333.
attendanees at the Levées or Court of the Prince of Wales, i., 55, 160; ii., 3, 10, 78, 337, 361, 401; iii., 253, 281, 290, 295, 306, 308, 309, 328, 342.
conversations with the Prince, i., 93, 98, 181, 190, 192, 229, 293, 299, 395; ii., 223.
visits to the Prince, i., 281, 293, 309, 369, 403.
attends drawing room of the Princess of Wales, ii., 266.
pays his respects to the Prince of Orange, ii., 51.
as Member of Parliament;
his views on the debate on the King's speech, i., 5.
reasons for serving in Parliament given to the King, i., 20.
his attitude to the Ministry, i., 40.
his views about Dunkirk Harbour, i., 47.
member of the Gaol Committee, i., 55.
his proper attitude in Parliament discussed, i., 60.
Percival, Earl of Egmont—*contd.*
in favour of the Pension Bill, i., 125, 127.
his aims in Parliament, and personal inclinations, i., 241.
reasons for certain of his votes, i., 246.
attitude towards the Placemen's bill, ii., 37.
his view of the liberty of Parliament, ii., 161
his reports of debates, &c. *See* Parliament.
in connexion with Harwich;
the situation of affairs there, i., 56, 467.
contribution for an entertainment, i., 395.
gifts for use amongst the voters, i., 417, 439.
interviews with Mr. Leathes, i., 428, 440-442.
indignation at the result of events i., 449, 453.
the whole weight of Government interest against him, i., 445, 446, 447; ii., 108.
efforts to obtain the agent's place for his nominee, ii., 5.
reflections upon the satisfactory state of his influence there. ii., 9, 10.
conversation with Bacon Maurice about Harwich affairs, ii., 10 11.
his unpopularity with the packet masters, ii., 43.
resigns the Recordership, ii., 92.
engagements to Harwich, ii., 126.
state of his interest there, &c., iii., 324, 325, 345.
in connexion with the Georgia Society (Trustee and common Councilman and first President):
attendanee at meetings and his minutes of proceedings, i., 204, *passim* 282-347, 364-405, 463, 476; ii., 3, 13, 23, *passim* 24-69, 102-516; iii., *passim*, 1-317.
qualifies as Common Counellman by taking the oath at Quarter Sessions, i., 292.
complaints made to, of the conduct of the trustees, ii., 41, 42.
his paper on reasons for support of Georgia, referred to, iii., 12, 25, 26.
speech to the Trustees against the giving up of Georgia, iii. 25, 26, 27.

Percival, Earl of Egmont, *Georgia Society—contd.*
letter on the Spanish claims to Georgia, iii., 35.
draws up motions on the subject of Georgia, iii., 104, 105.
defends Mr. Whitefield against the Trustees, iii., 127, 128.
resignation of the office of Common Councilman, iii., 265, 266.
Irish Questions;
efforts to obtain the passing of the Irish Wool Bill, i., 189.
the purchase of lands in Ireland by Papists, i., 354, 355.
presents the Irish peers' memorial to the King, his speech on the occasion, i., 410.
meeting of Irish peers, ii., 46. *See also* Ireland.
complimented on his public spirit in Ireland and Irish affairs, ii., 115.
opinion of, in Ireland as a landlord, and condition of his estate, ii., 173, 174.
relations with Sir Robert Walpole;
ill-used by him, i., 19.
conversations with, i., 50, 193, 254.
dines with, i., 52.
visits to, i., 79, 298, 311, 374.
attendance at Sir Robert's levées, i., 126, 220, 302, 306, 313, 337, 366, 371, 376, 379, 385.; ii., 3.
dream about, i., 213, 214.
references to his relations with, i., 213, 273, 281, 288, 290, 297, 439, 445, 451, 457, 466; ii., 117.
a narrative of Sir R. Walpole's usage to give to the King, i., 456.
resentment against, i., 456-459, 461-462.
first meeting after Harwich affair, i., 461.
interviews on Harwich affairs, i., 467-470; ii., 4, 5, 87, 90, 91, 92.
The Walpoles' opinion of Lord Egmont, ii., 1.
reconciled to the Walpoles, ii., 9.
application to, on behalf of his brother, ii., 11, 87.
relations with Horatio Walpole;
conversations on Harwich and public affairs, i., 56, 232, 422-427, 461, 462, 474, 475, 476; ii., 14, 18, 19.
dines with him, i., 170, 254.
a stormy interview about the Harwich mayoralty, i., 433, 434.
Percival, Earl of Egmont—*contd*
letter on the Government's desertion of him, i., 447, 448.
view of Horace Walpole's intentions, i., 472.
meeting, i., 473.
negotiations, ii., 65.
Percival, John, Viscount Percival (subsequently 2nd Earl of Egmont).
General references and personal history;
mentioned, i., 84, 114, 361, 402; ii., 120, 125, 132, 192, 201, 361, 363, 396, 509; iii., 96, 166, 186, 266, 278, 231, 267, 279, 299, 309, 310.
birth of, iii., 350.
at school, iii., 328.
author of two pamphlets, i., 92.
miniature of, done by himself, i., 100.
at Leyden, i., 104.
his journey home to England, i., 105, 106 (2).
an expressed opinion of, i., 121.
presentation at court, i., 129, 260.
presented to the Prince of Wales, i., 130, 260.
dancing at Court, i., 152, 294; ii., 39.
a pamphlet by, on the state of Ireland, i., 172.
his father's estimate of him, i., 199.
birthdays of, i., 226, 337; ii., 152, 237.
presented to the Speaker and Horace Walpole, ii., 257.
to wait on Sir Robert Walpole and others, i., 259.
taken to call on the Duke of Grafton and others, i, 264.
joins his father in a bond, i., 296.
pamphlet by, on the Test Act, i., 304.
conversation, etc., with Sir Robert Walpole, i., 378, 379, 391.
returned from Bath, i., 415.
interview with Horace Walpole, ii., 18.
pamphlet by, against the Excise scheme, ii., 51.
performer on the fiddle, ii., 67.
made freeman of Malden, ii., 78.
credited with being an enemy of Sir Robert Walpole, ii., 101.
his character discussed by the Queen, ii., 117.
received by the Queen and Prince and Princess, ii., 297.
purchase of manuscripts by, ii., 377.

Percival, John, Viscount—*cont.*
visit with wife to Jersey, ii., 403, 408, 409, 413, 414, 419, 420.
offers his house to the Prince of Wales, ii., 435.
walks in the Queen's funeral, ii., 453, 456.
illness of, iii., 78, 83, 85, 215; recovery, iii., 219.
legacy to, iii., 179.
altercation with Lord Gage on the subject of Georgia, iii., 182, 183, 184.
repays a loan to Katherine Dering, iii., 225.
composes the family genealogy, iii., 226.
arms his household against a French landing, iii., 289.
In connexion with Ireland, and as M.P. there;
presented to the Lord Lieutenant i., 179.
visits to Ireland, i., 180, 192, 207; ii., 280, 289, 294; iii., 48, 56, 265.
at Canturk, i., 195.
elected M.P. for Dingle, cost of the election, i., 205, 207 (2).
proceedings in the Irish Parliament, i., 242.
return from Ireland, i., 255, 257.
his expenditure in Ireland and his father's reflections thereupon, i., 259, 260.
Marriage schemes, marriage, and family;
proposals and negotiations, i., 120, 148, 149, 152, 155, 162, 383-387, 457, 458, 470, 461, 463-467; ii., 51, 52, 61, 62-65, 74, 96, 185-187, 189, 257-259.
meets Mistress Delmée at the play, i., 458.
explanation of proposals for the Delmée marriage referred to, i., 463.
negotiations for his marriage with Lady Catherine Cecil, ii., 324, 327, 329, 330, 331, 328, 332, 363.
father's interview with Lady Salisbury about marriage arrangement, ii., 327.
marriage, dinner and masquerade, ii., 348.
marriage settlements, ii., 334, 336, 337, 338, 347, 348.
reconveys the English estate to his father, ii., 346.
marriage ii., 348.

Percival, John, Viscount—*contd.*
his wife and he kiss hands on their marriage, ii., 363.
with his wife at Charlton, ii., 392.
references to his wife, ii., 366, 424, 459, 461, 467, 474, 476; iii., 22, 83, 229, 231, 232, 258, 300, 301.
wife's portrait in crayons, ii. 378.
births of sons, ii., 463; iii., 86, 296.
sons' christening and names, ii., 476; iii., 86.
——, ill of small pox, iii., 279.
——, 9th birthday, iii., 318.
birth and christening of daughter, iii., 315.
illness of wife, iii., 33, 238.
——, miscarriage, iii., 163.
boys (Jack and Cecil) go to school, iii., 310.
As candidate for and member of the English parliament;
his property qualification, ii., 69; iii., 194, 207, 220, 264-276.
candidature for Harwich, i., 259, 281, 293, 312, 327, 328, 378, 380, 385, 386, 392-395, 418, 419, 433, 446, 448, 452, 458, 464, 468, 475, 477; ii., 2, 9, 18, 19, 22, 30, 40, 60, 72, 73, 75, 76, 79, 81-83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 118, 241, 242.
made freeman of Harwich, i., 280.
political action discussed, i., 376, 377.
dinner in London in connexion with Harwich candidature, i., 415, 416.
effect of his behaviour in the Irish Parliament and unguarded expressions at coffee houses, i., 447.
reasons why he was rejected at Harwich, ii., 97, 98, 100, 109, 135, 139.
effort to obtain another borough, ii., 99.
conduct in the Kentish election, ii., 104, 117.
impossibility of obtaining a seat, ii., 106.
suggestion he should stand for Hindon, ii., 150, 151.
recommended for Marlborough, ii., 289.
candidature at Haslemere, iii., 188, 190, 191, 194, 262.
abandons the Haslemere constituency, iii., 219.

Percival, John, Viscount—*contd.*
nominated for Westminster, iii., 233.
elected for Westminster, iii., 234, 238.
his political attitude, iii., 244.
rumour of a money transaction over Haslemere election with Mr. Oglethorpe, iii.. 244.
introduction to the House of Commons, iii., 244.
his political position, iii., 251.
proceedings in parliament, iii., 282.
attempt of his fellow member, Mr. Edwin, to steal a march upon him, iii., 292.
Percival, Josias, of St. Christopher's Island, i., 204.
Percival, Kane, eldest son of Dean Percival, cousin of Lord Egmont, iii., 229, 232.
Percival, Philip, brother of Lord Egmont, "brother Percival," mentioned, i., 1, 2, 9, 32, 77, 78, *passim* 96-108, 125, 127, 129, *passim* 155-414, 422, 446, 451, 461, 471, 472, 474; ii., 3, 6, 9, 13, 19, 25, 31-33, 43, 52, 87, 94, 100, 107, 113, *passim* 117-180, 328, 412; iii., 83, 124, 125, 130, *passim* 140-342.
family of, i., 55.
customer and collector of the port of Dublin, petition for remission of tax in Ireland, i., 185.
gifts by Lord Percival to, i., 199.
concert at house of, i., 200.
only child of, deceased, i., 204.
artistic and musical abilities and compositions of, referred to, i., 229, 337, 395, 412; ii., 30, 50, 77, 175, 223.
a present to, of 1000*l.*, for services, i., 290.
efforts to get him a post, i., 337, 366; ii., 255, 288.
attendance at Court, i., 395.
a drawing presented by the Prince of Orange to, ii., 75.
house and furniture burnt, ii., 102.
the Prince of Wales' present to, ii., 109.
journeys to and from Ireland, ii., 176, 180; iii., 81.
mortgage in Ireland, iii., 11.
illnesses of, iii., 182, 270, 295, 299, 300, 303, 304.
and Sir J. Shelley, iii., 244.
Percival, Philip—*contd.*
elected a Trustee of Georgia Society, iii., 200, 203, 211, 222, 225, 227.
Percival, wife of Philip, "Sister Percival," mentioned, alone or in conjunction with her husband, i., 7, 15, 90, 93, 108, 155, 165, 171, 188, 204, 207, 216, 218, 229, 234, 235, 242, 256, 257, 264, 272, 279, 282, 284, 287, 307, 310, 311, 325, 329, 337, 342, 344, 363, 385, 391, 399, 474; ii., 25, 30, 50, 67, 78, 87, 104, 127, 179, 180; iii., 141, 182, 184, 187, 196, 209, 226, 260, 265, 274, 275, 280, 285.
claim of, to a bastard's estate in Somersetshire, i., 192, 193, 196, 197.
mortgage on the Duke of Ormond's estate, ii., 496.
jointure of, iii., 304.
Percival:
"Cousin" Philip, marriage of, i., 388.
Dr. William, Dean of Emly in Ireland, death and family history of, ii., 125.
William, 2nd son of Dean Percival, i., 300, 356; ii., 6, 76.
William, at Fort St. George, in India, cousin of Lord Egmont, marriage of, i., 198.
——, desire to enter the East India Service, ii., 6.
——, mentioned, ii., 14. 178, 201, 296, 430.
——, return of wife and boys to England, iii., 86.
little Will, son of preceding, sent to school in England, ii., 299.
Percival le Gallois, an old French romance, i., 196.
Percy, Percie, gardener in Georgia, ii., 314, 317, 466.
return to England, wife, etc., ii., 493.
Perkins, Samuel, coachmaker, trustee of lands granted in Georgia, 2nd bailiff, ii., 191, 197.
letter from, iii., 213, 215.
his character, iii., 216.
Perry, Micaiah, Alderman, M.P. for London, proceedings in Parliament, i., 37, 68, 263, 324, 335, 349, 351, 358; ii., 19, 257; iii., 192, 330.
at Bath, mentioned, i., 122.
Lord Mayor of London, mentioned, iii., 20.

Perryman, Robert, cattle for Georgia from, ii., 439.
Perseus and Andromeda, play, performed, i., 90.
Perth, mentioned, iii., 314.
Perth, Earl of. *See* Drummond.
Peter Alexowitz, Czar of Russia, anecdotes of, i., 49, 114, 115, 116.
Peterborough, Bishop of. *See* Clavering.
Peterborough, Earl of. *See* Charles Mordaunt.
Peters, Dr., physician, ii., 294.
Petre (Peters), Robert James, Lord Petre, subscriptions to the Georgia Society, i., 286; ii., 32. mentioned, ii., 294, 503.
Petty:
Henry, Earl of Shelburne, mentioned, ii., 46, 339.
——, Lady Savile takes shelter at the house of, ii., 224, 226.
James, Viscount Dunkeron, son of the Earl of Shelburne, marriage of, attack on his valet, &c., ii., 328.
Petty Bag Office, records of Papists' lands in, ii., 243.
Phelps, lately a keeper of stores at Savannah, iii., 177.
Philadelphia, purchases for Georgia at, ii., 478.
Philips, Phillips:
Ambrose, Secretary or trainbearer to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the poet, i., 230, 231; ii., 509.
Clifford William, in danger of a duel over the Harwich election, ii., 97.
Erasmus, Trustee of the Georgia Society, i., 344, 369.
Sir John, mentioned, ii., 142, 228.
——, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 289.
——, deceased, charitable legacy of, ii., 376.
Capt. John, of Harwich, mentioned, i., 120, 292, 294, 341, 403, 419, 429, 430, 435, 440, 441, 442, 446, 464, 469, 470, 473, 474, 477; ii., 1, 65, 82; iii., 326.
——, conduct of, etc., i., 343, 369, 371, 388, 418, 465, 471; ii., 10, 60.
——, salvage from a wreck, i., 369.
——, suspended, ii., 51.
——, death of, ii., 65, 66.
Justice, of Harwich, mentioned, ii., 91, 92.
Philips, Justice—*contd.*
——, a present pressed upon him by Lord Egmont, &c., ii., 98.
Mr., complaints against Scotch fishermen, i., 384.
Mr., of Charlton, mentioned, i., 383.
Mr., lodginghouse keeper at Bath, price of lodgings, i., 103, 123.
Richard, of Harwich, captain of a packet boat, i., 119, 120, 121, 125, 169, 177, 179, 180, 280; iii., 324-326, 332.
——, death of, i., 291.
——, wife of, i., 98, 99, 204.
Samuel, of Harwich, brother of Richard, mentioned, i., 292, 344, 403, 435; ii., 67, 70, 72, 82, 89, 92, 93, 96, 110, 113; iii., 325, 328, 329, 344.
——, danger of losing his election, i., 292.
——, suspended, ii., 51.
——, deprived of the Walpole sloop, ii., 106.
William, customs' officer or surveyor at Harwich, i., 168 (2), 171, 172, 175, 418, 435, 440, 442, 446, 464, 469, 470; ii., 75, 82, 89, 92, 93; iii., 326, 329, 332.
——, suspended on complaint of his boatmen, i., 442, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 462, 463, 470, 472, 474.
——, appointed to the Otter sloop, ii., 68.
——, bribed as a voter at Harwich, ii., 153.
——, turned out for smuggling, ii., 210.
Philipson:
John, of the Navy Office, i., 477.
Alderman, Commissary of the packet boats at Harwich, mentioned, i., 14, 15, 16, 56, 79; ii., 60, 65, 73, 133, 134, 334.; iii., 323, 324, 326, 328, 332, 335.
——, question of his dismissal, i., 16-20, 22, 23, 33, 34, 47, 50, 56.
——, turned out at Lord Percival's instigation, i., 120.
——, a memorial in favour of, i., 78.
——, his party at Harwich, i., 79; ii., 147.
——, proceedings during the election, ii., 97, 98.
——, opposition to, ii., 153.

Philipson, Alderman—*contd.*
——, complaint against, in connexion with the Prince of Wales' journey to England, iii., 327.
——, his history, iii., 327.
——, indictable words spoken by, iii., 328.
——, troublesome proceedings of, iii., 333, 345, 347.
"Young," of Harwich, i., 175, 339, 379, 399, 404, 408, 419, 420, 422, 423, 424, 427, 440, 468, 476; ii., 73, 139.
——, intention to stand at Harwich, ii., 18, 19, 83, 85, 86.
——, standing for Shoreham, ii., 87.
——, election as capital burgess, ii., 310.
——, marriage of, iii., 325.
Phipps, Jo, mentioned, i., 386.
Physicians, College of, presidentship of, ii., 207.
Pickering, Mr., Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, ii., 392.
Pickering (or Pilkington), Sir Lionel, mentioned, i., 325, 337, 342.
Picolata, fort in Florida, iii., 145.
Piedmont, silk weavers from, going to Georgia, i., 309, 405.
Pierce:
Capt., mentioned, ii., 428.
Dr., minister of St. Martin's, bar to his promotion, ii., ii., 160, 234, 240, 250.
——, sermon before the King, ii., 213, 214.
——, character of, ii., 452.
Pierrepont:
William, Earl of Kingston, iii., 364.
Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, ii., 381.
Piers, Colonel Will, petition in Parliament, ii., 161.
Pierson, Col., of York, death of, etc., iii., 270.
Piersy, James, of Cork, ii., 390.
Piggott, Mr., escheated estate of, i., 196 (2).
Pilkington, Pilkinton (or Pickering), Sir Lionel, i., 325, 337, 342.
Pilling, Dr., ii., 472.
Pinkerton, Mr., grant of land in Georgia, i., 306, 309.
Pitkin, the case of, mentioned, i., 249.
Pitt, Pit:
one, of the Customs, writer of the *London Journal*, i., 402, 444.
Pitt—*contd.*
Lady Lucy, daughter of the Earl of Londonderry, romantic marriage of, i., 289.
Robin, brother-in-law of Earl Stanhope, story of his message to the Duke of Ormond, i., 400, 401.
Rowland, ironmonger of Gloucester, grant of land in Georgia, etc., ii., 198, 298.
——, licence of absence, ii., 199.
William, M.P., proceedings in Parliament, ii., 171, 255, 350, 355; iii. 278, 286.
——, relations with the Prince of Wales, ii., 353.
Pitts, Henry, a carpenter, settler in Georgia, ii., 274.
Plague attacks crew of H.M.S. Cambridge, iii., 163.
Plantations, trade from. *See* Ireland.
Plays, blasphemous and obscene, i., 11.
Plimly, Mr., mentioned, ii., 182.
The Plotting Sisters, a play, ii., 141.
Plummer:
(Richard or Walter), Mr., M.P., proceedings in Parliament, i., 42, 58, 60, 65, 126, 240, 258, 263; ii., 9, 19, 24, 25, 71, 353.
——, of the Board of Trade, ii., 178, 391.
——, motion for repealing the Test Act, ii., 243.
——, reasons for voting against the Court, i., 246.
Walter, M.P., proceedings in Parliament, i., 163, 187, 308, 313, 324, 346, 361, 367, 371, 372; ii., 255; iii., 47.
——, refuses post of Secretary of War, ii., 366.
Plumstead, dream of a labourer's wife about buried money in, i., 306.
Plumtree, John, M.P., mentioned, i., 220; ii., 63, 81, 144, 336.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 325; iii., 126.
Trustee of King's Street Chapel, ii., 214, 218, 467, 470; iii., 306,
trustee of St. James' Workhouse, ii., 219.
Plyer, Capt., of Gosport, daughter of, ii., 210.
Plymouth, Earl of. *See* Windsor.
Pointz, Points:
Mr., pamphlet by, mentioned, i., 125.
Mrs., in a picture, ii., 190.

Poland, election of a King of, i., 358.
demand for corn from England since the disturbance, i., 442.
instructions to British ministers in, discussed in Parliament, ii., 13.
Polhill, Mr., proceedings in Parliament, ii., 255.
The Political State of Great Britain, debates reported in, ii., 350.
Polwarth, Lord. *See* Hugh Campbell.
Polyps and worms under a microscope, iii., 282.
Pomeroy, Lieut., Chancery suit of, iii., 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 360, 361.
Pomfret, Pontefract:
Earl of. *See* Fermor.
Lady, ii., 78.
Pomroy & Sons, ii., 420.
Pond, Arthur, the painter, Queen's St., ii., 364, 378; iii., 127.
Helen Percival's portrait drawn in crayons by, ii., 430.
Pontack's. *See* London and Westminster coffee houses, &c.,
Pontack and Mant's wine, iii., 364.
Pontefract. *See* Pomfret *and* Fermor.
Poole, i., 231.
Pooley, Mr., the painter in Dublin, iii., 365, 366.
Poor, Power:
Ellen, mentioned, iii., 371.
John, iii., 369.
Richard, an Irish tory, iii., 355, 357, 358, 359, 360, 362, 367.
"Young," iii., 370.
Pope:
Hester, history of, i., 225.
one, of Savannah, mentioned, iii., 131.
Popery, progress of, in England, i., 228, 405; ii., 270.
lectures or pamphlets against, published, ii., 142, 143, 159.
Popish uses, forfeited lands settled to, question of recovery of, ii., 145.
Popple (Poppleton), Mr., Secretary of the Board of Trade and Plantations, ii., 309, 311, 335, 404.
Porcupine bezoar stone used to induce sweating, iii., 284
Pordage:
Edward, A. M., ii., 464.
Mr., iii., 86, 235.
Porpora, Niccolo Antonio, oratorio, *David and Bathsheba*, ii., 54.
opera of *Iphigenia*, ii., 174.
Porteous, Capt., hanged in Edinburgh, ii., 351.
Porter, Tom, mentioned, iii., 358.
Portland:
Duke of. *See* Bentinck.
Duchess of, in charge of the Princesses' education, ii., 370.
Portland family, the decision not to attend the Princess Royal' marriage, ii., 59.
Port Mahon, mentioned, ii., 433; iii., 293, 296.
Portobello, the capture of, iii., 120, 121, 123.
Port Royal, ii., 376; iii., 172.
Ports of England, motion for opening, i., 174, 186.
Portsmouth, Duchess of, ii., 310.
Portsmouth, Earl of. *See* Wallop.
Portugal, trade to the Indies, i., 69.
exportation of manufactures from Ireland to, i., 239, 254.
English fleet sent to the assistance of, ii., 179.
rice trade, ii., 390.
Post Office, the, influence in Harwich, i., 20, 327, 328; ii., 81.
the opening of letters at the, i., 449.
circulation, of papers by clerks of the, i., 434.
secretary of, ii., 7.
Pottenburg, Pottendorf, Count. *See* Zinzendorf.
Potter:
John, Bishop of Oxford and the quakers' bill, ii., 254.
——, Archbishop of Canterbury, ii., 323, 361.
——, declaration with regard to the Moravians, ii., 357.
——, President of the S.P.G., ii., 371.
——, the Queen's illness and death, ii., 444, 446, 449.
——, views about the liturgy, ii., ii., 470.
——, called "peaceable John" when chaplain at Lambeth, ii., 476.
——, relations with the Shropshire prophet Newings, iii., 178, 179, 226.
Robert, settler in Georgia, iii., 176.
Pottinger, Richard, mentioned, i., 220.
Poultenay. *See* Pulteney.
"Poussiniers," members of Parliament probably caballing in favour of France, iii., 347.
Povey, Mr., Raphael cartoons pledged to, i., 218.

Powell, Powel:
mentioned, i., 78.
Mr., a Welsh gentleman, interferes in the tumult at Drury Lane Theatre, 216.
Mr., steward and town clerk of Harwich, ii., 76, 110.
——, visit to London with the charter, ii., 113.
Powerscourt, Viscount. *See* Wingfield.
Powis:
Ensign, in the guards, iii., 4.
Lady Henrietta, a young widow, daughter of the Earl of Waldegrave, marriage and character, iii., 4.
Powlet, the Hon. Mr., proceedings in Parliament, iii., 47.
Poyres, Poyers, silk weaver, going to Georgia, i., 463; ii., 75.
Poyras (Poyas), Mr., agent to the Vaudois, ii., 103, 104, 107.
Pragmatic Sanction, the, i., 358.
Prague, the loss of, iii., 237.
Prat, Pratt:
musician, i., 325, 342.
Mr., the King's bricklayer, ii., 450.
Mistress, mother of Lady Savile, ii., 218.
Mrs., wife of Sir George Savile, ii., 223.
a settler in Georgia, ii., 170.
——, return from Georgia, ii., 172.
Prendergast (Pendegrast):
Sir Thomas, i., 360; ii., 247,
Sir John, a candidate for Parliament in Sussex, ii., 31.
Presbyterian congregations in London appoint deputies about the Test Act, ii., 515.
Press gangs, protection from, ii., 46.
Pressing Act, commission for, meeting at the Exchequer, iii., 295.
Preston, George, of Balyfield, in county of Perth, grant of land to, in Georgia, ii., 447.
Preston, Lancashire, money collected at, for Georgia, ii., 212.
"Preston rebellion," 1715, i., 402; ii., 39.
rebels transported to Carolina, ii., 414.
Preston, Somerset, mentioned, ii., 324.
Preston Pans, battle of, iii., 313.
Pretender, the Old, bill to abjure by oath, its history, ii., 89.
the Czar Peter's relations with, i., 114, 116.
rumours as to the birth of, i., 201.
at Rome, i., 206.
relations with Thompson, warc-
Pretender, the old—*contd.*
house keeper of the Charitable Corporation, i., 277, 280.
a ridiculous report of a kingdom in Africa for, i., 283.
ministers of, seized at Dover, i., 448.
promise of, to restore firstfruits and tenths to the clergy, ii., 50.
new attempts of, anticipated, ii., 177.
French renew the demand for his mother's jointure, ii., 429.
alleged visit incognito to Queen Anne, ii., 465.
prophecies concerning him and his son, iii., 178, 179.
scheme for bringing him over on Queen Anne's death, iii., 270, 334, 335.
contemptuous mention of, in the House of Commons, iii., 332.
plans to assassinate, iii., 349.
Popish priests best informants about, iii., 350.
Pretender, the Young, his person described, ii., 311.
on board a French Fleet, iii., 284.
in France, iii., 285, 287.
challenges to the Duke of Cumberland in Scotland, iii., 313, 314.
flight from Scotland, iii., 314.
Prevoo, Prevost, David, settler in Georgia, ii., 491; iii., 94, 145.
Prew, Capt., affidavit about Spanish designs in Georgia, ii., 495.
Price:
Mr., purchase of Shipstown, i., 330.
Col., regiment of, in Flanders, iii., 310.
Counsellor, Recorder of Colchester, ii., 115.
General, mentioned, i., 141.
Mr., of Tipperary, mentioned, i., 290, 296, 307, 377.
Rees, grant of lands in Georgia to, ii., 253.
Thomas, Esq., of Whitehall, grant of lands to, in Georgia, iii., 177.
Primrose, Lord, nephew to Lord Loudon and son-in-law to Lord Stair, ii., 208.
Princes County, a new name for province in Georgia, ii., 185.
Princes, foreign, bill against lending money to, i., 57, 58.
Princess Royal, (Princess Anne), afterwards Princess of Orange, dresser to, allowance, i., 1, 411.

Princess Royal—*contd.*
marriage of, question of a portion for, etc., 370, 371.
parliamentary provision for, i., 372; ii., 78.
attendance at drawing room or court of, i., 377, 410.
marriage of, place of the Irish peers and peeresses in the procession, i., 403, 405, 406, 407, 411, 413, 414, 420, 421, 429, 437, 459, 465; ii., 51, 52, 59.
——, accommodation for invited guests, i., 407, 460.
——, a new difficulty, the carving at the supper, i., 422.
lady of the bedchamber to, i., 409.
presents for, brought by the Prince of Orange, i., 417.
marriage postponed, i., 430, 439.
in favour of the Irish peers' contention, i., 432, 448, 450.
papers relating to Irish Peers shown to, i., 451.
her opinion of Lord Percival's treatment, i., 454.
action with regard to Harwich affairs, i., 455.
paintings by, her accomplishments and character, i., 466.
uncertainty about the time of her wedding, ii., 40.
ceremony at wedding of, ii., 58, 59.
ceremonial on departure for Holland for, ii., 63.
mentioned, ii., 109, 128; iii., 323.
cause of the sudden stoppage of her journey to Holland, ii., 133.
birth of a stillborn child, ii., 318.
illness of, ii., 319.
the King's allowance to, ii., 355, 369.
Princesses, the, the King's allowance to, ii., 355.
attendance at the night drawing room of the, iii., 325.
Printers and booksellers, a scheme to rescue authors from, ii., 161.
Prior, Mr., paper by, called *The Causes of Decay*, i., 148.
Prisons, action of Judges with regard to, i., 46.
conditions, etc., i., 46, 49.
Prisoners for debt, bill to relieve, i., 90; ii., 63.
the relief committee, ii., 76.
donations for the relief of, ii., 159, 330, 364.
Priston farm or manor, near Tipperary, i., 291; iii., 202.
Pritty, Mrs., of the county of Tipperary, ii., 125.
Privy Council, long sitting of the, ii., 276, 277.
consideration of the Carolina charter, i., 216.
jurisdiction over the West Indies discussed, ii., 400.
the hearing of the Carolina complaint, ii., 462, 472.
Probyn, Judge, conversations at Bath, i., 108, 110.
Proctor, Thomas, trustee of a new settlement in Georgia, ii., 191.
Prohus, Ireland, mentioned, iii., 361.
Prows, Mr., proceedings in Parliament, iii., 315.
Prussia:
mission to, to propose the double marriage, i., 84.
King and Prince of, *see* Frederick.
Princess Royal of, marriage with the Prince of Wales, project of, i., 92.
Queen of, godmother of the Prince of Wales' child, ii., 496.
Pryn, referred to, ii., 57.
Psalmanassor, Formosan Indian, resident in England, i., 114.
Public houses, the keeping of, by Papists, i., 228.
Puckering, *see* Newton.
Pulham, Pelham, Francis, elector at Harwich, post desired for, etc., i., 9, 15, 202.
proposed for an appointment, i., 171, 273, 276, 281, 282, 287, 292, 327, 328, 344, 403, 415, 416, 417, 419, 422, 427, 428, 429, 435, 440, 446, 447, 452; ii., 29, 30, 95.
Lady Percival godmother to his child, i., 422.
Pullen, Will, mentioned, ii., 111.
Pulteney:
Col. or Gen., relations with his brother William, i., 246.
——, sent suddenly to Flanders, iii., 290.
Daniel, M.P., i., 126, 154, 163, 174, 176, 177.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 5, 12, 24, 34, 42, 43, 57, 58, 73, 179, 183-187; iii., 330, 337, 345, 346.
——, meeting with Lord Bolingbroke, i., 83.
——, deceased, action in Lancashire with regard to the Test Act, ii., 244.
Mr., mentioned, i., 101, 272, 346, 385, 452.

Pulteney, Mr.—*contd.*
——, danger of a duel with Mr. Pelham, i., 220.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 226, 244, 245, 250, 251, 257, 263, 323, 324, 332, 337, 338, 358, 362, 363, 365, 367, 371; ii., 55, 63, 72, 167, 364, 474; iii., 32, 112, 183, 184, 258.
——, political principles of, ii., 38.
——, his reception in the House of Lords with the Prince of Orange Naturalization Bill, ii., 64.
——, offered a peerage, ii., 366.
——, rumour to be made a Peer, iii., 247.
——, and the political action and negotiation, ii., 251, 252, 253, 254, 257, 258, 259, 262, 263, 264.
——, club of, mentioned, ii., 363.
——, daughter of, death of, iii., 262.
——, and lady, to be forbidden to visit Mrs. Vane, ii., 14.
William, proceedings in Parliament, i., 3, 9, 11, 34, 36, 37, 42, 53, 54, 64, 70, 71, 73, 74, 80, 132, 134, 136, 137, 139, 145, 158, 187, 214, 240; ii., 8, 12, 15, 16, 19, 24, 31, 63, 350, 351, 354, 355; iii., 16, 116, 330, 337, 339, 341-343, 345, 347.
——, alleged conference with Lord Bolingbroke, i., 83, 85, 86, 87.
——, connected with *the Craftsmen*, i., 147.
——, not the author of a certain pamphlet, i., 196.
——, reasons for voting against the Court, i., 246.
——, mentioned, iii., 257.
——, created Earl of Bath, application to be first Lord of the Treasury, iii., 273, 274.
——, appointed Secretary of State, iii., 314.
——, political action of friends of, iii., 315.
Mrs., wife of William, mentioned, ii., 99.
Purcell, Purecl:
one, a tory in co. Clare, iii., 370.
Henry, opera, of "King Arthur" performed, ii., 306.
Jo., i., 129.
Mr., mentioned, iii., 232.
Mr., wool spinner at Canturk, i., 38.
Richard, receiver of Lord Egmont's rents in Ireland, i., 398; ii., 441; iii., 316.
Purdon:
Capt. Adam, cousin of Sir John Percival, mentioned, iii., 358, 359, 363, 365, 371, 373.
Mr., robbed, iii., 361.
Tom, cousin of Sir John Percival, iii., 352 (2), 371.
Purvis, Capt., mentioned, i., 388, 440, iii., 296.
Pury:
Mr., a foreigner, settler in S. Carolina, i., 282, 440, 442.
——, arrival from Georgia, i., 327.
——, complaints against, i., 285, 286.
——, information about Georgia, from, i., 451.
Charles, in Georgia, ii., 278.
Mr., bookkeeper to Mr. Symonds in Georgia, ii., 219, 291; iii., 77.
Mr., brother of settler in Georgia, i., 327.
Purysburg, Purisburg, in Carolina, mentioned, i., 283 (note), 327; ii., 54, 274, 345.
situation of, inhabitants and conditions at, i., 440, 443, 451; ii., 358; iii., 189.
brickmaking at, ii., 55.
colony of, settlement of, ii., 140.
settlers for, ii., 142.
Swiss settlers sent to, ii., 144.
catechists for the negroes at, ii., 192, 419, 357, 470.
conspiracy discovered in, iii., 58.
Moravian Catechist at, iii., 147.
"Purysburg," ship, going to Georgia, mentioned, i., 476.
Pye, John, appointed clerk of the stores at Savannah, ii., 380.
Recorder in Georgia, ii., 393; iii., 120, 125, 203.
salary and duties, iii., 206, 207, 208.
letter from, iii., 222.
signatory of the Savannah remonstrance, iii., 222.
Pyne, Mr., of London, the engraver, ii., 259.
Pyramus and Thisby, iii., 307.
Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, a play, mentioned, ii., 509.
Pytt and Tuckwell, suppliers of stores to Savannah, ii., 439; iii., 74, 203, 218.

Quadruple Alliance, i., 2.
discussed, i., 11.
Quaker, a. proposal of, to take off the poor of a London parish, ii., 288.

Quakers' Bill for avoiding tithes, Queen Caroline's discussion of, ii., 254.
Quarenden, Lord. *See* Lee.
Quarter Sessions, Bill relating to appeals at, i., 222.
Quebec, French at, iii., 161.
Queen, the. *See* Caroline, Queen.
Queen Anne's Act for augmentation of livings discussed, i., 108.
Queen Anne's Bounty, origin of, etc., ii., 49, 50.
Queensberry (Queensborough), Duke of. *See* Douglas.
Quincy, Mr., chaplain in Georgia, mentioned, i., 302, 303, 305, 309, 345; ii., 136, 195.
ministration of, ii., 36.
return to England, etc., ii., 127, 196, 294.
removed from being minister, ii., 200.
his retirement, ii., 209, 211.
misconduct of, ii., 303, 304, 313, 349, 357, 358i 371.

Radnam, Mr., iii., 371.
Rag, Ragg:
Captain, mentioned, ii., 216.
Mr., London merchant, ii., 376.
——, transport arrangements from Holland to Georgia, ii., 405.
Raimond. *See* Raymond.
Rainer. *See* Rayner,
Raleigh, Sir Walter, an anecdote of, ii., 383.
his cordial, ii., 442.
Ramsden:
Lady and three daughters, mentioned, i., 90.
Mr., mentioned, i., 93.
Miss, daughter of Lady Ramsden, iii., 298.
Ranby, Randby, John, surgeon, mentioned, ii., 442, 443, 460.
operation on the Queen, ii., 445, 446.
and the Westminster Infirmary dispute, ii., 455.
Randall:
Mr., of Virginia, i., 337.
Sir Thomas, agent for Virginia. i., 344.
Ranelagh:
Lord. *See* Sir Arthur Cole.
Lady, mentioned, i., 155.
Ranelagh Gardens, iii., 300.
Rangers, the, in Georgia, payment for, ii., 199.
Raphael, cartoons of, at Hampton Court, history of, i., 218, 219.
paintings by, mentioned, ii., 220.
Rapin's *History*, the translating of and profits from, ii., 161.
Ratcliff, Mr., annuity out of the Derwentwater estates, i., 248, 257, 260, 261.
Rath, a farm, mentioned, i., 342.
Rathbury, manor of, mentioned, i., 224.
Rathcove, lands of, iii., 369.
Rathdenin, in the barony of Duhallow, i., 166.
Ratines, of Irish manufacture, mentioned, i., 130.
Ratton Island in the Bay of Honduras, taken possession of, by Admiral Vernon, iii., 271.
described, iii., 271.
Ravaillac (Ravigliac), François, the assassin, justified in a pamphlet, i., 300.
Ravenel, Major, from Ireland, at Buxton, iii., 298.
Rawdon:
Sir John, mentioned, iii., 230, 231, 243, 245, 257, 259, 261, 262, 272, 278, 292, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 309, 310, 316.
——, proposals of marriage to Helena Percival, iii., 227-9.
——, marriage settlements, iii., 228, 229.
——, marriage, iii., 229.
——, attendance at Court, iii., 231.,
——, return from Ireland with Lady, iii., 271.
——, residence in Essex, iii., 273 303.
——, request to be appointed gentleman pensioner, iii., 286.
——, arms his household against the French, iii., 289.
——, elected member of the Royal Society, iii., 296.
——, concert of music at house of, iii., 307, 308 (2).
Lady. *See* Helena Percival.
——, birthday of child, iii., 281.
——, christening of daughter, iii., 310.
Mr., iii., 232, 245, 247, 248, 279.
Raymond (Raimond):
Robert, Lord Chief Justice, on the question of rights of peers in courts of law, i., 277.
Robert, 2nd Lord, iii., 192.
Col., ii., 219, 221.

Rayner;
Charles, of Harwich, i., 96, 211, 292, 435.
Thomas, of Harwich, iii., 326.
Read, Mr., publisher of *the Weekly Journal or British Gazetteer*, i., 385.
Reading, one, a silk and cotton dyer in Georgia, ii., 405.
Reading, the New Inn at, iii., 316.
Rear, Lieut., of Mallow, iii., 360.
Rebow, Mr., of Colchester, mentioned, ii., 5, 6.
Records, Committee of the House of Commons to examine, mentioned, i., 222.
Reck, Baron de, from Holland, proposed settler for Georgia, i., 463.
Redding, an Irishman, i., 211.
Reding, Sir Robert, iii., 365.
Reed, Mr., mentioned, ii., 365.
Reeves:
Serjeant, mentioned, iii., 333, 345.
——, opinion on Harwich charter, iii., 336, 348.
Lord Chief Justice, ii., 226, 348.
Reformation, the, and dissolution of monasteries discussed, i., 109.
Register office of Briefs, the, referred to, ii., 44-45.
Regnier, Mr., a joiner, mentioned, ii., 504; iii., 89.
Reichenberg, Resident of the King of Prussia, in England, i., 100.
Reigensberg, Hans Jacob, conductor of Germans to Georgia, iii., 197.
Religion, blasphemous books circulated against, ii., 178.
Reni (Rheni), Guido, paintings by, mentioned, ii., 220.
Renier, Mr., mentioned, i., 427; ii., 461.
Restoration Anniversary and the Houses of Parliament, i., 278.
Reyley, one, merchant in London, prisoner for debt., a settler for Georgia, i., 389.
Reymere, Joe, mentioned, i., 386.
Reyner, proposed settler for Georgia, i., 392.
Reynold, Mr., London merchant, Deputy of the Presbyterian congregations, ii., 515.
Reynolds:
Lord Chief Baron, residence of, i., 293.
Richard, Bishop of Lincoln, circularises the country clergy against the Mortmain Bill, ii., 271.
Reynolds, Bishop of Lincoln—*contd.*
——, mentioned, iii., 24, 123.
Sir Richard, iii., 365, 366, 367, 370, 372.
Ricaut, Sir Paul, mentioned, iii., 366, 368, 369, 370.
Rheumatism, cure for, i., 180; ii., 216; iii., 302.
Rhode Island, petition from, against the Sugar Bill, i., 340.
Rice, Mr., of Ballinity, Limerick, robbed, iii., 361, 362.
Rich, Edward, Earl of Warwick, mentioned, i., 189.
Richards:
Mr., living in Essex, ii., 7.
the engineer, circumstances of the attack upon Alicante, ii., 280, 281.
three brothers, engineers, ii., 281.
Richardson, Samuel, the printer, in Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, ii., 275, 296.
Richman, Richmond:
—— Harwich voter, i., 6; iii., 348.
Edward, Harwich voter, ii., 98.
M. [?N], Harwich voter, ii., 95.
Nicholas, Harwich voter, i., 243, 294, 395, 404, 415, 416, 417, 435, 445, 446; ii., 40, 52.
William, of Harwich, mentioned, i., 15, 292, 339, 435, 445, 455; ii., 30, 83; iii., 326.
——, bribed, ii., 153.
Richmond, borough of, mentioned, i., 306; iii., 256.
the Court at, i., 47.
the Queen's garden at, i., 101.
——, described, ii., 190.
Holbein's drawings at, mentioned, i., 281.
the Castle Tavern in, ii., 190.
Richmond Manor, stewardship of, i., 366.
Richmond:
Duke of. *See* Lennox.
Duchess of, and the new Lady Walpole, ii., 469.
Rider:
Mr., preacher of Assize sermon at Cork, iii., 371, 373.
Mr., surgeon at Greenwich hospital, a cure effected by, ii., 132.
Ridley, Capt., of a custom house sloop, turned out for letting a smuggler escape, i., 344.
mentioned, ii., 68, 72.
Risebank Fort, in Dunkirk Harbour, mentioned, i., 71.
Rivers, Earl. *See* Savage.

Riverstone, Lord. *See* Nugent.
Roan, Counsellor, mentioned, i., 276, 284.
Robe, Justice, living in Clerkenwell, cures his butler of rheumatism, ii., 216.
Roberts :
the ease of, referred to, i., 249.
Betty, christening of the ehild of, iii., 363.
John, printer in Warwiek Lane, i., 304, 448.
John, elaim to a barony in Georgia, ii., 141.
Miss, of Berkshire, fortune and marriage of, ii., 515.
Robie, Mr., preached at Churehtown, &e., iii., 353, 357, 364.
Robinson :
Dr., a physician, ii., 377, 378.
George, M.P. for Great Marlow, concerned in the Charitable Corporation, flight of, i., 223.
——, Treasurer of the Charitable Corporation, i., 267, 268, 271.
Mr.., mentioned, ii., 78.
Sir Thomas, M.P. for Morpeth, maiden speech of, i., 158.
——, mentioned, i., 220.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 219, 315, ii., 55, 72.
——, desire to become a trustee of the Georgia Soeiety, ii., 247.
——, objeetion to his appointment, ii., 372.
Sir William, dealings in shares in the Charitable Corporation, i., 243.
——, expelled the House, i., 254.
Roeh, Lady. *See* Rooke.
Rochester, Bishop of. *See* Samuel Bradford. *See* Joseph Wilcocks.
Rochford :
Earl of. *See* Nassau-de-Zulestein.
Robert, Baron Bellfield, misbehaviour of his wife, iii., 271, 272.
——, brother of, flight to England, iii., 272.
Roek, one, tenant of Ballidonnel, iii., 363, 364.
Rockingham, Earl of. *See* Watson.
Roger, Robert, ehristening of his son, John, iii., 373.
Rogers :
of the Georgia Soeiety, ii., 364.
Mr., formerly a curate, associate of the Wesleys, iii., 69.
Rolf, Rolfe, Baynton (Bainton), M.P. for Chippenham, iii., 247.
Rolf. Rolfe, Baynton—*contd.*
——, turned out of the Prinee of Wales' serviee, iii., 315.
a rieh brewer of Harwieh, mentioned, i., 292, 380, 381, 435.
Riehard, of Harwieh, mentioned, ii., 30, 60, 71, 91, 95, 105.
——, demands made by, ii., 77.
son-in-law of Capt. Lueas, ii., 75, 97, 110.
two brothers of Harwich, mentioned, i., 276.
Roll, Rolls :
Mr. proeeedings in Parliament, i., 315, 332, 346, 360 ; ii., 31.
Henry, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 47.
Rolt, Mr., of Bath, death of, etc., i., 400.
Roman missal, with fine limnings, mentioned, i., 300.
Rome, St. Peter's Church, tapestry at, i., 219.
Seottish College at, memoirs of the Duke of York in, i., 234.
the Pretender's party at, ii., 7.
state of religion in, ii., 207.
the Pope's ehapel at, the famous *Miserere* of, performed in London ii., 262.
Rooke, (Rook, Roeh), Lady, i., 247, 251, 255, 259, 260, 264 ; ii., 97, 100, 439, 496, 516 ; iii., 22, 53, 60, 83, 89, 91, 112. 124, 131, 146, 188, 196, 207, 261, 276, 279, 296, 308, 309, 325, 328, 332.
sudden illness of, iii., 296.
Rosa :
Salvator, paintings of, mentioned, i., 225.
of Tivoli, pietures of, mentioned, ii., 116.
Rosetti, a kind of dress, ii., 117.
Ross :
Lord, mentioned, iii., 243.
General, mentioned, i., 12.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 31, 144.
Charles, M.P., mentioned, i., 220 ; iii., 243.
Capt., proeeedings in Parliament, iii., 278.
Rothes, Earl of. *See* Loslie.
Rotterdam, the journey to Antwerp from, i., 105.
Protestant Italian refugees at, i., 405.
settlers for Georgia from, ii., 103, 290.
Rouse, Rous, :
Mr., Seeretary of the Post Office, ii., 6, 7, 8.
John, iii., 369.

Row, Mr., suggested as settled minister at Frederica, ii., 321.
Roxburghe, Duke of. *See* Ker.
Royal Academy of music, meeting of the members, iii., 329.
Royal Society, the, i., 24, 93, 101, 225; ii., 155, 162; iii., 26, 146, 178, 196, 246, 267, 275, 296, 306, 307.
conditions of membership, i., 24; iii., 282.
meetings of, i., 44, 343; ii., 399, 462, 470, 471.
anniversary meetings, on St. Andrew's day, i., 201, 299; ii., 206, 218, 310; iii., 232.
experiments at a meeting of, ii., 262.
in Dartmouth St., Westminster, iii., 319.
Rubens, paintings by, ii., 366; iii., 344.
Ruddock, Andrew, cousin of Sir John Percival, iii., 360.
Rudland:
Harwich voter, i., 97.
Alderman, of Harwich, ii., 78; iii., 326.
Rump Steak Club (the Beef Rump Club), origin of the name, ii., 14.
the King's remark about, ii., 53.
Rundell, (Rundall, Rundle), Dr. Thomas, chaplain to the Lord Chancellor, recommended for a bishopric, ii., 2.
his theological views and history as regards a bishopric, ii., 2, 23, 39, 49, 136, 137, 249.
sermons for the Georgia Society, ii., 23, 24, 25, 310, 321, 344.
sum collected for the Georgia Society after his sermon, ii., 36.
Trustee of the Georgia Society, ii., 66, 306.
mentioned, ii., 78, 378.
offered preferment in Ireland, ii., 148.
appointed Bishop of Derry, ii., 149, 151, 158.
Rushout, Sir John, M.P., reasons for, voting against the Court, i. 245.
mentioned, i., 272; ii., 138; iii., 275, 280, 304.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 165, 239, 240, 253, 274, 313; ii., 12, 26, 72, 162; iii., 343, 345.
speech in the Wool debate, ii., 28.
appointed a Lord of the Treasury, iii., 250, 253.
Rushton, collector at Harwich, i., 168 (2), 177.
reported death of, i., 170, 171.
not dead, i., 172.
Russell, Russel, Russet:
Dr., mentioned, i., 103.
Edward, convicted for smuggling, iii., 323, 324, 332, 336.
——, question of release of, i., 56, 85, 88, 93.
Russell, Edward, Earl of Orford, Recorder of Harwich, i., 16.
Wriothesley, Duke of Bedford, losses at the gaming table, i., 207.
John, Duke of Bedford, mentioned, ii., 363, 464.
——, first chairman of the Rump Steak Club, ii., 14.
——, presents the Scots' petition in the House of Lords, ii., 152.
——, a night adventure, ii., 254.
——, offers his house to the Prince of Wales, ii., 435.
——, resignation of office, iii., 314.
——, sister of, mentioned, ii., 514.
Lord John, mentioned, i., 31.
Russia (Muscovy), Czar of (Peter II.), report of his death, ii., 46.
——, anecdote of, i., 114-116.
Empress of, Duchess of Courland, i., 46.
——, her characteristics, etc., described, i., 49.
entry of English cloth into, forbidden, i., 116.
question of an alliance with, iii., 237.
Rutherford, Mr., to be captain of Invalids, iii., 243
Rutland:
Duke of. *See* Manners.
old Duchess of, death of, i., 310.
Ryder (Rider), Sir Dudley, Attorney General, ii., 167; iii., 282.
Rysbraek, a sculptor of Antwerp, i., 186.

Sabellianism, discussed, ii., 270.
Saby, John, who incited the Spanish to attack Georgia, his history, &c., ii., 446, 457.
Sackville, Charles, Lord Middlesex, son of Duke of Dorset, ii., 102.
parliamentary candidate for Kent, ii., 416.
Sackville, Lionel Cranfield, Duke of Dorset, mentioned, i., 1, 6, 17, 93, 176, 240, 272, 345.

Sackville, Duke of Dorset—*contd.*
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, i., 93, 139.
levées, i., 134, 172.
guests dining with, i., 163.
efforts to prevent success of his administration, i., 174, 175.
dissatisfaction of, with his powers, i., 193.
a communication from, i., 195.
action with regard to Dean Berkeley, i., 224, 225, 228, 229; ii., 9.
injudicious conduct of, i., 241.
relations with Sir Robert Walpole, i., 280; ii., 109.
action with regard to the threat to turn out Lord Chesterfield, i., 357, 360.
perplexity from the action of the ministry in England, i., 443.
estimation of, at Court, ii., 14.
rumour of resignation of, ii., 33.
his action with regard to Lord Carlow, ii., 109.
political position and action of, iii., 141, 249, 251, 252, 303, 314.
St. Albans, the Red Bull Inn at, iii., 296.
St. Albans, Duke of. *See* Beauclerk.
St. Andrew's, in Georgia, conditions of the fort at, iii., 42.
St. Asaph, promotion to the Bishopric of, discussed, i., 249, 250.
St. Aubin, Sir John, proceedings in Parliament, i., 31, 134, 140, 317; ii., 24, 55, 255.
St. Augustine, a Spanish settlement on the East Coast of Florida, ii., 211, 301, 359.
action of the Spanish Governor with regard to Georgia, ii., 274, 312.
negotiations with the Spanish Governor of, ii., 282, 294, 331, 343, 395; iii., 81.
Spaniards at, to be supplied from Frederica, ii., 326.
Governor of, put in chains, ii., 410.
the Governor of, informed that the English agree to resign Georgia, ii., 492.
refugee negroes from English colonies made free in, ii., 492; iii., 39.
Spanish troops at, iii., 13.
siege of, by Col. Oglethorpe, iii., 94, 120, 129, 130, 132, 161, 166, 213, 214, 232, 245.
St. Augustine—*contd.*
late Spanish Governor of sent home and hanged, iii., 141.
strength of the garrison, iii., 145.
narrative of the siege, sent over by the Assembly of Carolina, iii., 238.
St. Christopher's Island, i., 203, 204.
Parliamentary grants from the sale of lands in, i., 370, 372, 375, 387.
St. Davids, Bishop of. *See* Richard Smallbrooke.
St. Diego della Vega, ii., 376.
St. Francisco de Pupo, garrison at, iii., 135.
St. George, Sir George, King of Arms in Ireland, purchase of the manuscripts of, ii., 377.
St. George's Hospital at Hyde Park Corner, appointment of surgeons, ii., 459; iii., 300, 302.
meeting of the General court, ii., 463.
list of votes by ballot, ii., 464.
visit to the wards, ii., 476.
examination of the officers and servants, ii., 479.
meeting of the committee, iii., 176, 245, 246, 247, 248.
general meeting of the Governors, iii., 292, 295, 304.
enlargement, etc., iii., 295.
a legacy to, in dispute, iii., 300.
St. Hipolite, Brigadier, Colonel, or General, mentioned, i., 93, 326, 340; ii., 2, 369; iii., 7, 101, 154, 166, 235, 284, 294, 304.
formerly Commandant of the Citadel of Turin, iii., 324.
letter from his son at Turin, iii., 244.
St. Hyacinth, Mr., publisher, mentioned, i., 34.
a plan of, for extracts from foreign journals, i., 76.
obliged to give up business, i., 90.
St. James' Palace, a skit on the King fixed on the door of, ii., 307.
St. James' Evening Post, a paragraph about Harwich in, i., 474, 476.
St. James' Watchhouse, roysterers' visit to, ii., 254.
St. James' Workhouse. *See* London parishes.
St. John, Henry, Viscount Bolingbroke, mentioned, i., 14, 42, 365; ii., 360.
author of a pamphlet, "The Treaty of Seville," i., 13.

St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke—*contd.*
turned out of being Recorder of Harwich, i., 16.
conduct of, discussed, i., 74.
alleged conference of politicians with, concerning Dunkirk, i., 74, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88.
history of his action with regard to the Abjuration Oath, i., 89.
return of, mentioned, i., 123.
pamphlet against Excise, mentioned, i., 312.
Whigs form a design of seizing, ii., 509.
information about French hostile action from, ii., 285.
schemes for bringing the Pretender over on the death of Queen Anne, iii., 334, 335.
St. John, Lord, a daughter of, wife of Mr. Knight, misconduct of, ii., 294.
son of, brother of Lord Bolingbroke, mentioned, ii., 359.
St. John, river, southern boundary of Georgia, ii., 282.
St. Johns:
Mr., mentioned, i., 103.
Mr., a place in Harwich desired for, i., 419.
St. Juan's, or St. Wan's River, conditions at, ii., 284.
identification of, iii., 47.
St. Julian, Mr., mentioned, ii., 32.
St. Leger, St. Lenger, Capt., mentioned, iii., 363, 370.
Mr. or Capt., a dispute with Lord Egmont, i., 9, 15, 34, 89, 90, 247; ii. 171, 175, 252, 268, 294.
St. Lucia, Island of, enquiry in House of Commons concerning, i., 78.
St. Paul's School, mentioned, ii., 210.
St. Pedro's Island, Georgia, settlement proposed at, ii., 287.
St. Simon's Island, Georgia, referred to, ii., 287.
description of, ii., 268, 279.
road made from, to Savannah, ii, 313.
settlement on the South extremity of, ii., 316.
map of, iii., 102. *See also* Georgia settlements.
Sair, Dr., proceedings in Parliament, i., 163.
Sait, one, recommended for a packet boat, i., 168.
Salice, Anthony, a Grison servant in Georgia, iii., 118.
returned from Georgia, iii., 144.
Salisbury, Bishop of. *See* Benjamin Hoadly. *See* Thomas Sherlock.
Salisbury, Earl of. *See* Cecil.
Salisbury, Countess of, mentioned, ii., 336, 347, 348, 352, 363, 383, 390, 467, 469, 515; iii., 21, 60, 86, 116, 145, 164, 196, 231, 293.
negociations with Lord Egmont for the marriage of her daughter, ii., 323, 324, 327, 329, 330.
visit to Lady Egmont, ii., 332.
gift to her daughter, ii., 333.
own marriage settlement referred to, ii., 338.
at Kensington, ii., 445; iii., 42, 317.
gift of books to Georgia, iii., 53.
Countess Dowager of, godmother of Viscount Percival's daughter, iii., 315, 316.
Salmon, a settler for Georgia, i., 392.
Salt, the tax on, receipts from, i., 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65.
debate on, i., 220, 226, 231, 234, 235, 242, 243.
Salt Office, the, i., 287.
value of commissioner's place in, i., 287.
Salt Tallies, as an investment, ii., 173, 174.
Salzburgers, families going to and in Georgia, rates allowed, etc., i., 287, 288, 289, 303, 305, 310, 345, 374, 376, 377, 378, 389, 391, 398, 402, 405, 463, 476; ii., 42, 43.
a collection made for, amount of, 367.
cost of settlement in Georgia, i., 379.
ministers' salaries, ii., 375.
legacy for, ii., 376.
Sambroke, Mr., musician, i., 325, 337, 342; ii., 30, 50, 67.
Sampson & Levi, mentioned, ii., 497.
Sanderson. *See* Saunderson.
Sands, Dr., the man midwife, ii., 444, 445, 463; iii., 86.
Sandwich, Earl of. *See* Montagu.
Sandy Lane mentioned, i., 103.
ignorance of the colliers at, i., 400.
Sandys, Sands, Henry, Lord Sandys de Vyne, marriage of daughter of, i., 119.

Sandys, (Sands), Samuel (James *in error*), M.P. for Worcester, afterwards Lord Sandys, Baron of Ombersley;
"a tall thin young gentleman," meeting with Lord Bolingbroke, i., 83.
at Bath, i., 113.
mentioned, i., 126, 220, 222, 243, 272, 278, 279, 304; ii., 464; iii., 167, 182.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 1, 9, 12, 31, 37, 43, 50, 54, 64, 72, 73, 81, 82, 125, 131-4, 140, 145, 148, 158, 177, 183, 222, *passim* 245-275, 307, 312, 331, 338, 341, 347, 348, 358, 360, 370, 371, 372; ii., 9, 13, 19, 26, 30 (2), 35, 36, 71, 72, 253, 255, 257; iii., 32, 42, 113, 181, 185, 262, 330, 343, 345.
reasons for voting against the Court, i., 245.
in connexion with the Charitable Corporation, i., 265, 266, 270, 271, 368.
speech in the Seamen's debate, ii., 15.
political promotion for, ii., 366.
motion against Sir Robert Walpole, iii., 192, 268.
made Chancellor of the Exchequer, iii., 250, 255, 268.
and the political situation, iii., 252, 253, 263.
offer to give up his post, iii., 274.
First Lord of the Admiralty, iii., 314.

Sanson, Sansom:
Mr., of the Post Office, i., 294.
Arnold, an appointment in Harwich for, i., 51, 56, 77.
——, commissary or agent of the packets at Harwich, i., 79, 96, 97, 125, 168, 418, 423, 468; ii., 2.
——, keeping the packet boats on shore pending the election, i., 447.
——, Lord Egmont's wish that he should be turned out, i., 457, 461.
——, to apologise to Lord Egmont, i., 470, 472, 474, 476.
——, illness and death of, i., 470, 477; ii., 3, 5, 6, 8.
——, in debt to the Government, ii., 11.
William of Harwich, mentioned, ii., 107.

Santa Lucia, trade with, i., 331, 334.

Sardinia, King of, accedes to the preliminaries of peace between the Emperor and France, ii., 205.
military assistance to the Queen of Hungary, iii., 244, 257, 258.

Saunderson, Sanderson:
Sir Thomas, M.P., i., 126.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 143, 171, 177, 318. 349; ii., 62.
Sir Thomas Lumley, Earl of Searborough, iii., 105.
——, deprived of his estate by his brother, iii., 107.
Sir William Lumly, proceedings in Parliament, i., 25, 51; ii., 162.

Savage:
John, Earl Rivers, a priest at Bruges, ii., 277.
——, death of, ii., 403.
Richard, Earl Rivers, a *bon mot* of, which secured him a regiment, ii., 509.
Dr., lecturer at St. George's, Hanover Square, how he was prevented going secretary to Lord Delaware, ii., 250.
Mr., iii., 365, 366, 367,
one, a bumbailiff in Carolina, indiscreet talking at Havanna, ii., 398.

Savary, Colonel, mentioned, i., 191.
Savary, paintings by, iii., 344.
Savery (Savory), Justice, mentioned, i., 98, 100.

Saville (Savile), Sir George, mentioned. i., 129, 182, 213, 216; ii., 19 (2), 146, 220, 240, 251, 363, 392, 452, 463, 464; iii., 23, 135, 143, 164, 173, 262, 255.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 186.
dinner party of, i., 214.
receives his wife back, ii., 218.
story of his relations with his wife and of her infidelity, ii., 223-226, 227, 338.
his will referred to, ii., 242.

Savoy, Duke of, ii., 206.
Sawyer, Major, ii., 465.
Saxby, George, in S. Carolina, iii., 131.
collector of the quit-rents in Georgia, iii., 221.
Saxe, Count de, lost in the storm at Dunkirk, iii., 292.

Saxe Gotha:
Duke of, godfather of the Prince of Wales' son, ii., 496.
Princess of, marriage to the Prince of Wales, ii., 229 (2).

Saxe Gotha, Princess of—*contd.*
——, arrival at Greenwich, ii., 263.
——, introduction to the King and Queen at Court, her appearance described, ii., 263, 264.
——, her governess forbidden to go with her, ii., 264.
Saxony, anabaptists from, as settlers in Georgia, i., 476.
Say and Sele, Lord, mentioned, i., 190.
Sayer, (Sayers, Sayrs):
Henry, Esq., patron of the Church of Biddlesden, near Brackly, ii., 207.
Dr. or Mr., proceedings in Parliament, i., 66, 72, 73, 143; iii., 345.
Scala, Signor, opera singer, ii., 6.
Scaphiroff, Baron, Chancellor of Muscovy, mentioned, i., 116.
Scarbrough (Scarborough, Scarborow):
Earl of. *See* Lumley.
Dr., friend of Dr. Harvey, iii., 148.
Scarsdale, Earl of. *See* Leke.
Scawen, Thomas, Governor of the Chelsea Waterworks Co., i., 345.
Schrader, Mr., character of, i., 177.
Schroeder, Mr., at Hanover, mentioned, i., 113.
Schumaker, Caspar, returned settler from Georgia, iii., 144.
Schutz:
Augustus, mentioned, i., 1, 7, 9, 78, 79, 93, 96, 103, 104 (2), 125, 127, 141, 192, 205, 207, 209, 213, 218, 256, 270, 272, 299, 300, 313, 382, 399, 407, 412, 446, 452, 463, 474; ii., 3, 25, 62, 67, 87, 121, 138, 180, 189, 210, 218, 226, 230, 240, 245, 275, 305, 334, 443, 474; iii., 5, 58, 86, 101, 125, 163, 190, 231, 248, 275, 285, 304, 306-308, 327-329, 336.
——, debt to Dering, i., 182.
——, with regard to Harwich affairs, i., 453, 458; ii., 160.
——, Privy Purse to his Majesty, ii., 369.
——, three eldest daughters of, mentioned, i., 476.
Colonel John Armand, Keeper of the Privy Purse to the Prince of Wales, and third gentleman of the Bedchamber, mentioned, i., 78 (2), 79, 96, 98, 99, 127, 129, 141, 167, 176, 177, 189, 204, 205, 213, 218, 222, 235, 247, 255, 264, 290, 297, 325, 346, 361, 363, 383, 412, 459, 460, 463; ii., 6, 7, 25, 78, 87, 134, 141, 172, 174, 179, 190, 203, 218, 233, 392, 435, 450, 463; iii., 5, 7, 26, 58, 101, 125, 141, 143, 166, 178, 194, 211, 226, 235, 276, 294, 304, 306, 309, 310, 323, 327, 328, 347.
——, wife and daughter of, mentioned, i., 167, 188, 205, 207, 273, 346; iii., 328.
——, will of, referred to, i., 235, 270, 299; ii., 134, 172, 175, 252, 253.
——, at Sion Hill, near Brentford, i., 446.
——, death of his wife, ii., 155, 159, 167.
——, second marriage, ii., 202.
——, his second wife referred to, ii., 208, 215, 452; iii., 226.
——, Lord Egmont entrusts his will to, ii., 502.
Mrs. and daughter, mentioned, ii., 35, 67; iii., 324.
the ladies (of both brothers), i., 141; iii., 329.
Mrs. mentioned, i., 100, 121, 189; iii., 302, 310.
Scot, Scott:
Lord Charles, ii., 306.
Francis, Duke of Buccleuch, election as a representative peer of Scotland, ii.,152.
Lady Isabella, i., 1.
Lady——, mentioned, ii., 67.
Dr., theological opinions of, ii., 148.
"Cousin" Ensign, i., 173, 179, 180.
"Cousin," brother of preceding, mentioned, i., 171, 455, 476; ii., 14, 30, 78, 152, 172, 173, 210, 216, 259, 271, 295, 416, 474; iii., 30, 199 256; iii., 342.
——, his late brother's post of Ensign not given to, i., 195.
"Cousin" Coelia (Celia), mentioned, i., 168, 411; ii., 147, 377, 397; iii., 58, 130, 258, 292.
——, an annuity purchased for, ii., 180.
——, Lord Egmont's goddaughter ii., 481.
——, daughter of, dresser to the Princess Royal, i., 411.
"Cousin," a gentlewoman to the Princess of Orange, ii., 61.

Scot—*contd.*
three young cousins, plan for purchasing annuities for, ii., 180.
Mrs., ii., 78; iii., 262.
——, her daughter, ii., 471.
——, annuities for her daughters Caroline and Elizabeth, ii., 192.
William, son of Coelia, page to the Prince of Wales, i., 101, 141, 168; ii., 61, 420, 429.
Mr., a clothier of Wiltshire, i., 420.
Mr., connected with the Georgia Society, ii., 32.
Scots, Mr., iii., 40.
Scotland and Scots:
complaints against the fishermen, i., 384.
the Queen's estimate of the people of, ii., 4.
representative peers, arbitrary proceedings in election of, ii., 110, 148, 149, 150, 152.
Indian Missionaries from, referred to, ii., 193.
Highlanders for defence of Georgia, ii., 183, 185, 186.
1745 rebellion, iii., 284, 285, 287, 288, 313, 314.
Scotland, the Incorporated Society in, for propagating Christianity, support of a missioner at Darien, ii., 497; iii., 76, 165.
Scots bill to prevent wrongful imprisonment, in the House of Commons, ii., 174, 175.
Scowan, Scowen, Mr., mentioned, ii., 81.
deputy governor of the Chelsea waterworks, i., 168.
Scroop, John, Secretary of the Treasury, Recorder of Bristol, mentioned, i., 31, 51, 56, 163, 178, 234, 255, 277, 279, 280 (2), 291; ii., 26, 243; iii., 105, 115, 117, 123, 324, 327, 345.
Chairman of Committee in House of Commons, i., 140.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 165, 184, 334; ii., 15, 17.
Scudamore, Lady, mentioned, iii., 336.
Sea, clockwork machine explaining ebbing and flowing of the sea, ii., 471.
Seaforth, Earl of. *See* Mackenzie.
Seaton, Mr., mentioned, iii., 262.
Sebright, Seabright, Sir Thomas, proceedings in Parliament, i., 179.
mentioned, i., 365.
Seckendorf, Count, incidents of his campaign on the Rhine, ii., 208.
Secker, Dr. Thomas, Rector of St. James's, London, afterwards Bishop of Bristol and Bishop of Oxford, i., 379, 449; ii., 9, 11, 212, 214, 217, 218, 336, 365, 458, 463; iii., 1, 24, 30, 34, 48, 58, 65, 102, 124, 164, 238, 252, 253, 262, 269, 270, 275, 279, 281, 304, 305, 309, 316.
Bishop elect of Bristol, character of, etc., ii., 137, 141, 142, 144.
sermons preached at St. James' Church, &c., ii., 209, 226, 461; iii., 267.
trustee of St. James' Workhouse, ii., 219.
trustee of King's Street Chapel, ii., 253, 467, 470; iii., 300.
refuses to preach for the Georgia Society, ii., 344, 345.
brought up in a Presbyterian Academy, ii., 476.
lectures by, iii., 44, 196.
and lady, iii., 102, 230, 233, 235.
views about the Pension Bill, iii., 122, 123.
member of the St. James' Vestry, iii., 116.
relations with the Shropshire Prophet, iii., 179.
messenger from the King to the Prince of Wales, iii., 238, 239, 240, 246.
——, account of the interview, iii, 239.
King's demeanour towards, iii., 246.
Secombe, Mr., a Scotch minister, ii., 147.
Secret Service money, how utilized, iii., 244.
Secretary of State, the production of papers in the province of, i., 53.
Seddon, Sedon:
Mr., Vestry clerk of St. James's, ii., 459; iii., 106, 115, 128, 227.
Mr., agent for the German minister, iii., 45.
Samuel, attorney, ii., 222; iii., 156, 207, 227, 265, 273, 274, 284, 307, 309.
Seiffart, Ant., Moravian agent at Savannah, iii., 91.
Selwyn:
Major or Colonel, i., 45, 55, 125, 127; ii., 30, 155, 243.
——, and the York Building Company, ii., 158.

Selwyn, Major—*contd.*
——, son of, proceedings in Parliament, ii., 462; iii., 165.
Mrs., represents the Queen, i., 300,
Semele, an opera, iii., 284, 286.
Senawke, wife of Tomachichi, the Indian Chief, ii., 406.
Septennial Act, repeal of, moved, ii., 55.
Seresino, Italian bass singer, i., 296.
Serjent, Mr., of Yale College, work amongst the Indians, ii., 207.
Serle:
George, iii., 354.
Mr., proceedings in Parliament, iii., 330.
Sermons, the practice of hearing, contrasted with the duty of taking communion, i., 191.
preached, subjects of, i., 33, 34, 291, 402. *And see* Bishop Secker.
Seville, Treaty of, discussed in Parliament, i., 11, 26, 34, 95, 129, 132, 141-148.
authorship of a pamphlet on, i., 13.
denounced by the King of Spain, i., 129, 141, 142.
a breach of, by the King of Spain, iii., 236.
Seward, William, companion of Mr. Whitefield, history of, etc., iii., 64.
conversation with Lord Egmont, iii., 67, 68.
letter from, iii., 149.
accounts of Georgia given by, iii., 150.
request for a grant of land in Georgia to be bequeathed to Orphan House at his death, iii., 151, 153.
grant of land to, iii., 156.
killed while preaching in Gloucestershire, iii., 164.
Sewell, Mr., iii., 164.
Seymour:
Algernon, Earl of Hertford, son of Duke of Somerset, mentioned, i., 104.
——, appointments, iii., 260.
Charles, Duke of Somerset, proceedings in the House of Lords, &c., ii., 152, 449.
——, Governor of the Charterhouse, iii., 327.
Mr., elected for Marlborough, ii., 167.
Portmore, lodge in the Park formerly occupied by, ii., 496.
Shaftesbury, in Dorsetshire, M.P. for, ii., 150.
election petition, ii., 152.
Shaftesbury, Earl of. *See* Anthony Ashley Cooper.
Shakespeare's plays, mentioned,
As You Like It, iii., 172.
Merchant of Venice, iii., 196.
Henry VIII., iii., 305.
Shaloons, mentioned, i., 130.
Shaloup, the meaning of the word discussed, i., 73.
Shanalogert, Ireland, mentioned, i., 398.
Shandon Church, iii., 373.
Shane mentioned, i., 342.
Shannon:
Viscount. *See* Richard Boyle.
Lady, and the marriage procession, i., 428.
Sharp:
William, clerk of the Privy Council, i., 260; ii., 383, 409, 500.
Mr., agent for Carolina, ii., 400.
Popish priest, a warrant against, iii., 289.
Shaw:
Sir John, i., 198.
——, palace at Eltham granted to the grandfather, of, i., 198.
Dr., physician, iii., 283.
Sheerness, Governor of, i., 209.
Shefficld, Edmund, Duke of Buckingham, recalled from Rome, i., 206.
relations with Bishop Burnet, i., 209, 210.
burial of, ii., 228.
Shelburne, Earl of. *See* Petty.
Sheldon, Gilbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, referred to, i., 210.
Shelford, one, a rich draper of Windsor, i., 377.
Shelley, Sir John, mentioned, i., 52; ii., 161; iii., 244, 252, 259, 270, 277, 279, 281, 282, 290, 291, 294, 295, 304, 305, 306, 308.
discourses on the bad situation of public affairs, iii., 235, 236, 237-241.
married to the sister of the Duke of Newcastle, iii., 237.
Shepherd, Serjeant, proceedings in Parliament, i., 62.
Sherard:
Bennet, Earl of Harborough, i., 182, 190.
Mr., ii., 382.
Sherba, in Turkey, silk mohair yarn from, mentioned, i., 130.

Sherlock, Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Bangor, Master of the Temple, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, mentioned, i., 402, 476; ii., 9, 11, 31, 86, 111, 158, 188, 215, 249, 250, 465; iii., 18, 276.
influence with the Queen, iii., 327.
Almoner to the Prince of Wales, iii., 328.
speech against the Pension Bill referred to, i., 152.
at Bath, his character, etc., i., 293; ii., 178, 256.
familiar treatment of the Prince of Wales, ii., 172.
subjects of conversations with, ii., 176.
a tract by, ii., 254.
proceedings in the House of Lords, ii., 269.
defends Sir Robert Walpole, iii., 192.
Shippen, William, M.P., mentioned, i., 32, 43.
speeches or proceedings in Parliament, i., 5, 9, 214, 307, 321, 347, 348, 361, 372; ii., 8, 9, 12, 24, 55, 71, 255, 350; iii., 192, 330, 331.
an audacious speech of, in Parliament, i., 11, 12.
against the Princess Royal's grant, i., 371.
political principles of, ii., 38.
speaks half drunk, iii., 340.
Shirley:
Henry, Earl Ferrers, i., 190.
Lady Catherine, death from sting of a wasp, ii., 302.
John, Justice at Mallow, iii., 360.
Mr., mentioned, ii., 336.
——, and Lady Pen Cholmondeley, ii., 248.
Shirpstown, co. Tipperary, i., 280, 296, 307, 330.
sale of, i., 377.
Shoebrooke (Shoobrooke, Shubruck), Capt. Thomas, going to Georgia, iii., 28, 48.
evidence for Georgia, iii., 100, 115.
Shoreditch Church, a riot in connection with the building of, ii., 292.
Shorter, maiden name of Lady Walpole, ii., 431.
Shotley, Parson of, ii., 79.
Shotley Gate, ii., 77.
Shotover, near Oxford, iii., 302.
Showell, Mr., Master of the Blanket company at Witney in Oxfordshire, ii., 461.
Shrimpton, General, iii., 334.
Shute:
John, Viscount Barrington, ease of, in 1720, a precedent, i., 266.
——, action with regard to the Test Act, i., 304.
William, Viscount Barrington, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 268.
Shuttleworth, Mr., proceedings in Parliament, ii., 257.
marriage of the son of, frustrated, ii., 248.
Siberia iron mentioned, ii., 478.
Signoret, Mr., merchant of Greenwich, history of, &c., i., 200, 219, 296.
Silent Woman, performed at the Haymarket, ii., 2.
Silesia, Czar's army in, i., 115.
surrender of, to the King of Prussia, iii., 293.
Silesia loan, the, iii., 322.
Simond:
Peter and John, mentioned, ii., 420.
Mr., (not the merchant), iii., 6.
Simmonds, (Simmons, Simons, Symonds), Mr., the merchant and shipowner, mentioned, i., 306, 309, 374, 383, 388, 389, 405, 442; ii., 75, 129, 130, 157, 230, 269, 401, 410, 418, 507, 513; iii., 11.
conveys settlers to Georgia, i., 402; ii., 128, 135.
shipping provisions for Georgia, etc., ii., 191, 202, 204, 205, 216.
claim for demurrage for his ship, ii., 219, 221.
services in connexion with Georgia, ii., 291, 293; iii., 74.
demands for supplies, ii., 298.
statement by, concerning the French attitude towards the English occupation of Georgia, iii., 47.
Simpson:
Edward, ii., 111.
——, mortgagee of Lord Egmont's house, ii., 392, 396.
Mr., mentioned, i., 167.
one, and wife, bastard daughter to the Earl of Carlisle, refused as settlers in Georgia, ii., 399.
Sinclair, Capt., proceedings in Parliament, i., 158.
Singleton, Mr., Prime Serjeant of Ireland, i., 291; ii., 397.
Sinking fund, the, discussed in Parliament, i., 60, 61, 63, 64, 65.
to be drawn on for paying the Navy debt, ii., 39.

Sir Walter Raleigh, a play revived on account of the war with Spain, iii., 83.
Skates, an officer at Harwich, i., 231.
Skeffington, Mr., mentioned, i., 163.
Skelton, General, mentioned, iii., 290.
Skerrit, Mr., on the special jury for *The Craftsman* trial, i., 198.
daughter of, Sir R. Walpole's mistress, i., 198.
——, at Bath, Dean currying favour with, ii., 250.
——, reception at Court on her marriage to Sir R. Walpole, ii., 469.
——, verses on the marriage of, ii., 471.
——, courtiers of, ii., 476.
Skinner, John, gift to Georgia, ii., 204.
Sloan, Mr., mentioned, ii., 394.
Sloane, Dr. or Sir Hans, the King's physician, subscription to the Georgia Society, i., 286.
mentioned, ii., 32, 118, 152, 187, 266, 294, 410, 503; iii., 232, 283, 336.
President of the Royal Society, his health, etc., ii., 207.
in attendance on the Queen, ii., 442.
Sloper, William, M.P., i., 45, 50, 220; ii., 343, 464.
discourse on matters relating to Ireland, i., 47.
proceedings in the House of Commons, i., 177; ii., 28, 164; iii., 47, 104, 184.
Common Councilman of the Georgia Society, i., 286, 306, 336, 339, 347, 366, 369, 374, 379; ii., 23, 24, 32, 36, 142, 154, 161, 165, 166, 167, 171, 236, 247, 252, 272, 375, 462, 465, 467, 469, 472, 474, 477; iii., 23, 25, 26-30, 34, 42, 46, 47, 49, 93-96, 99-101, 105, 113, 116, 117, 124, 189, 190.
refuses to sign the Georgia application, ii., 484.
Slough, mentioned, ii., 510; iii., 316.
Smallbrooke (Smalbroke, Smallbrook), Richard, as Bishop of St. David's, mentioned, i., 81.
as Bishop of Lichfield, mentioned, i., 187, 188, 189, 240, 312, 356; ii., 75, 136, 233, 311, 342, 366, 409, 446, 459, 480, 482; iii., 4, 18, 24, 31, 49, 86, 125, 153, 170, 188, 219, 233, 242, 304.
conversations with, i., 133; ii., 212.
sermon of, discussed, i., 160.
how he lost the Archbishopric of Dublin, i., 247.
portrait of, i., 472.
views on the Sacrament, ii., 219.
anger at the ill will shown against the clergy, ii., 226.
circularizes the clergy against the Mortmain Bill, ii., 271.
Smallbridge, Bishop, theological views of, i., 8.
character of, i., 233.
Smallwood, Samuel, writing clerk at Frederica, ii., 410.
Smith:
Major or Colonel, mentioned, i., 32, 344.
one, notorious jobber living by Aldgate, connected with the purchase of the Derwentwater Estates, 244, 260.
Dr., mentioned, i., 242, ii., 148.
Mr., an officer of the Mint, i., 339.
Mr., mentioned, i., 449, iii., 308.
the engraver, ii., 276.
Mr., Gentleman usher of the household of the Prince of Wales, ii., 388, 392; iii., 238, 242, 247, 252, 256, 258.
settler for Georgia, i., 392.
Mr., clergyman, mentioned, i., 98, 99.
one, a trustee of Mr. King's Charity, i., 99.
Mr., a painter in Dublin, iii., 365.
Mr., of Charlville, iii., 369.
James, Minister of All Hallows Church, trustee of the Georgia Society, a dinner party of, ii., 334.
James, boatman of Harwich, ii., 26.
James, a freeholder in Georgia, returned, iii., 135, 153.
James, made bailiff at Savannah, ii., 482; iii., 159.
John, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, mentioned, i., 88.
John, of Harwich, mentioned, i., 6, 171, 292, 362, 419, 435; ii., 26, 29, 66, 84, 95, 98; iii., 324, 326, 348.
——, opposition to Percival at Harwich, i., 362.
——, a petition in favour of British Fishery, ii., 22.
——, protection of his vessel from pressing, ii., 46.
John, and two sons and two daughters, settlers for Georgia, ii., 180.

Smith,—*contd.*
Mr., or Rev. Samuel, Associate for Dalone's Legacy, i., 99.
——, trustee of the Georgia Society, attendance at meetings, i., 273, *passim* 282-405, 476; ii., *passim* 3-516; iii., *passim* 2-229.
——, sermon preached by, i., 344.
——, lecturer of law, etc., application for preferment in or near London, ii., 37, 76.
——, a London living given to, ii., 229.
——, appointed Common Councilman, ii., 469, 471, 472, 474, 477.
——, Associate of Dr. Bray's Charity, ii., 146, 168, 170, 173, 182, 190, 192, 229, 278, 299, 310, 493; iii., 75,
William, register in Georgia, iii., 223.
William, Attorney, Carey Street, iii., 319.
Smuggling, value of annual forfeiture to the Crown for, i., 236.
Snell, Mr., a solicitor, mentioned, i., 463.
Snowball, Beadle of St. James' and Pall Mall Ward, ii., 254, 296.
Snuff, as a cure for bad eyesight, i., 118.
Soap, tax on, receipts from, i., 60, 61, 62, 64.
Soap ashes, the best wood for, ii., 258.
Socinian doctrine in Europe, ii., 39.
Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, referred to, i., 224; ii., 41, 103, 132, 133, 142, 143, 207, 230, 256; iii., 190, 212.
anniversary meetings and dinners of, ii., 45, 159, 241, 364, 471, 472; iii., 45, 129, 260.
contributions for sending Salzburgers to Georgia, ii., 119, 127; iii., 207, 208.
grant for the Saltzburg ministers of Georgia, ii., 279, 419.
Society for the Propagation of Christianity in Foreign parts, mentioned, ii., 146, 157, 168, 170, 280, 318, 319, 335, 358.
support of missioner or minister in Georgia, i., 297, 303, 309; ii., 165, 211, 214, 221, 315, 330, 342, 345, 349; iii., 46, 78, 80, 147.
allowance withdrawn, ii., 371.
suspected of lukewarmness in the conversion of negroes, ii., 182.
answer of the Georgia trustees to the minute of the Society, ii., 322.
a legacy to, iii., 46.
Soley:
Dr., a clergyman, mentioned, i., 114.
Mr., of the Exchequer, and Deputy auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall, mentioned, i., 188, 213, 266, 276; ii., 154, 192.
his office in Palace Yard, i., 281.
Solicitor General. *See* Charles Talbot. *See* Joseph Strange.
Solomon & Minis, Jews in partnership at Savannah, iii., 162, 163.
"Solomon's porch," a place of Parliamentary retreat, iii., 192.
Some thoughts concerning religion and the Reformation from Popery, a discourse, i., 122.
Somerset:
Henry, Duke of Beaufort, ii., 107.
——, estate bought by, ii., 109.
Duke of. *See* Seymour.
Duchess of, mentioned, i., 264; ii., 289.
Lord Noel, proceedings in Parliament, ii., 55.
Somerset House, Prince of Orange resident at, ii., 58.
Sondes, Viscountess, charitable legacies left by., ii., 233.
Sons of the Clergy, festival of, ii., 31.
Sophia, Princess, mentioned, i., 107.
Southamborow, near Odiham in Hampshire, ii., 303, 319.
South Carolina. *See* Carolina, South.
Southesk, Earl of. *See* Carnegie.
South Sea Company, i., 254.
second accountant of, i., 99.
a petition from, to Parliament, discussed, i., 263, 367.
questions concerning, in the House of Lords, i., 380; ii., 24.
losses, ii., 169, 508.
claim against Spain, iii., 29.
cashier of, flight from England, iii., 269.
South Sea House, purchase of stock at, i., 165.
South Sea Stock or Annuities, investment in, price, etc., i., 87, 377; ii., 291, 307, 361, 391.
4% interest lessened, ii., 447, 448.
"Southsea" (South Sea stock) mentioned, i., 87.
Southwark, i., 204.
King's Bench prison in, visit to, i., 55.

Southwell:
Thomas, Baron Southwell, the precedency of Irish Peers, i., 409, 410, 418, 421, 428, 439, 440; ii., 46.
——, mentioned, ii., 260; iii., 304, 305, 307.
——, son of, mentioned, ii., 419.
Lady, lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess Royal, i., 409; ii., 59.
Mr., mentioned, i., 121, 161, 256, 448; ii., 13, 50, 146, 381, 468; iii., 1, 4, 12, 106, 115, 276, 290.
——, and brother, ii., 50.
young Mr., i., 79.
Mrs., mentioned, i., 222, 231, 257; ii., 50, 338-381; iii., 170.
cousin, senior, mentioned, i., 7.
cousin, mentioned, i., 9, 32, 76, 77, 78, 87, 93, 95, 96, 98, 105, 125, 127, 148; ii., 263, 341, 371, 374, 497; iii., 246, 305.
——, and wife, i., 324.
cousin Betty, mentioned, i., 155, 213, 247, 256, 272, 294, 306, 340, 357, 363, 366; ii., 6, 31, 99, 146, 158, 172, 185, 210, 228, 243, 342, 363, 386, 416; iii., 12, 30, 60, 119, 126, 131, 146, 164, 196, 207, 231, 235, 267, 280, 286, 296, 299, 304, 306, 309.
——, and husband, ii., 228.
Edward, cousin of Lord Percival, illness and death of, and history, i., 101, 109.
——, witness of a will, i., 448.
Edward, "cousin Ned," mentioned, i., 1 (2), 6, 51, 157, 165, 178, 191, 213, 218, 224, 234, 237, 257, 261, 307, 326, 357, 361, 363, 366, 401, 402, 403, 411, 429, 442, 446, 450, 462; ii., 2, 31, 33, 77, 78, 83, 87, 100, 127, 129, 130, 146, 158, 172, 183, 210, 215, 226, 236, 240, 248, 250, 257, 291, 328, 331, 338, 342, 363, 366, 388, 403, 419, 459, 464, 491, 497; iii., 5, 30, 53, 118, 119, 124, 126, 166, 176, 184, 207, 215, 231, 233, 235, 243, 247, 253, 259, 278, 280, 282, 283, 286, 304, 306, 307, 308, 309, 327, 332.
——, marriage, etc., i., 119.
——, a bill of qualification for Secretary of State for Ireland, i., 131.
——, building a house in Spring Gardens, ii., 392, 403.
Southwell, "cousin Ned"—*contd.*
——, the Westminster Infirmary dispute, ii., 455.
——, his first attack of gout, iii., 306.
——, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 192.
Mrs., wife of Ned, legacies left at the disposition of, ii., 233.
——, donation towards a church in Georgia, ii., 253, 261.
——, mentioned, iii., 4.
Mr. Edward, iii., 276, 306.
Sir Robert, Secretary of State and Privy Seal of Ireland, mentioned, i., 119; iii., 350, 353.
——, eldest daughter of, wife of Lewis Le Grand, i., 309.
William, second son of Edward Southwell, deceased, i., 119, 292, 363; ii., 502; iii., 2, 4, 26, 91, 119, 166, 168, 194, 207, 238, 279, 296.
——, marriage of, ii., 515.
Sovieski, Princess, wife of the Pretender, mourning in Edinburgh on the death of, ii., 177.
Spain, peace with, i., 2, 165.
accession to the Vienna Treaty, i., 192, 193.
action in America and West Indies, i., 132, 142.
operations of Spanish Fleet, i., 283.
address to the King on differences with, i., 326.
seizure of Salt ships in the West Indies, i., 388.
designs against Georgia, ii., 141.
war against the Emperor, ii., 175.
declines the peace between the Emperor and France, ii., 204, 205.
complaints against the inhabitants of Georgia, ii., 300.
claim to territory in Georgia, ii., 301; iii., 35.
position in America, defence against, ii., 340.
marine depredations, merchants' complaints, &c., ii., 440, 442, 489; iii., 16, 17.
fear of war with, &c., ii., 503, 504.
convention with, discussed in Parliament, etc., ii., 509; iii., 16, 17, 18, 20, 29, 31, 32.
——, plenipotentiaries for, iii., 18.
——, articles of, iii., 21.
——, petitions against, iii., 27.
——, influence of Trustees of Georgia upon, iii., 33.

Spain—*contd.*
ships taken in the Mediterranean with Turks on board, iii., 41.
insolent memorial returned by Court of, iii., 50.
war with, imminent, iii., 77.
letters of marque issued, iii., 77.
declaration of war, iii., 83, 86, 332.
——, proclamation of a fast, iii., 93, 98.
retreat of Spanish army in Austria, iii., 293.
King of, manifesto on the Seville Treaty, i., 129, 141.
——, alleged offer to resign lands discovered by Columbus, i., 219.
Queen of, and the peace, ii., 206.
——, false stories about, ii., 402.
——, ill state of health, ii., 489.
——, result of the naval action on her policy, iii., 293.
Ambassador in England, number of his chaplains, i., 405.
Spangenberg, Mr., conductor of the Moravians to Georgia, ii., 422.
memorial read to Trustees, by, iii., 91.
Sparrow, Joseph, of Hackney, ii., 416.
Speke, Speek, George, M.P., proceedings in Parliament, ii., 352; iii., 47.
Spelman, Mr., long president in Muscovy, stories of Russia, i., 49.
Spence, Mr., Serjeant-at-Arms in House of Commons, i., 226, 227, 231.
Spencer:
Charles, 3rd Earl of Sunderland, mentioned, i., 32, 105, 113, 409; ii., 50, 255.
——, death of, referred to, i., 375.
——, views about the necessary majority to support a minister in the House of Commons, ii., 150.
Charles, 5th Earl of Sunderland, afterwards Duke of Marlborough, likely to be the richest peer, i., 201.
——, marriage with Mrs. Trevor, i., 279.
——, and Lady, cool reception at Court by the King, ii., 34.
——, hunting pieces painted for, ii., 78.
——, sister of, referred to, ii., 210.
Charles, 2nd Duke of Marlborough, mentioned, ii., 5, 464.
——, relations with the Prince of Wales, ii., 450.
Spencer, 2nd Duke of Marlborough—*contd.*
——, defends Sir Robert Walpole in the House of Lords, iii., 191.
——, dispute with Hanoverian General, iii., 274.
——, with the Hanover troops, iii., 278.
——, elected Fellow of the Royal Society, iii., 282.
Dr., author of *De Legibus Hebreorum*, ii., 39.
Mr., younger brother of the Earl of Sunderland, stories of, i., 279 (2).
——, cool reception at Court on his marriage, ii., 34.
Mr., brother of the Duke of Marlborough, a night adventure of, ii., 254.
the Misses, of Suffolk, the two great fortunes, i., 257.
Spencers, Mrs., mentioned, i., 325.
Spinhamland, mentioned, i., 103.
Spirituous liquors, the amount distilled in England, ii., 257.
Spittle, in the barony of Fermoy, Ireland, i., 166.
Spittle, Mr., mentioned, i., 342.
Spittlegarden, Ireland, i., 398.
Squire:
Mr., director of the Charitable Corporation, i., 242, 271.
Botham, settler in Georgia, i,. 310.
Stackpole, Mr., applicant for post in the Georgia Society, i., 286.
Stafford, the town of, formerly in subjection to the late Lord Chancellor Macclesfield, ii., 42.
Stafford, Lady, a Papist, ii., 361.
Stafford-Howard, William, Earl of Stafford, proceedings in Parliament, i., 277.
——, daughter of, wife of Mr. Connolly, ii., 514.
Staffordshire, rising of colliers in, iii., 285.
Stahremberg, Count, mentioned, i., 367.
Stair, Earl of. *See* Dalrymple.
Stanbury, settler in Georgia, iii., 125.
Standgate, Jo., ii., 296.
Standon, Maurice, mentioned, iii., 360.
Stanhope, Earl, mentioned, i., 113.
negotiations with the Duke of Ormond, i., 400, 401.
Secretary of State, bribery of members of Parliament at the time of the Preston rebellion, i., 402.
deceased, anecdote concerning, ii., 509.

Stanhope, Charles, election at Harwich, ii., 90, 91, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 107, 139, 255.
his account of his sucess at Harwich, iii., 99, 100.
contribution towards the election expenses at Harwich, ii., 152.
votes for the Prince of Wales, ii., 360.
Stanhope, John, threat of turning him out of his place, for voting against the Tobacco Bill, i., 357.
Stanhope, Philip Dormer, Earl of Chesterfield, mentioned, i. 10; ii., 53; iii., 141, 192.
a *bon mot* of, i., 10.
in Holland, i., 119.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 278; ii., 269; iii., 17, 285.
dismissal for voting against the tobacco bill, i., 357, 363.
answer to the Duke of Grafton when dismissed, i., 369.
secretary to, when ambassador in Holland, i., 370.
repartee to Sir Robert Walpole, iii., 24, 25.
presents petition in the House of Lords, iii., 28.
political provision for, iii., 253.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, iii., 306.
political action of, iii., 314.
Stanhope, William, Lord Harrington, mentioned, i., 87.
relations with Mrs. Vane, i., 236.
to attend the King abroad, i., 272; iii., 140.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 278.
forming a party against Sir Robert Walpole, i., 279, 280; ii., 174.
Secretary of State, rumour of his removal, ii., 35.
mentioned, ii., 85, 90, 92, 94, 100, 101, 135, 274, 428, 440; iii., 187, 235.
in connexion with the Harwich election, ii., 107, 135, 139, 140, 153, 155, 162, 241, 242.
rumoured to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, ii., 269.
political position of, iii., 141.
appointed Lord President of the Council, iii., 251.
appointed Secretary of State, iii., 303.
resignation of office, iii., 314.
Stanhope, Ambassador, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 330.
Stanhope, Mr., son of Lord Harrington, mentioned, iii., 235.
Stanhope, General, afterwards Secretary of State in Spain, ii., 192.
Stanion, Mr., plenipotentiary to settle boundaries of Carolina and Florida, iii., 21.
Stanislaus, King of Poland, ii., 176.
Stanley:
Hans, M.P. for St. Albans, mentions the King in debate, iii., 283.
James, Earl of Derby, to collect for the Georgia Society, i., 340.
——, Trustee of the Georgia Society, i., 343, 344.
——, contribution to the salary of the botanist for Georgia, i., 379; ii., 32, 438.
——, in arrear, ii., 187, 293.
Sir Edward, Earl of Derby, ii., 187, 293.
Sir Edward, M.P., mentioned, i., 32.
——, proceedings in Parliament, ii., 55.
Sir John, M.P., proceedings in Parliament, i., 365.
——, mentioned, ii., 93.
——, residence of, ii., 116.
Dr., money collected for Georgia by, ii., 212.
——, mentioned, ii., 261.
Mr., the lawyer, mentioned, ii., 183.
Mrs., the public midwife of Savannah, account of her proceedings, and return to England, ii., 370, 375, 404.
Stanton Prior Farm, co. Somerset, i., 291; ii., 324.
Stanton, Mr., an attorney, ii., 109.
Stapleton:
Sir Miles, M.P., his election for Yorkshire sustained, ii., 268.
Sir William, M.P., proceedings in Parliament, i., 335.
Statute 7 and 8 William III., a wrong construction of, i., 154.
Staughton, Capt., iii., 372.
Stayley, a potter, begging about the streets of London, ii., 203.
Stebbin, Dr., preacher in Lincolns Inn, i., 435.
Steeple Ashton, manor of, in Wiltshire, i., 182.
Steigerdale, Dr., the King's physician, ii., 453.
Stephani, Bishop, alias Abbé Stephan, at Hanover, composer, death, &c., i., 202.

Stephens, Stevens:
Mr., mentioned, ii., 192.
Capt., of a packet boat, a Harwich voter, i., 97, 119, 220, 121, 168, 178, 179, 292, 435; ii., 84, 86.
H., captain of packets at Harwich, iii., 326.
Richard, mentioned, iii., 79.
Stephens, (Stevens,) Thomas, son of Col. William Stevens, mentioned, ii., 385, 389, 393, 484; iii., 93, 159, 172, 197, 201.
appointed stockkeeper at Savannah, ii., 473.
return to England, iii., 82, 84.
interviews with Lord Egmont, iii., 84-86, 87-89, 109-111, 174-176.
dines with Lord Egmont, iii., 86.
payment to, iii., 92.
writes and circulates a libel on the colony, iii., 105, 118, 176.
a comparison of white and negro labour drawn up by, iii., 116.
dismissed by the Trustees, iii., 121
his report of Georgia, full of falsities and slander, iii., 139.
Lord Egmont refuses to see him, iii., 178.
intention to petition the House of Commons, iii., 182.
altercation with young Lord Percival in a coffee house, iii., 183, 184.
his proceedings in England, iii., 186.
a pamphlet hawked about by, to the printers, iii., 200, 205.
charges against the Trustees, iii., 264.
return to Charlestown, iii., 219.
resolution of the committee of the House of Commons condemning him, iii., 265.
Stephens, (Stevens). Col. William, agent for Colonel Horsey in Carolina, afterwards Secretary for the Province of Georgia, ii., 305, 335, 368, 420, 517; iii., 9, 71, 81, 82, 147, 173, 206, 242, 487, 488, 493.
his history, ii., 309.
conditions of appointment as secretary of the Province of Georgia, ii., 385, 389, 393, 476, 479.
departure for Georgia, ii., 393.
instructions and commission for, ii., 394, 424; iii., 48.
arrival at Savannah, ii., 460.
Stephens, Col. Williams—*contd.*
letters from, and journal of, referred to, ii., 470, 477, 479, 480, 489, 494, 499, 502; iii., 13, 31, 37, 39, 40, 50, 58, 76, 80, 84, 93, 96, 122, 123, 130, 131, 161, 166, 225, 227, 265, 306, 309, 514, 516.
allowances made to, iii., 44, 46, 48, 95.
refrains from signing the freeholders' representation, iii., 51.
good character and influence of, etc., iii., 54, 57, 139, 197, 217.
grant of land on Vernon's River to, iii., 118, 119.
a complaint against, iii., 150.
suitable as one of the Presidents of Georgia, iii., 171, 176.
journal of, printed for use of the Trustees, iii., 178.
lack of letters from, iii., 199.
made President of Savannah county, iii., 222, 224.
the people's attitude towards, iii., 230.
Sterling:
settler in Savannah County with a party of Scots, a letter of invective against the Trustees, ii., 199.
Hugh, settler in Georgia, iii., 174,
Sterne (Stearn), Richard, Archbishop of York, referred to, i., 210.
Stevens. *See* Stephens.
Stevens' *Thesaurus* in 5 vols. folio, cost and remuneration to the editors, ii., 303.
Steward, Capt., Rear Admiral of the Blue Squadron, i., 195; iii., 295.
Stewart:
James, 5th Earl of Galloway, i., 421.
——, his history and instructions about the battle in Spain, iii., 334.
General, nephew to the late General Stewart, family history of, i., 103.
Stibbins, Dr., one of his Majesty's chaplains, ii., 23.
Stiff, one, a stocking weaver, wife carriod off, ii., 218.
Stirling, Earl of. *See* Alexander.
Stirling, (Sterling), William, settler in Georgia, iii., 125, 132, 174, 201, 202, 223.
a saucy letter from, iii., 169.
Stock, Baron, English spy on the Jacobites at Rome, ii., 7.

Stoke Newington, Middlesex, church in, ii., 300.
Stone, Mr., Secretary to the Duke of Newcastle, ii., 286, 289, 304, 440, 494; iii., 47, 51, 81, 135, 232.
Stone, the, a remedy for, iii., 302.
Stonier, John, of Studway in Georgia, mentioned, ii., 447.
Storm, a violent, ii., 142, 323.
the damage done by, ii., 144.
Stowe in Buckinghamshire, the seat of Lord Cobham, iii., 318.
Strada del Po, Anna, Italian singer, mentioned, i., 296.
Stradeen, Ireland, mentioned, i., 398.
Stradling, Mr., mentioned, i., 337.
Strafford:
Earl of. *See* Wentworth.
Lady, mentioned, i., 227.
Strange:
Lord. *See* Murray.
Joseph, afterwards Sir, Solicitor-General, mentioned, ii., 110, 115
——, an opinion of, ii., 490.
——, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 289.
Strasburg, Protestant settlers for Georgia, from, iii., 176, 186, 187, 189, 190.
expenditure upon, etc., iii., 187, 188.
Stratford Bow, Bill for maintenance of minister at, i., 55.
Streatham School, ii., 299.
Strickland, Sir William, Secretary of War, mentioned, i., 129, 214, 216 (2), 313, 387.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 31, 41, 50, 73, 95, 125, 126, 134, 135, 158, 175, 177, 179, 121, 183, 184, 186, 217; iii., 330.
rumour of the removal of, ii., 35.
Strickland, Captain, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 278.
Stringer, Mr., mentioned, i., 188, 213, 232, 235, 283, 292.
Strong man's feats described, ii., 40.
Stroud, Mr., ii., 463; iii., 101-117, 141, 167, 205, 231, 232.
trial of his election in Parliament, iii., 183.
Lady Ann, daughter of Lady Salisbury, ii., 348; iii., 141.
Stubbs, Dr., Archdeacon of St. Albans, i., 205, 296; ii., 102, 165, 208.
Studway in Georgia, ii., 447.
Sturgess, one, mentioned, iii., 359.
Suffolk, Countess of, mentioned, ii., 50, 250.
and *see* Hobart.
Sugar Bill, mentioned, i., 176, 221, 223.
Sumachi, Casper and wife, Grison servants, return from Georgia, iii., 199.
Sun, a total eclipse of, iii., 359.
Sunataughy, an Indian name for God, ii., 124.
Sunbury, Lord. *See* George Montague.
Sunderland, Earl of. *See* Spencer.
Sundon, Lord. *See* Clayton.
Sunninghill, Berks, chalybeate well at, i., 399.
Supple:
Philip, tried at Cork Assizes, iii., 361, 372.
a woman named, sent to prison in Ireland for an illegitimate child, iii., 363.
Surrenden, mentioned, ii., 416.
Susan, housemaid of Mrs. Dering, i., 123.
Sussex, co. of., action of M.P.'s in Parliament, iii., 37.
French landing in, iii., 285.
Sussex, Earl of. *See* Yelverton.
Sutherland, John, Earl of Sutherland, mentioned, i., 190.
Sutton:
late Ambassador in Berlin, i., 46.
General Richard, Governor of Hull and Guernsey, death of, and opprobious name for, ii., 425.
Sir Robert, Brigadier or General, proceedings in Parliament, i., 50, 51, 126, 158.
——, in connexion with the Charitable Corporation, i., 261, 262, 266, 271, 368.
——, his defence, i., 266, 267.
——, attempt to shoot himself, i., 268.
——, expelled the House, i., 268.
Sir Robert, proceedings in Parliament, ii., 465.
Suxbury, Councillor, of Dublin, iii., iii., 365, 366.
Suzanna and the Elders, painting by Rubens, ii., 366.
Swallow, Thomas, ii., 296.
Swarts, Mr., mentioned, i., 98, 284.
Sweden, Russia's war with, mentioned, i., 114.
King of, godfather of the Prince of Wales' child, ii., 496.
Swedish giant, exhibition of, dimensions of, etc., iii., 246.
Swift & Co., bankers in Dublin, iii., 224.

Swiny, Swiney:
Edmund, senior, mentioned, iii., 354.
Daniel, iii., 369.
Ned, iii., 371.
Swiss in service of the French in Holland, meeting of, iii., 291.
Switzerland, settlers from, for Georgia, i., 443; iii., 103.
Sydall ("Lydall," error), Dr. Elias, Bishop of Gloucester, i., 187, 188, 189; ii., 23.
death of, ii., 2.
Sydney, Jocelyn, Earl of Leicester, relations with his wife, ii., 437.
death of, ii., 437.
Sykes, Dr., preacher at King's Street Chapel, ii., 218.
Sympson, Edward, mentioned, i., 446.

Tailfer:
Capt., iii., 319.
Capt., father of Dr. Patrick, conversation with Lord Egmont about the pamphlet against Oglethorpe, iii., 225, 226.
——, mentioned, iii., 238, 245, 266, 274.
Dr. Patrick, Scotch settler in Georgia, iii., 38, 39, 223, 225, 230.
Talapoosee Indians, in Georgia, ii., 301.
Talbot, Charles, Solicitor General, afterwards Lord Talbot, Lord Chancellor, proceedings in Parliament, i., 13, 67, 248, 275, 358; ii., 272.
——, as Lord Chancellor, mentioned, ii., 23.
——, a passage of arms with the King, ii., 137.
——, patronage of Dr. Rundle, ii., 137, 138, 148, 149.
——, Town gossip about, ii., 151.
——, discussion in Council about criminal pardons, ii., 226, 227.
——, and the Georgia Society, ii., 321.
——, death and character, ii., 348.
——, library of, referred to, ii., 378.
——, chaplain to, ii., 2.
Henry, formerly supercargo, mentioned, ii., 464.
Ivory, M.P. for Wiltshire, ii., 143.
William, eldest son of the Lord Chancellor, afterwards 2nd Lord Talbot, mentioned, ii., 170, 229, 233, 259, 334, 374, 376, 386, 389, 418, 481; iii., 89.
——, trustee of the Georgia Society, ii., 66, 343, 484.
——, votes against the Court, ii., 154.
——, elected Common Councilman of Georgia Society, ii., 372, 468, 469.
——, dinner party of, ii., 378.
——, resignation as Common Councilman, ii., 469, 474.
——, speaks against Sir Robert Walpole, iii., 192.
William, Bishop of Durham, mentioned, ii., 23, 136.
Mr., surgeon, mentioned, ii., 460.
Mrs. and daughter, iii., 102.
Tamerlaine, revived opera, i., 207.
Tancarville, manufacture of wool at, i., 128.
Tankerville:
Earl of. *See* Bennet.
Countess of, appointed to the Wardrobe, ii., 134.
Tanjore, kingdom of, converts to Christianity in, ii., 45.
Tanner:
Dr., Chancellor of the diocese of Norwich, etc., referred to, ii., 40.
Mr., a young gentleman of Surrey, who accompanied Mr. Oglethorpe to Georgia, ii., 325, 406.
Tartary, Mahometans in, conversion to Christianity, iii., 45.
Tasborow, Mr., mentioned, iii., 125, 225.
Taubin, Sir James, in the East India Company, iii., 321, 322.
Taxes, receipts from, various, i., 60.
Tayler, Taylor:
Capt., of the County of Limerick, cousin of Sir John Percival, iii., 356, 363, 364, 369.
Mr., mentioned, i., 55, 92, 93, 95, 96; iii., 248.
Mr., A. M., brother of Lord Egmont's steward, ii., 425.
Mr., of Bridewell, iii., 65.
Mr., lodging house-keeper at Buxton Wells, iii., 297.
one, an unauthorized advertisement by, ii., 208.
Berkely, father of Lord Egmont's agent, i., 285.
——, death of, ii., 289.
Richard, mentioned, ii., 102.
Robert, mentioned, ii., 102.

Taylor—*contd.*
William, Lord Percival's steward, mentioned, i., 2, 6, 7, 9 (2), 16, 32, 34, 38, 60, 76, 129, 272, 281, 290; ii., 53, 59, 61, 76, 87, 97, 100, 102, 105, 124, 128, 171, 173, 174, 175, 178, 179, 180, 289, 294, 325, 441.
——, accounts from Ireland, i., 259.
——, lease of Egmont to, ii., 247, 291.
——, death of, iii., 316.
Tea and Coffee, petition of dealers in, to Parliament, rejected, i., 365.
Tea duty, debate on, in Parliament, ii., 19-22.
Teal, Mr., iii., 336.
Temple:
Capt., lately dead, ii., 465.
Henry, Viscount Palmerston, mentioned, i., 15, 52, 87, 90, 93, 125, 127, 161, 162, 170, 186, 216, 240, 242, 264, 344, 355, 366, 417, 422, 426; ii., 19, 148, 167, 174, 217, 241, 258, 336, 341, 359, 386; iii., 5, 114, 116, 124, 166, 168, 196, 256, 304, 306, 307.
——, in connexion with the precedence of Irish peers, i., 417, 422, 426.
——, Trustee of King's Street Chapel, ii., 467, 470; iii., 270.
Henry, Lord Palmerston's son, mentioned, ii., 464, 467, 481.
Sir John, mentioned, iii., 365, 366.
John, Lord Palmerston's brother, mentioned, i., 10, 15, 34, 78, 87, 92, 93, 108, 114, 117, 118, 125, 127, 141, 152, 171, 180, 213, 214, 217, 222, 231, 256, 264, 347, 372, 382, 474; ii., 11, 13, 26, 33, 50, 51, 59, 67, 139, 141, 148, 149, 155, 159, 161, 165, 167, 172, 174, 179, 215, 217, 240, 333, 343, 354, 369, 386, 390, 458, 464, 465; iii., 7, 11, 18, 22, 23, 26, 30, 49, 53, 101, 104, 126, 132, 170, 194, 202, 233, 235, 252, 256, 257, 291, 306, 309, 310, 311, 335.
——, donations for Georgia from, ii., 141, 228.
——, political interest in the County of Surrey, iii., 261.
Sir Richard, Lord Cobham, regiment taken away from, i., 387.
——, member of Rump Steak Club, ii., 14.
Temple, Lord Cobham—*contd.*
——, removal from office, ii., 30, 34, 352.
——, influence with the Prince of Wales, ii., 369.
——, mentioned, iii., 18.
——, to have a regiment, iii., 253.
——, the political situation, iii., 264.
——, resigns command of a troop of Guards, iii., 278.
Mr. and Lady, mentioned, i., 77.
Mrs., mentioned, i., 165; ii., 67, 476.
Sir William, son of, history and suicide of, iii., 311, 312.
Temple, The, Master of, mentioned, i., 476.
Tench, Sir Fisher, in connexion with the Charitable Corporation, i., 270.
son of, cashier of the Charitable Corporation, i., 270.
Tencin, Cardinal, iii., 286.
Teniers, pictures of, iii., 344.
Tenison, Tennison:
Dr. Edward, Bishop of Ossory and Kilkenny, death of, etc., political and other activities of, ii., 214.
Dr. Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, the free school of, i., 228.
——, erected and endowed King's Street Chapel, ii., 144.
widow, marriage of, i., 287.
Tensly, Serjeant, of Mallow, iii., 356.
Territ, Dr., summary of a sermon preached by, i., 33-34.
mentioned, i., 34.
Tessier:
Dr., mentioned, i., 182, 264, 272, 306, 307, 410, 452; ii., 207, 363, 442, 464; iii., 327.
Mr., mentioned, iii., 164.
Test Act, question of repeal of, i., 298, 301, 303, 304, 305, 439, 462, 463; ii., 515.
dissenters' petition against, debate in Parliament, ii., 242, 243, 244.
Tewkesbury, Presbyterian academy at, Bishops trained at, ii., 476.
Thanet, Earl of. *See* Tufton.
The Complaint of the Children of Israel, a tract about the Test Act, ii., 254.
The Country Lasses, a play, iii., 46.
The Gamester, a play, iii., 219.
The Historical Register, play by Fielding, ii., 375.
The Island Princess, a play, ii., 33.
The Miser, a play, ii., 128.

The Old Whig or *Consistent Protestant*, a letter from the author of, referred to, ii., 253, 254.
The Persian Letters, author of, iii., 318.
The Pilgrim, a play, iii., 207.
The Provoked Wife, a play, ii., 230 ; iii., 143.
The Rehearsal, a play, iii., 212.
The Siege of Damascus, a play, iii., 270.
The Spanish Friar, a play, iii., 146.
The Stratagem, a play, iii., 309.
Theal, mentioned, i., 103.
Thearic, alias Terry, Frenchman by extraction, recommended to be Recorder of Frederica, iii., 219.
Themistocles, a tragedy, iii., 336.
Theodocius, or the Force of Love, a play, ii., 208.
Thibalds, Messrs, eminent timber merchants, of London, i., 398.
Thilo, Thylo, Mr., physician, settler in Georgia, iii., 171, 206, 207.
Thomas :
Dr., one of the King's chaplains, ii., 147, 472.
——, sermons preached by, ii., 162, 408.
Sir Edward, mentioned, i., 337.
Edward, M.P. for Chippenham, iii., 247.
Mr., performer on the fiddle, i., 337 ; ii., 67.
Capt., a French refugee, pensioner on the English establishment as engineer, his history and opinions, ii., 280, 281.
——, proceedings in connection with Georgia, ii., 291.
——, going to Carolina, ii.,486, 488.
young, son of engineer of Carolina, map of coast of Georgia produced by, iii., 137.
Thomond, Earl of. *See* O'Brien.
Thompson, Tompson :
Mr., M.P., Commissioner of the Customs in Ireland, ii., 26, 69, 164 ; iii., 36, 330.
Mr., misconduct of wife, ii., 225.
Mr., British minister in Paris, iii., 287.
——, dispatch from, iii., 291.
Baron, Recorder of the City of London, ii., 321.
Maurice, Lord Haversham, Mary, daughter of, ii., 388.
Capt., William (occasionally given surname of Thomas), commanding ships trading to Georgia. various dealings with the Trustees, ii., 194, 200, 201, 202, 212, 274, 278, 287, 325, 389, 391, 511 ; iii., 14, 19, 44, 51, 54, 58, 61, 63, 70, 74, 75, 97, 130, 131, 141, 143, 156, 159, 162, 218, 225, 227, 261.
——, memorial from, ii., 404.
——, accounts given by, of the colony, ii., 476 ; iii., 133-135.
——, disposal of servants carried out by, to Georgia, ii., 480, 482, 492.
——, demand and payment for his services, ii., 490, 491.
——, protection required for his ship against the press gang, ii., 503.
Sir Will., mentioned, iii., 323.
warehousekeeper or surety of the Charitable Corporation, i., 207, 267, 268, 271.
——, flight, etc., i., 242, 269.
——, imprisoned at Rome, relations with the Pretender, i., 277, 280, 282.
Thorn, a village 9 miles from Harwich, i., 280.
Thorold, Mr., mentioned, ii., 472.
Thorrold, John, Esq., ii., 464.
Thorseby, Mr., preacher at the Church at Stoke Newington, ii., 300.
money collected for Georgia Society, ii., 309.
Threatening letters, the practice spreading, i., 117.
Throat, a new sort of sore throat prevalent, its treatment, iii., 215.
Throcmorton, Mistress, married to Mr. Bromley, ii., 218.
Thuanus' History of his own time, i., 101, 102.
translation of, i., 179, 191, 197, 233, 397.
Thylo, surgeon to the Salzburgers. *See* Thilo.
Thynne, Thomas, Viscount Weymouth, ii., 150.
Tichburn, Titchburne, Mrs., the Queen's dresser, i., 228 ; iii., 349.
Tiddiman, Capt., of Woolwich, mentioned, ii., 511.
Tiel, Mr., a German physician, recommended for Georgia, ii., 436.
Tillotson, Archbishop, his opinion about sermons, ii., 244.
Tillyard, Mr., mentioned, ii., 127.
Tilney. *See* Tylney.
Tilson, Christopher, Clerk of the Treasury, mentioned, i., 90, 220.
in connexion with appointments at Harwich, i., 168, 172, 175, 179.

Tilson, Christopher—*contd.*
Deputy Governor, afterwards Governor of the Chelsea Water works, i., 345; ii., 364.
Tindal, Dr., translator of Rapin's History, his poor pay, ii., 161.
Tintoret, paintings by, mentioned, ii., 220; iii., 344.
Tirrwitt, Tirrwyht, Dr., Viscount Percival's minister, mentioned, i., 141, 228.
Tirry, Will and wife, tories in Ireland, iii., 362, 370, 371.
Tisser, Mrs., brother of, formerly Lord Percival's gentleman, i., 384.
Tithes discussed, i., 107-108, 110.
bill for preventing suits for, i., 163.
Titian, paintings by, mentioned, ii., 220; iii., 344.
Tiverton, fire at, collection for the sufferers, i., 256.
Tobacco, price of, in London, i., 151.
from the Colonies, mentioned, i., 311.
Toland, John, the principles of, referred to, ii., 23.
Tomachichi or Tomakeeky, an Indian chief from Savannah, chief (Miche or King) of the Yamacree nation, with wife and followers brought over to England, ii., 112-114.
interview with Trustees, ii., 114.
dress and habits of, ii., 114, 115.
dresses made for, and accommodation for, etc., ii., 117.
his impressions, etc., ii., 119, 120, 122.
subsistence of, ii., 120.
visits to the King, Lord Egmont and others, ii., 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 131.
customs, etc., ii., 122, 123.
views of the Lord's Prayer, etc., ii., 123.
the demands of, for a treaty, ii., 124, 125, 126.
settlement of the tariff of trade with, ii., 129, 130.
remark of, on their departure, ii., 132.
return of, to Savannah, etc., ii., 157.
statements about, ii., 165.
mentioned, ii., 192, 195, 246, 274, 314, 473; iii., 81.
Indians of, at the building of Savannah Fort, i., 393.
his house and its contents, pictures etc., ii., 406.
death and burial of, iii., 122.
Tompson. *See* Thompson.
Tom Thumb, a new opera called, i., 384.
Tragedy of, a play, i., 97.
Tomaway, Tonaway, Toonawai, young Indian from Georgia, nephew of Tomachichi, ii., 126, 165, 192, 314.
become a drunkard, iii., 136.
Tonson, Jacob, the bookseller, profits made out of Dryden's works, ii., 161.
Torbay, French fleet before, ii., 285.
Tories, or Tory party in England, the, angry at the political situation, i., 78.
notions of, in Church matters, i., 106.
relations with the King, iii., 254.
attendance at Court, iii., 257.
Tories in Ireland. *See* Ireland.
Torriano, Mr., in connexion with the Charitable Corporation, i., 270.
Torrington:
Viscount. *See* Byng.
Lady, mentioned, i., 155, 264; ii., 67.
Toulon, French fleet at, iii., 288.
battle between the English, French and Spanish fleets off, iii., 290, 291, 292.
contrary reports of the results, iii., 290, 291.
Towers:
Mr., mentioned in connexion with the proposed Carolina Society, i., 45, 129, 165, 227, 235.
Christopher, Trustee of the Georgia Society, attendance at meetings, &c., ii., 23, 69, 469, 471, 475, 480, 483, 490, 493, 496, 497, 501; iii., 7, 11, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 41, 56, 80, 81, 116, 160, 165, 166, 167, 177, 194.
——, attitude towards the Placemen's bill in the House of Commons, ii., 37.
——, appointed Common Council man, ii., 469.
——, comes fifteen miles to attend the Board, ii., 502.
——, absent from meeting, iii., 168.
Thomas, Trustee and Common Councilman of the Georgia Society, attendance at meetings, etc., i., *passim* 273-398, 463; ii., 13, 23, 24, 29, 36, 66, 69, *passim* 103-382, 433, 451, *passim* 462-514; iii., *passim* 1-135, 156-203.

Towers, Thomas—*contd.*
——, attitude towards the Placemen's bill, in the House of Commons, ii., 37.
——, mentioned, ii., 245; iii., 167, 231.
——, Associate of Dr. Bray's Charity, ii., 299.
——, intimacy with Sir Robert Walpole, iii., 20, 21, 24.
——, opposed to a proposed petition in Parliament, iii., 26.
——, claims to have added the word "possessions" to the Commons' address on the Spanish Convention, iii., 36.
——, absent from meeting of Georgia Society, iii., 168.
Townshend, Townsend:
Charles, Viscount Townshend, mentioned, i., 14, 19, 31, 47, 53, 120, 122; iii., 322, 328.
——, proceedings in the House of Lords, i., 11.
——, speech on the Pensions Bill, i., 82, 83.
——, characteristics of, i., 91.
——, retirement of, imminent, i., 94.
——, opinion of the Primate of Ireland, i., 225.
Charles, Lord Lynn, afterwards Viscount Townshend, i., 189.
——, separation from his wife, ii., 514.
Lady, an incident at Court, ii., 510.
Admiral, mentioned, iii., 301.
Capt., iii., 216.
Col., the Prince of Wales' request for wife of, refused, ii., 265.
Mary, of Savannah, letter of complaints, iii., 143.
Thomas, proceedings in Parliament, ii., 255.
Tracey, Robert, M.P. for Tewkesbury, ii., 147.
Trustee and Common Councilman of the Georgia Society, ii., 66, 228, 237, 343, *passim* 467-485; iii., *passim* 7-49, 60-65, 81, 93, 95, 118, 121, 124, *passim* 165-213.
mentioned, iii., 48, 53, 58, 92, 117, 124, 166, 167, 170, 182, 256.
a dinner party given by, iii., 173.
motion in the House of Commons affirming the utility of Georgia, iii., 208.
Trade and Plantations, Board of, proceedings in connexion with the Carolina complaint against Georgia ii., 311, 318, 320, 387, 391, 394, 398, 400, 434, 409 (2), 413, 416, 418, 420, 427, 428, 431, 441, 444, 453, 460, 461, 465.
report on the Pilot Act, iii., 89.
Tragedy of Tom Thumb, a play, i., 97.
Tranquebar, mission to the Indians at, ii., 472; iii., 45.
Travers, Capt., of Cork, mentioned, iii., 353.
Treasure trove, i., 306.
Treasury, the, backwardness in paying pensions, ii., 482.
Treatise "On the duty of obedience to Government, etc." i., 121.
Treaty of Seville, etc., "impartially considered," a pamphlet, i., 34.
discussed in Parliament, ii., 12.
Treaty of Vienna discussed in Parliament, ii., 12.
Trebeck, Dr., of St. George's Parish, Hanover Square, ii., 156.
Treby, Mr., mentioned, i., 337.
removed from office, iii., 253.
Treher, Mr., at the Treasury, i., 281.
Trelawney, Mr., new Governor of Jamaica, ii., 421, 327.
Trenchard, Mr., ii., 361, 366; iii., 30.
Trevor:
John Morley, Esq., M.P. for Lewes, Lord of the Admiralty, iii., 260, 261.
Thomas, Baron Trevor of Bromham, proceedings in Parliament, i., 82, 84.
——, to be President of the Council, i., 93.
Mr., H.M. Minister at the Hague, iii., 19.
Mrs., marriage with Lord Sunderland, i., 279.
Trevy, Mr., mentioned, ii., 74.
Tribe, Mr., apothecary, ii., 202, 381.
Tripland, Mr., mentioned, i., 125, 155.
Trumball, Trumbald, Sir William, son of, heir to Lord Stirling, i., 400.
Trussler, Lord Percival's gentleman, i., 413; ii., 59; iii., 284.
dismissed, ii., 127.
Tryon, Mr., attempted suicide of, iii., 279.
Tucker:
Mr., clockmaker, ii., 165.
Mr., Governor of St. James' Workhouse, iii., 106.

Tuckwell:
Mr., petition for licence to furnish necessaries to Georgia, ii., 174.
John, ironmonger of Wallingford, grant to, in Georgia, ii., 198.
——, leave of absence from Georgia, ii., 199.
Mr., or Messrs, of Bristol, ii., 298, 491; iii., 160.
Tuffnell, Samuel, mentioned, i., 164, 165, 177, 219, 220, 224, 234, 242, 244, 250, 257, 310, 337, 342, 355, 365, 366, 422, 437, ii., 6, 43, 82, 149, 394; iii., 164, 194, 235, 256, 268, 275, 277, 279, 284, 292, 294, 304, 305, 306, 308, 309.
and Lady, iii., 267.
Tufton, Thomas, Earl of Thanet, charitable legacies of, i., 157, 172, 382, 384; ii., 131, 132.
Thomas, contribution to the Georgia Colony, i., 292.
Tullamore, Lord. *See* Charles Moore.
Tunbridge Wells, mentioned, i., 99; iii., 318.
coffee houses in, appreciation of, i., 117.
a charitable collection made at, i., 256.
Mount Pleasant at, ii., 69.
Turin, letter from, iii., 244.
siege of, by the French, iii., 324.
Turkey, English trade to, i., 130.
Turkey Company, prohibitive tactics of, i., 130.
Turkey merchants opposed to the Georgia Society, iii., 239.
Turkish War, the, ii., 430.
Turner:
Sir Charles, chairman of committee in the House of Commons, i., 60.
——, proceedings in Parliament, i., 178, 337, 362.
——, mentioned, i., 419, 470, 471, 473; ii., 174.
Mr., proceedings in Parliament, iii., 345.
Dr., the physician, ii., 64.
one, messenger from the House of Commons, ii., 78.
clerk to Mr. Hoare, i., 204.
Mr., deceased, iii., 61.
Mrs., from Georgia, iii., 152.
Turnpikes, riots and pulling down, referred to, ii., 350.
Tweeddale, Marquess of. *See* Hay.
Twelves, Leonard, Vicar of St. Mary's in Marlborough, answer to an infidel pamphlet, i., 293.
Tybee (Toby) Island, on the river Savannah, erection of a tower at, and number of families in, ii., 54, 112.
settlers and lighthouse at, ii., 358.
condition of, ii., 448.
sea boat stationed at, ii., 473, 491.
repair to the lighthouse at, ii., 495.
And see Georgia settlements.
Tyley (Tiley), Mr., solicitor, mentioned, i., 306, 307.
Tylney, Earl. *See* Child.
Lady, meeting of the Irish Peeresses at the house of, i., 427, 428.
Tyndall:
late Dr., head of the unbelievers, i., 402.
——, a government pension given to, i., 406, 408, 444.
——, discussion with Dr. Hollings, ii., 206.
——, *Christianity as old as the Creation*, a work of, in manuscript, ii., 407.
Dr., the clergyman, prosecution of Eustace Budgell, ii., 406, 407.
Mr., nephew of Dr., i., 409.
Tyrawley:
Lord. *See* O'Hara.
Lady, mentioned, ii., 59, 60.
Tyrconnell, Viscount. *See* Brownlow.
Tyrer, George, of Liverpool, trustee of the Georgia Society, i., 344.

Uchee Indians in Georgia, ii., 294, 301.
Uches, in America, province of, claimed by the King of Spain, ii., 282, 283.
Universities, number of fellows of all the colleges, ii., 255.
livings allowed to, by Mortmain Bill, discussions on, ii., 255, 271.
Upton:
Mr., from Jamaica, settler at Frederica, ii., 395.
Thomas, settler in Georgia, ii., 405; iii., 130.
Urling, Serjeant, the Recorder of London, knighted, iii., 286.
Urlspurger (various spellings), Rev. Mr., Lutheran pastor in Augsburg, in connexion with the Salzburgers, settlers in Georgia, ii., 127, 230, 335, 357, 436, 449, 473, 513; iii., 190, 205, 207.
surveying instruments sent to, ii., 502.
letters from, iii., 162, 206, 208.

Usher, Ussher:
Archbishop, opinion of, mentioned, i., 106.
Christopher, Sir J. Percival's cousin, iii., 365.
Usquebah, used as a medicine, ii., 443.
Utrecht, daughters of a burgomaster of, married to English peers, i., 201.
Utrecht, treaty of, i., 52, 55, 56, 71.

Vaillant, Mr., mentioned, iii., 234.
Valmont, V . . ., Valmouden, Ver, Madame. *See* Walmoden.
Vance, John, M.P. for Westbury in Wiltshire, delegate of the Presbyterian congregations, ii., 515.
Vandeplank, John, naval officer of Georgia, appointed searcher in Georgia, ii., 193, 196, 199.
widow, of Georgia, ii., 482.
Vandiest, portrait painter in Newport St., i., 257.
Vandyck, paintings by, at Chatsworth, iii., 299.
"Diana and Endymion," price asked for, iii., 344.
Vane:
William, Viscount, meeting of Irish peers, ii., 46.
——, elected for Maidstone, ii., 102.
——, death of, ii., 104.
William Holles, Viscount, ii., 120.
——, wife's elopement, history, etc., ii., 335, 336, 381.
Vane (Fane):
Henry, mentioned, iii., 35.
Mr., Chairman of a Committee of the House of Commons, iii., 105, 112, 185.
Mrs., the Queen's Maid of Honour, the Prince of Wales' mistress, i., 218, 235, 236; ii., 14.
——, birth of a son, i., 225, 280.
——, relations with Lord Hervey, i., 264, 265.
——, chambermaid of, birth of a child by Prince of Wales, i., 390.
——, manner of her dismissal by the Prince of Wales, ii., 198.
Van Reck, Baron or Mr., conductor of the Salzburgers to Georgia, ii., 119, 120, 132, 135, 195, 200, 208, 274.
grant to, ii., 199.
arrival in England, ii., 318, 321.
mission to Germany, ii., 322, 344, 420.
Vario, a painting by, at Chatsworth, iii., 299.
Vat, Vatt, John, conductor of Salzburgers to Georgia, and secretary for their affairs, ii., 169, 335.
a troublesome fellow, ii., 275, 439.
storekeeper in Ebenezer, ii., 410.
remuneration of, ii., 419.
Vaudois in Holland, proposed as settlers for Georgia, i., 463; ii., 12, 42, 55, 75, 103, 107.
in great want at Rotterdam, a weekly allowance made to, ii., 104.
rejected, ii., 106.
Vauban, Marshal, French engineer, ii., 280.
Vaughan;
John, Viscount Lisburne, mentioned, ii., 46.
one, Captain of a merchant vessel taken by the Spaniards, petition to Parliament, iii., 28.
Vecht, Mr., agent for bringing German settlers for Georgia, ii., 173.
Velters, Cornwall, mentioned, iii., 194.
Velvextown, in the barony of Fermery [? Fermoy], i., 166.
Ven. Dr. or Mr., a London clergyman, mentioned, i., 429, 450; ii., 23, 49, 50.
information about precedence of Irish Peers collected by, i., 431, 443, 445, 450.
an offer made to, to write for the Government, i., 444.
gratuity to, ii., 2.
pamphlet published in 1715, mentioned, ii., 39.
Rector of St. Antholin's and St. John Baptist, collection for Georgia, ii., 70, 96.
Venables, settler in Georgia, ii., 344.
Venice, state of religion in, ii., 207.
English cloth publicly burned at, ii., 408.
rumour of a declaration against Spain, iii., 244.
Venice Preserved, a play, i., 291.
Vera Cruz, English botanist not allowed to search for plants in, ii., 503.
Vere, Alderman, of Norwich, proceedings in Parliament, ii., 162; iii., 36, 37.
Verelst (Verelts), Harman, an extra man at the Custom House, accountant of the Georgia Society, i., 286, 289, 294; ii., 111, 119, 122, 130, 132, 136,

Verelst. Harman—*contd.*
144, 185, 209, 219, 237, 239, 245, 247, *passim* 279-516; iii., *passim* 2-266.
at first without salary, ii., 118, 129.
subsequently, salary and gratuities for, i., 301; ii., 134, 344, 491; iii., 152.
a picture of the Georgia Trustees by, ii., 171, 175, 187, 258; iii., 119.
Secretary of Dr. Bray's Associates, ii., 182, 190, 419; iii., 75.
gratuity to, as clerk of Dr. Bray's Associates, iii., 202.
appointed secretary to the Corporation of Foundlings, iii., 93.
mentioned with his wife, iii., 161.
Verden, Province of, relation with Britain, i., 253.
Verney:
Mr., M.P., Welsh Judge, and the Queen's attorney, proceedings in Parliament, i., 30, 69, 126, 325.
Hon. John, Master of the Rolls, iii., 44.
——, donation to the Georgia Society, ii., 237.
Richard, Lord Willoughby de Broke, i., 82, 190.
——, matrimonial adventures of, ii., 218.
Vernon, Mr. Secretary, Teller of the Exchequer, ii., 41.
Vernon, Edward, Captain, afterwards Admiral, M.P., mentioned, i., i., 55, 126, 188, 220; iii., 89, 155, 226, 256, 304.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 5, 81, 143, 153, 158, 177, 179, 183, 184, 186, 235, 239, 240, 249, 253, 255, 256, 263, 274, 349; ii., 15, 24, 27; iii., 330, 331, 339, 340.
a passionate speech of, i., 43.
speech on the Salt duty, i., 220.
quarrel with Sir John Eyles, i., 263.
speech in the Seamen debate, ii., 17.
appointed Vice-Admiral of the Blue, expedition to the West Indies, iii., 77, 214, 270.
attack on Portobello, iii., 120, 123.
revival of discipline in the Navy, iii., 155.
thanked for his services by Parliament, etc., iii., 166, 167, 271.
Vernon, Edward, Admiral—*contd.*
candidate for Westminster, iii., 219.
interview with the King on the necessity of the mastery of the sea, iii., 280.
Vernon, James, M.P., clerk of the Council and commissioner of Excise, mentioned i., 45, 98, 129, 279, 310, 463; ii., 141, 142, 226, 378, 468, 472; iii., 4, 7, 12, 32, 48, 49, 130, 155, 164, 167, 181, 195, 200, 229, 231, 235, 247, 256, 262, 266, 267, 276, 279, 292, 300, 304, 306, 309.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 31, 37, 69, 73, 335, 341.
concerned in the Carolina plantation, i., 204.
Common Councilman of the Georgia Society, attendance at meetings, etc., i., *passim* 273-310, 324, 336, 340, *passim* 367-405, 440, 446, 463, 476; ii., 2, 3, 23, 26, 32, 36, 54, 66, 75, *passim* 112-334, 350, 357-516; iii., *passim* 1-225.
his history and principles, ii., 41.
associate of Dr. Bray's Charity, ii., 146, 168, 170, 173, 207, 229, 256; iii., 30.
residence in Grosvenor Street, ii., 202.
dinner parties, mentioned, ii., 78, 216, 401.
clerk of the Court of St. George's Hospital, ii., 464.
dispute with Mr. Oglethorpe, ii., 483.
chairman of the S.P.C.K., iii., 45.
relations with the Shropshire prophet, iii., 179.
two sons of, mentioned, ii., 468.
Vernon, the opera woman, i., 325.
Vernon's River in Georgia, iii., 81.
Vernor (Verner, Vernon), Mr., performer on the violin, i., 155, 242; ii., 30, 67, 77.
on the hautbois, i., 337, 342; ii., 77.
Veronese, Paoli. *See* Caliari.
Vertu, Mr., the graver, i., 405, 472; ii., 383.
Vesey, Veasey:
Archbishop of Tuam, mentioned, i., 103.
——, son of, a parson at Bath, &c., mentioned, i., 103, 403.
Sir Thomas, Bishop of Ossory, death of, i., 103.
Vidonia wine, mentioned, iii., 86.

Vienna Treaty, the, i., 192, 193; iii., 338, 339, 340.
Villiers:
George, Duke of Buckingham, and Sir Walter Ralcigh, ii., 383,
Mrs., daughter of Lady Grandison, stolen marriage of, i., 103.
Vinanee, Mr., grant to, ii., 199.
Vincent, a carrier in Oliver Cromwell's time, grandfather of Lady Carnworth, iii., 297.
Viner. *See* Vyner.
Virginia, province of, estates of planters, largely mortgaged, i., 151.
abuses in the quit rents of, i., 434.
a library for the Palatine minister in, ii., 182.
possessed of money, lacking in men, ii., 340.
traders and the Indian trade in Georgia, ii., 492, 499.
paper on the settling of, referred to, iii., 11.
marines for the defenee of Georgia raised in, iii., 225.
Vocal Music Club at the Crown Tavern, mentioned, i., 34, 306, 337, 341, 467; ii., 217, 227, 262, 462, 470; iii., 86, 145, 146, 155.
performanee of Mr. Green's "Te Deum," etc., i., 46.
establishment and history of, i., 201, 202; iii., 342.
the public meeting of, ii., 19.
(Monday), i., 34, 210, 222, 237, 296,
(Wednesday), i., 148, 166, 255, 297, 367; ii., 24, 133, 226; iii., 5, 126, 166, 168, 205, 207, 245, 246, 260, 264.
(Thursday), i., 166, 187, 190, 210, 220, 226, 247, 256; ii., 66, 72, 96, 155,; iii., 126, 191, 226, 262, 267, 282, 294, 306, 307.
Voltaire, Mons., stories of, ii., 402, 403.
Voreman, Ri., footman of Lord Egmont, iii., 220.
Vowel, Mr., preaching at Churchtown, iii., 356, 358, 359, 360, 362, 363, 368, 370.
Vyner (Viner):
Robert, M.P. for Co. of Lincoln, son of a famous Lord Mayor, mentioned, i., 31, 126; ii., 407.
Mr., M.P., proceedings in Parliament, i., 5, 31, 72, 253; iii., 36, 125, 342, 345.
——, eharacteristics of, i., 32.
Wadden, i., 402.
Waddington:
Edward, Bishop of Chichester, vote in Parliament, i., 189.
Capt., letters from, ii., 275, 276, 280, 287.
Wade, Edward, a broken cheesemonger, settler in Georgia, ii., 128.
Wade, General, mentioned, i., 180, 299; ii., 140; iii., 232, 140.
proeeedings in Parliament, i., 158.
eonversation with the Queen, i., 299, 300.
interview with Mons. Geraldini, iii., 35.
to command in Flanders, iii., 289.
Wadsworth, Josias, ehairman of the eommittee of the East India Company, ii., 201.
Wager, Admiral Sir Charles, Lord of the Admiralty, &c., proceedings in Parliament, i., 51, 68, 73, 253; ii., 15, 16, 35, 71, 72; iii., 339, 345, 347.
mentioned, i., 118, 132, 134, 140, 142, 195, 241, 245, 255, 294, 388, 399, 405, 420, 471; ii., 7, 17, 18, 45, 83, 86, 87, 89, 93, 110, 376, 424; iii., 6, 22, 43, 232.
marriage of, i., 200.
Vice-Admiral of Scotland, control of Scotch fishermen, i., 384.
action with regard to Harwich, i., 445, 471, 473, 474; ii., 91.
the Westminster election. ii., 72, 90; iii., 219, 220, 233.
state of health, etc., ii., 307, 310.
convoys the King to and from Hanover, ii., 323, 325; iii., 140, 220.
opposition to the Georgia Soeiety vote, ii., 236.
peaee plenipotentiary, iii., 18.
relations with the Shropshire prophet, iii., 178, 226.
the King's refusal to allow him to quit his employment, iii., 236.
resignation, iii., 250.
Waggitt, Christopher, tenant in Ireland, i., 166, 398.
Wagner, one, a clerk to the stores at Savannah, iii., 15.
Wagoner, Samuel, settler in Georgia, ii., 513.
Wait, Mr., churehwarden of King's Street Chapel, ii., 253,

Wake, William, Archbishop of Canterbury, stand made by, with regard to a dispensation, i., 208.
visit of the Indians from Georgia to, ii., 121, 122.
benefaction to Georgia, ii., 198.
advantage taken of the weak condition of, by his son-in-law, ii., 263.
death of, ii., 333.
Wakefield, Mr., iii., 367.
Waldegrave, Lord, on a mission to France, ii., 151.
Wales, principality of, income of, ii., 7, 14.
increase of charity schools in, ii., 472.
Wales, Frederick, Prince of, at a play of Cibber's, iii., 325.
account of his journey to England, iii., 327.
appointment of chaplains to, iii., 327, 328.
at a masquerade, iii., 332.
birthday courts and levées, i., 8, 55, 130, 217, 309; ii., 10, 78, 143, 223, 308, 331; iii., 276, 283, 329.
——, great resort of the nobility to, ii., 435.
affronted at a masquerade, i., 9.
patent of investiture discussed, i., 9.
relations of the King and Queen with, i., 10; ii., 10, 13, 14, 203, 266, 352, 353, 354, 361, 401, 429, 437, 443-446, 489; iii., 263.
——, audience with the King, ii., 121.
——, messages from the King and answers to, ii., 359, 360, 432; iii., 238, 242, 243, 246.
——, order from the King forbidding those attending the court of the Prince of Wales to attend his own, ii., 432.
——, reconciliation with the King, iii., 243, 252, 255.
conversations with Lord Percival, i., 55; ii., 128; iii., 324.
interest taken in the Dering family, i., 65, 88, 104, 216, 294; ii., 401; iii., 324.
estimate of Lord Percival, i., 76.
mistresses of, i., 92, 93, 208.
——, relations with Miss Vane, a maid of honour, i., 218, 225, 235, 236, 265.
——, joy at Mrs. Vane's giving birth to a son, i., 280.
Wales, Frederick, Prince of—*contd.*
——, an illegitimate child of, i., 390.
projected marriage of, i., 92; ii., 197, 200, 229.
relations with the Queen, i., 94; ii., 311.
his charitable donations etc., i., 99, 235; ii., 330.
a fishing expedition of, i., 102.
conversations in chapel, i., 160, 177.
political action, party relations, i., 189, 190, 268; ii., 325, 352, 462; iii., 262, 263, 315.
part author of a play, i., 205.
income, debts, action in Parliament, i., 205, 426, 453; ii., 7, 14, 265, 310, 352, 356, 369, 436; iii., 256, 264.
characteristics of, i., 207, 208, 229, 290, 375; ii., 369.
conversation about his new barge, etc., i., 290.
his playing on the bass viol. i., 290, 412.
at a fire at St. James' House, i., 869.
attitude towards Sir Robert Walpole, i., 387; ii., 197, 198; iii., 192, 240.
Mr. Doddington's influence over, i., 426.
the Harwich election, i., 446, 447, 452, 454, 465, 467,; ii., 117; iii., 323.
——, the letter from the Prince, its reception at Harwich, etc., i., 454, 456, 459, 460, 468, 469, 472.
the precedence of the Irish peerage ii., 4, 5.
views on arbitrary powers in France, ii., 25.
gift to Philip Percival on account of the fire, ii., 109.
his interest in the Georgia Society, ii., 159, 160, 165.
gossip about, ii., 197, 198, 378.
marriage with Princess of Saxe-Gotha, presents, settlements, etc., ii., 222, 229, 263-265.
——, repairs to the Princess at Greenwich, ii., 264.
——, wedding ceremony, etc., ii., 264, 265, 266.
——, subsequent reception, ii., 264, 265.
pocket picked at Court, ii., 230.
his theological readings, opinion of preachers, etc., ii., 244, 245.
popularity of, ii., 267, 308.

Wales, Frederick, Prince of—*contd.*
appearances at the opera or theatre and occurrences thereat, ii., 272, 339, 390, 510; iii., 325.
presented with the freedom of the City, ii., 321.
a jest with Judge Denton, his Chancellor, ii., 349.
in the Gallery of the House of Commons, ii., 350.
purchase of houses at Kew and in Pall Mall by, ii., 355.
conversations with the Duke of Gainsborough, ii., 435, 436.
efforts to economise, ii., 435.
what he was told about the English on his first coming to England, ii., 435.
offers of houses to, ii., 435.
attendance at St. James' Church, ii., 450.
a frolic of, ii., 471.
governor of the Sadlers' Company, ii., 489.
issue of, to be prayed for in the Colony, iii., 194.
the Westminster election, iii., 233.
illness of, iii., 258.

Secretary to, i., 446, 447.
Master of Horse to, ii., 7.
physician to, ii., 303.
chaplains to, ii., 392.
dancing master, ii., 459.

Wales, Princess of, the drawing room of, ii., 266.
contradictory orders from the King and the Prince, ii., 272.
learning to speak English, ii., 319, 320.
jointure of, referred to, ii., 349.
message from, on Mr. Hanmer's death, ii., 386.
births of her children, and circumstances connected therewith, ii., 425, 426, 435, 489, 496; iii., 34, 276.
attends the King's drawingroom and kisses hands for the first time, iii., 254.
her birthday Court and celebrations, iii., 267.
the elder sister of, suggested as wife for George II., ii., 450.

Wales, Prince and Princess of, visit to Charlton, i., 180, 181.
utterances of the mob on their leaving St. James' Palace, ii., 435, 436.
attendance at St. James' Church, ii., 459.

Wales, Prince and Princess of—*contd.*
at the play, a meeting with the Prince's brothers and sisters, ii., 511.
at Handel's music at the last performance, iii., 210.
relations with the King and Queen. *See* Prince of Wales *above.*

Walker:
Mr., a commissioner of the Customs, i., 7, 133, 155 (2), 200, 231,; ii., 81; iii., 326.
Mr., of Staffordshire, collector for Palatine refugees, misappropriation of funds by, ii., 24, 37, 42, 44, 45, 53, 71.
the son, a clergyman, ii., 45, 64, 71.
Mrs., of Brownlow Street, mentioned, iii., 170.
one, of Harwich, ii., 26.

Wall:
Captain, of Aldeburgh, of a packet boat, i., 388; ii., 106.
Capt., a bumbailiff of Carolina, Spanish informer, ii., 412.
man tried at Cork Assizes, iii., 372.

Waller:
Mr., proceedings in Parliament, 5, 62, 253, 257, 263; ii., 8, 15, 17; iii., 183, 278, 282.
——, the political situation, iii., 250, 260.
Edmund, the poet, mentioned, ii., 132.

Wallis, Mr., a solicitor, ii., 174, 247.

Wallop:
John, Lord Lymington, mentioned, i., 118.
——, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 24.
John, Earl of Portsmouth, elected vestryman, iii., 307.

Walmoden (Valmout, V . . . , Valmouden, Ver), Amelia Sophia de, Madame, afterwards Countess of Yarmouth, the King's mistress, ii., 304, 310, 311, 319; iii., 131, 133.
her demands, ii., 307; iii., 259, 260.
settlement of her household, ii., 489.
arrival in England, its effect, ii., 495.
assigned a lodge in the Park, ii., 496.
an incident connected with her appearance at Court, ii., 510.
the King's intention to marry, iii., 131.
letter from, falls into the hands of the King of Prussia, iii., 163.

Walpole:
Edward, mentioned, i., 171; ii., 30, 78.
Edward ("Ned,") Sir Robert Walpole's second son, attack by the mob on, i, 362.
——, going Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, ii., 342.
Walpole, Galfred, joint Postmaster, mentioned, ii., 12.
Walpole, Horace or Horatio, mentioned, i., 6, 12, 14, 15, 16, 21, 32, 50, 76, 78, 95, 120, 121, 125, 127, 129, 165, 166, 182, 186, 190, 213, 214, 216, 222, 227, 242, 257, 302, 306, 330, 337, 366, 369, 372; iii., 325, 335, 345, 347.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 4, 36, 53-55, 57, 73, 144, 150, 177, 183, 215, 239, 253-257, 319, 320, 331, 334, 335, 346, 373; ii., 9, 12, 26, 71, 72, 150, 350, 380, 381; iii., 28, 31, 36, 37, 112, 125, 180, 181, 184, 185, 345, 346.
——, long and violent speech in defence of the administration, iii., 338, 339.
in connexion with Harwich affairs, i., 5, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 56, 73, 77, 232, 380, 381, 393, 394, 399, 418, 433, 434, 437, 438, 439, 458, 461, 462, 473, 474.
——, letter to Lord Egmont, i., 447, 448.
——, interview with Sir Philip Parker, i., 449.
——, visit to Lord Egmont, i., 455.
——, relations with Lady Egmont, ii., 15.
——, relations with Lord Egmont, ii., 65, 241, 242.
——, Harwich appointments, ii., 67, 70, 107, 108, 155, 237.
——, visit to Harwich on his way to Holland, ii., 75, 78, 80, 100, 107, 110.
pamphlet by, mentioned, i., 125.
Irish affairs, i., 159, 162, 163, 170, 173, 174.
social intercourse with Lord Egmont, i., 170, 311, 374.
beset by a parcel of low informers and projectors, i., 255.
as agent for his brother, i., 359.
his opinion of Lord Egmont, i., 451, 472; ii., 1, 108, 155.
a hot, passionate man, i., 457.
Walpole, Horace—*contd.*
attitude towards the Georgia Society, ii., 237, 334.
denies authorship of a letter to the *Craftsman*, ii., 14.
scheme to make him Secretary of State, ii., 35, 269, 325.
at the Hague, ii., 135.
——, return from, ii., 148.
question of accompanying the King to Hanover, ii., 174, 179; iii., 140.
treatment of, by the King in Hanover, ii., 319.
promotion for, ii., 336.
in connexion with the Spanish claim to Georgia, iii., 14.
responsibility for mistakes in administration, iii., 236.
the emoluments secured by, iii., 240.
the poor character of his entertainments, iii., 240.
private request to the King after his brother's fall, iii., 260.
wife of, mentioned, i., 337; iii., 327, 328.
——, a staymaker's daughter, presents the new Lady Walpole at Court, ii., 469.
Walpole, Sir Robert, afterwards Earl of Orford, libel in print against, i., 6, 7.
defends himself against charge of enrichment, i., 9.
conduct discussed, i., 17, 23, 24; ii., 7, 35, 74, 115.
character of the persons advanced or employed by, i., 19, 85, 86; ii., 508; iii., 24.
——, character of persons desired by, for members of Parliament, i., 452.
attacks upon, i., 31, 32, 86, 153, 279, 280, 361, 362, 268.
dinner parties referred to, i., 52, 129, 214, 216, iii., 347.
the number of his declared enemies in Parliament, i., 75.
levées, i., 93, 126, 220, 254, 378, 379, 385, 391, 404, 407; ii., 3, 65; iii., 328, 335.
not the author of a certain pamphlet, i., 196.
at Chelsea, i., 197.
rumour of his sudden death, i., 197.
mistresses of, i., 198; iii., 49.
fall from his horse, i., 206.
a dream about, i., 213.
burnt in effigy, i., 362.
the circumstances at the King's accession, i., 375; ii., 156, 157.

Walpole, Sir Robert—*contd.*
mnemonic used by, i., 388.
political action of, ii., 132, 134.
pasquinade on, at the Haymarket theatre, ii., 145.
resignations due to hatred of, ii., 33.
kitchen in St. James' Square blown down, the subject of a repartee, ii., 144.
rumours about the position of, ii., 148, 178, 179; iii., 228.
views with regard to holding office, ii., 150.
on the prospect of the offer to the French Court, ii., 151.
the only time he ever blushed, ii., 165.
urgent against the King's visit to Hanover, ii., 174.
uneasy about the political situation, ii., 177.
the King's displeasure with, ii., 222.
his critical position and that of his party, ii., 239, 240, 241-243, 247-249, 252, 254, 257, 356; iii., 26, 32, 233.
his political views, ii., 325.
unwisdom of his retention of office, ii., 353.
hostility to, ii., 360.
desirous of being made a peer, ii., 366.
a satirical play referring to, ii., 390.
cause of popularity of, in the city of London, ii., 396.
relations with Spain, ii., 427, 429, 434; iii., 89.
a jest about his burial with the King and Queen, ii., 461.
marriage to Mrs. Skerrit, ii., 469.
verses on the marriage, ii., 471.
illness of, ii., 508; iii., 50, 140.
memorial reflecting on his conduct shown to the King, how dealt with, iii., 53.
the party of, iii., 141.
attack on, in both Houses of Parliament, iii., 191, 192, 193.
dismissed from office and created Earl of Orford, iii., 247, 248.
proceedings on leaving office, iii., 248.
the bastard daughter of, made a Countess, iii., 248, 249.
question of a pension for, iii., 249, 250.
introduced as Earl of Orford, iii., 255.

Walpole, Sir Robert—*contd.*
his recreations, etc., at Richmond, iii., 256, 257.
motion for committee of inquiry against, iii., 263, 267, 268.
his ideas of the qualifications for the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, iii., 270.
mentioned, iii., 287, 295.
a journal expressing the views of, iii., 324.
action with regard to the parliamentary representation of Harwich, i., 20, 22, 23, 231, 232, 280, 281, 287, 327, 328, 330, 332, 337, 376, 377, 415-417, 419, 420, 428, 430, 433, 435, 437, 438, 451; ii., 2, 72, 75, 79, 81-88, 92, 96, 99, 100, 101, 102, 106, 107, 135, 139, 140, 153, 155, 162, 255.
——, conversations and interviews, i., 18, 181, 381, 392-395, 397, 399, 404, 407, 412, 422-424, 467, 468, 469, 470, 472, 473.
——, letters from, to Lord Egmont, ii., 3, 89, 93.
——, a letter written to, by Lord Egmont, under the King's direction, ii., 88.
——, his view of the loss of Viscount Percival's election, ii., 105.
——, the Queen's discourse with, ii., 117.
personal relations with Lord Egmont, i., 76, 79, 193, 213, 241, 388, 438, 456, 461, 466; ii., 1.
——, conversations on public affairs, &c., i., 50, 424, 427; ii., 5, 38, 39, 76, 91, 92.
——, in connexion with Philip ("Brother") Percival, i., 185, 366; ii., 11.
——, action with regard to Lord Percival's earldom, i., 395, 399.
relations with the Prince of Wales, i., 10, 387; ii., 197, 198; iii., 243, 336.
——, the King's message to the Prince of Wales, said to be his contrivance, iii., 246.
relations with the Queen, i., 176, 205.
——, how the Queen and he managed the King, ii., 200.
——, interview with the Queen before her death, ii., 445.
——, the Queen's picture presented to, by the King, ii., 452,

Walpole, Sir Robert—*contd.*
in connexion with the Georgia Society, the question of the charter, i., 157, 226, 227, 235, 240, 254, 264, 273.
——, subsequent action, ii., 236, 286, 339, 340, 349, 390, 401, 419, 421; iii., 11, 18, 20, 24, 26, 29, 42, 59, 96, 107, 168, 173.
——, waited upon by the trustees i., 265.
——, his schemes for the regiment for Georgia, ii., 429, 433, 434.
——, the grants to the Society, iii., 2, 6, 21, 102, 169, 170, 180.
——, the dispute with Spain, iii., 10, 14, 15, 17, 143, 144.
in connexion with Parliament and Parliamentary proceedings, i., *passim* 5-95, 133-138, 146, 163, 174, 175, 177, 240, 251, 252, 257, 274, 275, 308, 313, 323, 324, 358, 360, 372; ii., 8, 9, 12, 20, 24, 31, 55, 63, 71, 72, 150, 255, 258, 350, 352, 355, 380, 416, 474; iii., 47, 108, 109, 116, 184, 330, 331, 340, 343, 347.
——, attack upon Pulteney, iii., 340, 341.
——, duty on Irish yarn, i., 156, 188.
——, bill for direct trade from the West Indies to Ireland, i., 173, 174.
——, discusses the prorogation of, Parliament with the King, i. 176.
——, a defeat in the House of Commons, i., 241.
——, an instance of his influence over the House of Commons, i., 257.
——, argues with particular members in the House, i., 261, 262.
——, the Test Act, i., 301, 304; ii., 244.
——, scheme for excise of wine and tobacco, i., 311, 312, 329, 338, 340, 348, 353, 355, 356, 359.
——, denies having called tobacco merchants "sturdy beggars," i., 353, 363.
——, action against those who voted against the Tobacco Bill, i., 357.
——, speech at the Cockpit, i., 365.

Walpole, Sir Robert, Parliament—*contd.*
——, reasons of his policy to avoid war, ii., 13.
——, his views as to the voting of members, ii., 161.
——, attack on the liberties of Parliament, ii., 167.
——, opposition to Scots Bill to prevent wrongful imprisonment, ii., 174.
——, views as to the punishment of condemned criminals, ii., 226, 227.
——, dispute as to patronage, ii., 247, 248.
——, action with regard to the Quakers Bill and Mortmain Bill, ii., 262, 263.
——, attitude towards the clergy's interests, ii., 266, 267, 452.
——, negligent in suppressing popery, ii., 267.
——, his action with regard to the reduction of the 3 per cents., ii., 381.
——, the petition of the West India merchants, ii., 140, 441, 442.
——, persuaded to add the word "possessions" in the address to the King relating to the West Indies, iii., 31.
——, chagrin at the Westminster election, iii., 235.
——, his position discussed, iii., 236.
action with regard to, and relations with various people, viz.,
Mr. Dering, i., 84, 85.
Eustace Budgell, i., 96.
Sir George Oxenden, i., 213.
Directors of the Charitable Corporation, i., 265.
Dean Berkeley, ii., 9.
Lord Scarbrough, ii., 33.
marriage ceremony of the Prince of Orange, ii., 43.
Dr. Rundall's election, ii., 49.
Duke of Dorset, ii., 109.
Sir John Hind Cotton, ii., 144.
Lord Bathurst, ii., 158.
the Bishop of London, ii., 322, 323.
the Earl of Coventry, ii., 453.
the Duke of Newcastle, ii., 486.
made trustee for Madame Walmoden, ii., 496.
the Presbyterian delegates, ii., 515, 516.
Col. Cochrane, iii., 57.
repartee of the Duke of Argyll, iii., 101.

Walpole, Sir Robert—*contd.*
the prophet Newings, iii., 226.
Bishop Atterbury, iii., 291.
son-in-law of, ii., 7.
a hired writer of, ii., 101.
Walpole, Lady, wife of Sir Robert, referred to, ii., 286.
death, maiden name and character, of, ii., 431.
Walpole, Lady, wife of Sir Robert Walpole's son, suppositious father of the child of, i., 213; ii., 360.
Walpole, Mrs., mentioned, i., 242, 257, 264, 342; ii., 67.
"Walsingham, Francis, Esq.", assumed name of the writer of *The Free Briton*, i., 196.
Walsingham:
Lord, Lady Osborne's brother, i., 290.
Lady (Lady Chesterfield), bastard daughter of King George I., his legacy to, iii., 137.
Walter, Sir George, in connexion with St. George's Hospital, ii., 455, 463, 465.
Walters, Mr., Attorney, mentioned, i., 123, 291.
Walton:
Sir George, Rear-admiral, i., 195.
repairer of paintings, i., 219.
Wandsford, Capt., mentioned, ii., 296.
Wanset, Quarter, settler in Georgia, iii., 158.
Wants, Mr., a German, employed to select settlers for Georgia, ii., 290.
Ward:
Sir Edward, of Suffolk, death of, ii., 363.
Joshua, famous for his cures, ii., 152.
Mr., connected with the Palatine briefs, mentioned, ii., 64.
Mr., mentioned, ii., 109.
Mr., student at Christchurch, Oxford, sermon at Bath, i., 402.
Ware, Thomas, mentioned, iii., 94.
Warren:
Dr., of Stratford-le-Bow Church, sermons described, i., 208; ii., 148.
anniversary sermons, &c. for the Georgia Society, i., 275, 385-387; ii., 345, 373.
only son of, rector of Charlton, i., 55, 208, 211; ii., 107, 137, 137, 290.
——, wife of, mentioned, ii., 120.
Warren—*contd.*
Mr., censured by the House of Commons, i., 269.
Widow, a settler in Georgia, ii., 69, 70.
Warwick:
Lord, *see* Rich.
Countess of, sudden death of, i., 197.
Countess of, wife of Addison, iii., 303.
John, settler in Georgia, ii., 393.
Washington, Mr., performer on the violoncello, ii., 77.
Wassenaar, Baron, mentioned, iii., 307.
Watchmen and beadles, pay and uniform of, ii., 175, 179.
Waterland, Dr., a sermon of, ii., 261.
mentioned, iii., 147.
Watkins, John, senior, iii., 352.
Watson:
Hugh, murdered in Georgia, iii., 84.
Joseph, partner of Musgrove, interpreter to the Indians, ill-treatment and murder of an Indian, ii., 141, 160, 313, 317.
——, concerned in the insurrection in Georgia, ii., 172.
——, trial and confinement as a lunatic, i., 367, 368.
——, petition of Sarah his wife to the King and Council, ii., 375, 379, 380, 382, 383, 384, 386, 387, 390, 398, 400, 404, 407, 409.
——, enquiry ordered as to his condition, ii., 409, 410, 497.
——, wife interviewed by the Trustees, ii., 487.
Lewis, Earl of Rockingham, ii., 363, 394.
Watson-Wentworth, Thomas, Lord Malton, i., 189; ii., 268.
Watts:
Dr., preacher at Lincoln's Inn, anniversary sermon for the Georgia Society, ii., 229, 246.
——, contribution to the Georgia Society, ii., 141.
Mr., of Leeds, and his sister and niece at Buxton, iii., 298.
Mrs., a house of, in Savannah, ii., 404.
Weather references, ii., 498, 515; iii., 98, 164, 324.
Webb, General, his demand that a translation of Latin should be read in the House of Commons, referred to, i., 74.

Webster:
Dr., writer of the *Weekly Miscellany*, i., 435, 449.
Sir Thomas, mentioned, i., 379; ii., 81, 363; iii., 104.
——, and the Prince of Wales, ii., 450.
——, estate purchased by, iii., 101.
Weddal, Austin, appointed treasurer for receiving licence money for Indian traders in Georgia, ii., 194, 196.
Weekly Journal or British Gazetteer, mentioned, i., 385.
Weekly Miscellany, The, a paper to expose infidelity, circulation of, &c., i., 406, 408, 412, 434, 435, 444, 449.
Wells, Norfolk, mentioned, ii., 1.
Wells, Somerset, Dean of, mentioned, ii., 170.
Wells, one, furnishing necessaries for Georgia, ii., 181.
Welshestown, Ireland, i., 193, 398; ii., 295.
Welts, George Lewis, agent to take German settlers to Georgia, ii., 174.
Wemyss, Earl of, the son of, seized in Scotland, iii., 287.
Wentworth:
Thomas, Earl of Strafford, proceedings in Parliament, i., 82-84, 188-190; ii., 269, 360.
——, political promotion of, ii., 366.
General, his character, iii., 270, 271.
——, mission to Holland, iii., 286.
Lady Susan and Lady Harriet, ii., 228.
Mr., at Buxton, iii., 298.
Mrs., sister of Wentworth of Wooley, in Yorkshire, iii., 298.
Sir William, mentioned, i., 216, 219, 234, 246.
Wcobly, offer of the parliamentary representation of, iii., 194.
Wesley, John and Charles, design to go to Georgia, to convert the Indians, ii., 194.
their history, etc., ii., 196.
departure for Georgia, ii., 200, 203.
book of hymns referred to, iii., 64.
plans of, iii., 69.
John or Charles, letter from, ii., 246.
Wesley, Charles, appointment to be Secretary of Indian affairs in, Georgia, ii., 196.
returns to England, ii., 305, 312.
fear of the loss of his ship, ii., 307, 309.
accounts of Georgia brought by, ii., 312-315, 318.
to be itinerant minister in Georgia, ii., 365.
salary as missioner, ii., 404, 439.
mentioned, ii., 426, 444.
Wesley, John, minister of Savannah, ii., 211, 214, 221, 365.
a collection of tracts relating to Carolina, sent to, for his observations thereon, ii., 255.
settlement with Tomachichi, ii., 279.
arrival in Georgia, ii., 303.
a letter from, ii., 333.
renounces a salary, ii., 349.
proceedings in Georgia, ii., 370, 411; iii., 37.
half-year's salary for, ii., 380.
charge and complaints against, etc., ii., 414, 449, 450, 451, 499-451.
return to England, ii., 466.
examination of his complaints, ii., 467.
resignation of, ii., 481.
the trustees' opinion of him, ii., 481.
mentioned, ii., 502, 514.
Wesley, Mr., friend of Lord Egmont, mentioned, i., 188; iii., 124, 143, 164, 173, 215, 230, 248.
offer of, for a house in Dublin, i., 284.
Wesloisky, Weslowisky,, Westlow, Westlo, Mr., a minister of the Czar Peter Alexowitch, resident at Vienna, anecdotes of his master, i., 114, 115, 116.
history of, i., 116.
mentioned, ii., 237, 277.
West:
Dr., of Lincoln College, ii., 184.
Gilbert, son of Dr. West, author of "Observations on the History and Evidences of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ," iii., 318.
John, Lord De la Warr, proceedings in the House of Lords, i., 189.
——, Treasurer of the Household, i., 192; ii., 210.
——, minister at the Court of Saxe Gotha, ii., 250.

West—*contd.*
John, late bailiff of Georgia, his history, etc., ii., 195, 197, 404, 514.
——, feoffee of lands in Georgia for religious uses, ii., 253.
——, marriage, ii., 491.
——, return to England, iii., 65.
Mrs., grant to, ii., 199.
West Indies, scheme of settling discharged prisoners in, i., 45, 90.
trade to, i., 132.
question of bounty on bread exported to, i., 231.
the Queen's opinion of the character of the people of, i., 288.
capture of salt ships by Spaniards, i., 388.
Palatines sent to, ii., 32.
the linen trade, ii., 394.
merchants' petition to Parliament, against the Spanish Convention, ii., 440, 442; iii., 27.
question of search of ships going to, iii., 24.
Western, Mr., iii., 196, 246, 292.
Westley (Wesley), Alderman Robert, Lord Mayor of London, knighted, iii., 286.
Westminster Abbey, monument of Sir Isaac Newton in, i., 186.
records in Chapter House, i., 222.
contribution of Dean and Chapter of, to the Georgia Society, ii., 141.
preparations for the Queen's burial in, ii., 450.
repair of, iii., 220, 233, 236.
Westminster Bridge, bill in Parliament, ii., 269; iii., 220.
lottery, ii., 288.
Westminster, City of, parliamentary elections, i., 471; ii., 90; iii., 219, 220.
meeting to propose members, ii., 72.
nomination of beadles and watchmen, ii., 154.
proposed cess for lighting the streets, ii., 365.
improvements in, iii., 220.
owners of great estates in, iii., 244.
bailiff and high constable ordered into the custody of the serjeant at arms, iii., 233.
question of the election of the members of the select vestries of the parishes, iii., 253.
streets in. *See* London and Westminster.
Westminster Hall, mob take possession of, i., 362.
Westminster Infirmary, legacy for, i., 157.
a quarrel among the surgeons, ii., 454, 455, 456.
Westminster School, i., 160; iii., 350.
scholars assembled at Cork, a dinner for, iii., 373.
Westmorland, Earl of. *See* Fane.
Weston, house at, belonging to Sir Philip Parker, ii., 1.
Weston, Stephen, Bishop of Exeter, i., 189.
Wettnall, Witenal, Dr., Bishop of Cork, iii., 353, 365.
Weymouth, Lord. *See* Thynne.
Whaddon, in Wiltshire, Sir P. Parker's seat, i., 293.
Whaley, Mr., at Norton, iii., 319.
Wheatly, Wheatley:
Mr., in deacon's orders at Frederica, ii., 426.
Mr., a man's mercer in Norfolk Street, iii., 319.
Whigs, the, doctrine of, as to the Kingly right, i., 3.
discontented Lords set up a Club, ii., 14.
the policy of, iii., 254, 291.
Whiston, Mr. or Dr., defence of Dr. Clarke's opinions, and reply to the Queen, i., 288.
translation of Josephus by, referred to, and interviews with the bishops, ii., 188.
Whitby, Dr., theological views of, i., 8.
Whitehet, Mr., iii., 11, 26.
Whitcheot, Mr., mentioned, i., 185.
Whiteomb, Dr., senior fellow of Dublin College, etc., made Bishop of Clonfert, ii., 214.
White:
purchaser of Lord Derwentwater's estate, 260.
Mr., counsel employed by the Georgia Trustees, ii., 379, 380, 382.
Eustace, iii., 356.
John, M.P., Trustee and Common Councilman of the Georgia Society, i., 344, 345, 364, 367, 372, 378, 379, 383; ii., 2, 23, 26, 29, 36, 54, 66, 69, 103, 142, 144, 155, 168, 170, 171, 221, 222, 228, 230, 234, 237, 246, 330, 331, 333, 343, 357, 372, 373, 375, 393; iii., 61.
——, conduct complained of, ii., 41, 42.

White, John—*contd.*
——, the proposed Palatine enquiry, ii., 43.
——, fails to support the petition in the House of Commons, ii., 236; iii., 28.
——, disaffection with the Society, ii., 239, 246, 247, 252; iii., 195.
——, reasons for his resignation, ii., 259, 261, 262, 268, 269, 372; iii., 20, 22, 36.
——, opposed to Church establishment, ii., 373.
——, objects to appear in the picture of the Trustees, iii., 119.
Lydia, heir of, i., 200.
Richard, a clergyman's son, in Fredcrica, ii., 197.
——, deceased, iii., 213.
Thomas, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 47.
Whitefield, George, going as minister to Frederica, ii., 365, 373, 414, 417.
departure, ii., 457.
offer to settle anywhere, ii., 484.
powers and land granted to, ii., 488; iii.. 62.
letters from and to, ii., 506; iii., 126, 127, 129, 135, 149, 204.
journeys to and from Georgia, ii., 510, 511, 512; iii., 19, 54, 56, 62, 200, 204.
interviews with the Trustees, ii., 512; iii., 58, 60,
proposals for advancing religion in Georgia, ii., 513; iii., 2, 36, 37, 56, 63, 64, 69.
commission to, from the Trustees, and ordination of, as priest, ii., 516; iii., 1, 5.
proceedings in Georgia, iii., 2, 37, 143, 151, 189, 218.
plans for his Orphan House, sums of money collected, etc., iii., 56, 64, 131, 134, 141, 146, 147, 150, 156, 204.
returns his commission to collect for Georgia, iii., 62.
charged with collecting money without authority, iii., 64.
sermons preached by, iii., 64, 230.
report of sermon preached on Charlton Green, iii., 67.
conversation with Lord Egmont, explanation of the doctrines preached by him and refutation of stories about himself, iii., 67-69.
proceedings in New York, iii., 123.
Whitefield, George—*contd.*
indignation of the Trustees against, iii., 127, 128.
said to be imprisoned for debt in Philadelphia, iii., 164.
ill in South Carolina, iii., 166.
account of the Colony given by, iii., 204, 205.
in favour of allowing negro slaves, iii., 205.
appeal from the Bishop of London's jurisdiction to the Priory Council, iii., 205.
his demands considered, iii., 208.
to be examined as witness on Georgia by the House of Commons, iii., 209.
opinion of the people of Savannah, iii., 230.
intention to petition the King against the Trustees, iii., 231.
Whitehall, engraving saved from fire in King William's reign, ii., 190.
Whitehead, Captain, a convert of Mr. Whitefield, ii., 511.
Whitmore, Will, mentioned, i., 263.
Whitney, Lieut.-Col., killed at Preston Pans, iii., 313.
Whitworth, Francis, M.P. for Minehead, i., 81, 90.
proceedings in Parliament, i., 126, 177, 182, 234, 275; ii., 26, 162.
treatment by the mob, i., 362.
speech in House of Commons, against the Georgia Settlement, i., 373.
Whole Duty of Man, manuscript copy of, its authorship, ii., 388.
Whorwood:
Aunt, mentioned, i., 171, 177, 188, 363, 367; ii., 64, 87, 97, 171, 172, 386, 397, 400; iii., 58.
——, 81 years old, ii., 481.
——, death of, iii., 92.
——, son and daughter of, ii., 171.
Mrs., mentioned, ii., 67; iii., 58, 295.
cousin Thomas, mentioned, i., 163, 167, 177, 357; ii., 30, 50, 64, 70, 158, 171, 176, 178, 179, 270, 366, 386, 390; iii., 47, 163, 194, 233, 292, 302.
Capt. Thomas and lady, or wife, i., 96, 98, 177, 179, 243; ii., 70, 171, 386, 475; iii., 129, 130, 207.
——, of H.M.S. Cambridge, plague in his ship, iii., 163.
Wickham, Mr., of Harwich, mentioned, i., 90.
mate of a Harwich packet boat, iii., 327.

Widdrington (Withrington), Lord, petition in favour of, i., 337, 338.
Mr., brother of, performer on the fiddle, mentioned, i., 155, 188, 242, 256, 310, 325, 337, 342; ii., 30, 50, 67, 363.
Wigan, a rich living, iii., 325.
the son of Mr. Annesley made incumbent of, iii., 342.
Wiggan, Dr., physician, mentioned, i., 101.
Wilcocks, Wilcox, Joseph, as Bishop of Gloucester, iii., 344,
stories of his little son, i., 81.
history of, i., 100.
as Bishop of Rochester and Bromley, i., 204, 322, 449; ii.. 49, 136, 170, 342, 459, 480, 505; iii., 86, 119, 125, 126, 219, 226, 233, 235, 242, 255, 256, 276, 294, 304.
father in law of, ii., 226.
Wilkie, surgeon of Westminster Infirmary, complaints against, ii., 454, 455.
Wilkinson:
John, M. A., Dublin, ii., 470.
Mr., reader and schoolmaster of King's Street chapel dismissed, ii., 467.
Wilks (Wilkes), Robert, actor, &e., i., 205, 216.
William III., King, redeems the Raphael cartoons, i., 219.
order of precedency at the funeral of, i., 458.
an anecdote about, iii., 323.
William Augustus, Prince, Duke of Cumberland, second son of George II., anecdotes of his boyhood, i., 16.
affront to., ii., 52.
in a picture, ii., 190.
speaks for the first time to Lord Egmont, ii., 266.
King's allowance to, ii., 355.
17th birthday Court, ii., 388.
action against the Prince of Wales, ii., 437.
his efforts to curry favour with the King, ii., 437.
in a fever, ii., 445.
behaviour at a meeting with the Prince of Wales at the play, ii., 511.
relations with Miss Williams, the player, iii., 4.
an affront put upon, iii., 49.
gives his sister away at her marriage, iii., 138.
William Augustus, Prince—*contd.*
mentioned, iii., 163.
anger at the result of the election for Westminster, iii., 235.
angling for political support, iii., 244.
rumour of proposed marriage for, iii., 256.
refusal to paint his portrait as a child, iii., 275.
appointed Field Marshal, iii., 275.
declared General of the English forces in Flanders, iii., 308.
concerned in suppressing the 1745 rebellion, iii., 312, 313, 314.
Williams:
"a poor poet," gift of hymns, etc., for Georgia, ii., 198.
Mr., agent for Mr. Ellis, ii., 490.
Mr., of Bristol, mentioned, iii., 112.
Mr., wholesale rum seller, collector of poor tax in St. James' Parish, iii., 115.
one, surgeon, iii., 300.
Hanbury, M.P, proceedings in Parliament, iii., 42.
Hugh, M.P., proceedings in Parliament, i., 6, 240, 248.
——, mentioned, ii., 68, 72.
Sir John, M.P., greatest exporter of cloth in England. i., 130, 150.
John, of Cecil Street, iii., 127.
John, tenant of the George Inn, Snow Hill, i., 386, 391, 471; ii., 111, 363, 401.
Laurence, ii., 420.
Robert, settler in Georgia, iii., 38, 39, 53, 91, 92, 158.
——, to be Recorder, iii., 71.
——, the great projector in favour of negroes, his arrival in England, iii., 88.
——, interview with Board of Trustees, iii., 90.
——, his account of Georgia, iii., iii., 238.
——, designs to present his petition to the Prince of Wales, iii., 245.
——, reconciliation with the Trustees, iii., 245.
Watkin, proceedings in Parliament, i., 178, 346.
Miss, a player, iii., 4.
Williamson:
Col. Adam, Governor of the Tower ii., 464.
one, of Savannah, complaints against John Wesley, ii., 450, 451, 499.

Williamson—*contd.*
Mr., refuses to print advertisements against Mr. Wesley, ii., 501.
William, third bailiff, his history, etc., iii., 65.
——, appointed recorder, iii., 119, 120.
——, commission revoked, iii., 125.
Mrs., and John Wesley, ii., 451.
Willimot, Alderman Robert, M.P. for London, proceedings in Parliament, ii., 162.
knighted, ii., 286.
Willoughby, Lord. *See* Verney.
Wilmington, near Dartford, Kent, the living of, i., 194.
Wilmington Island, off Georgia, mentioned, ii., 449.
Wilmington, Earl of. *See* Compton.
Wilmott, Dr., mentioned, iii., 148, 160, 215, 262, 263, 267, 269, 275, 283, 296, 301, 304.
son of, mentioned, iii., 304.
Willes, Wills, Willis:
Bishop, mentioned, ii., 291.
Dean, the King's decipherer, ii., 250.
Chief Justice of Chester, proceedings in Parliament, i., 248.
Sir Charles, mentioned, iii., 60.
Mr., portrait painter, 127, 146.
Sir John, Attorney General, story of his conduct, iii., 270.
——, Lord Chief Justice, private conduct of, ii., 349.
——, daughter of, married, iii., 59.
——, the political situation, iii., 314.
Willy, Mr., stationed at a small fort to observe the Indians, iii., 38.
Wilson:
Capt., mentioned, iii., 313.
Michael and wife, settlers in Georgia, ii., 203, 205.
Thomas, Bishop of Man, a book for instruction of Indians and negroes written by, iii., 147.
Dr., son of the Bishop of Man, book against the drinking of gin, ii., 229.
——, mentioned, ii., 66, 472.
Timothy, bequest for charitable uses, ii., 362, 506.
Mr., sermon on behalf of the Georgia Society, ii., 194.
Mr., gunsmith, mentioned, ii., 404.
Mr. and lady, at Buxton, iii., 298.
Mrs., the player, formerly an orange wench, iii., 49.
Wiltshire, sale of an estate in, ii., 109.
Wimple:
Alderman Thomas, of Harwich, candidate for mayoralty, i., 403, 404, 407, 408, 415, 422, 428, 430, 433, 435, 438, 439, 440; iii., 326, 335,
——, elected Mayor, i., 452, 474; ii., 74, 91, 106.
Capt., a Harwich voter, i., 97, 292, 435, 446.
young Capt., mentioned, ii., 30, 89, 110; iii., 326.
——, servant maid of, brings an action, ii., 106.
Winchelsea, borough of, mentioned, i., 31.
Winchester School, iii., 301.
Winchilsea, Earl of. *See* Finch.
Windham, Wyndham:
Commodore, of South Carolina, letter from, ii., 420.
Mr., M.P., proceedings in Parliament, i., 5, 126, 134.
——, spoke himself sick in the House of Commons, ii., 74.
one Mr., ii., 508.
Thomas, M.P., proceedings in Parliament, i., 29, 54, 135, 145, 242, 245, 257, 313, 324, 335, 346, 358, 360, 365, 367, 368, 371; ii., 71, 72..
Sir William, proceedings in Parliament, i., 5, 12 (2), 13, 36, 37, 41, 44, 59, 69, 71, 73, 74, 83, 85, 132, 133, 144, 215, 240, 263, 318, 321,; ii., 8, 12, 24, 31, 55, 71, 72, 146, 150, 153, 255, 356,; iii., 16, 32, 126, 330.
——, motion on the state of the nation, i., 34, 35.
——, alleged conference with Lord Bolingbroke, i., 83, 85, 86, 87, 88.
——, political principles of, ii., 38.
——, mentioned, ii., 267, 462, 464.
——, blackballed at White's Club, iii., 48.
Windsor, the Court at, i., 98, 101.
a rich draper of, i., 377.
Windsor Forest, hunting seats in, i., 399.
Windsor:
Other, Earl of Plymouth, i., 189.
Thomas, Viscount Windsor of Blackheath, place taken by, in royal processions, i., 406, 411-414, 430, 432.
——, vote in Parliament, ii., 360.
——, at a meeting of Irish peers, ii., 46.

Wingfield, Richard, Lord Viscount Powerscourt, at Buxton, iii., 298.
Winnington, Thomas, M.P., proceedings in Parliament, i., 28, 34, 50, 51, 72, 81, 87, 126, 134, 136, 220, 245, 248, 257, 312, 324, 334, 335, 338, 358, 359, 367, 374, 381; ii., 15, 16, 19, 35, 257: iii., 255, 258, 282, 296, 337.
opposition to the Georgia Colony, i., 376; iii., 143.
made Paymaster of the Army, iii., 278.
resignation of office, iii., 314.
employed by the King in the political crisis, iii., 315.
Winthrope, Steven, merchant in London, ii., 111.
Winwood, Sir Ralph, published letters of, referred to, ii., 383.
Wise, Mr., gentleman settler for Georgia, i., 384.
Witenal, Dr., Bishop of Cork. *See* Wetnall.
Witham, Essex, i., 280.
Withers, General, mentioned, iii., 334.
Withrington. *See* Widdrington.
Witney, Oxfordshire, Blanket Makers Company of, ii., 111, 461.
Woburn (Ouborn), co. Bedford, "The George" and the "Duke of Bedford Arms" at, iii., 296, 299.
Wogan:
Mr., mentioned, i., 92, 93, 95, 172, 188, 357, 366; iii., 234.
Mr., a petition of, referred to, i., 93.
Mr., banker, bankruptcy of, iii., 224.
Will, mentioned, i., 157.
Wolfenböttel, Duke of, i., 272.
troops, debate in Parliament, i., 128, 251.
Wollaston, Woollaston, Woolaston:
William, M.P. for Ipswich, trustee of the Georgia Society, ii., 66, 69.
——, fails to support the petition for Georgia in the House of Commons, iii., 28.
Mr., iii., 311.
Wolley, Woolley, Woolly:
Mr., fellow of Merton College, Oxon, formerly young Percival's tutor, ii., 69, 234, 453; iii., 11.
Mr., request for a preferment, &c., iii., 327, 328.
Mr., censured by the House of Commons, i., 269.
Mr., mentioned, ii., 149.
Women preaching, a reference to, iii., 68.
Wood, William, Capt., settler in Georgia, ii., 450; iii., 137.
Woodchild, Mr., a clerk, iii., 343.
Woodcock:
Mr., mentioned, i., 240.
Thomas, mentioned, i., 273, 279.
——, cause of death of, i., 283.
——, commissioner of the Salt duty, i., 281, 287.
Woodhouse:
Mr., son-in-law to Lord Bathurst, ii., 100.
Mrs., mentioned, i., 257.
Woodrose, Mr., settler at Frederica, iii., 141.
Woodruff:
Mr., settler in Georgia, a grant of land in to, ii., 189.
——, mentioned, iii., 149, 150, 162.
Mrs., settler in Georgia, iii., 147.
Woodward & Flower, merchants of Port Royal, iii., 162.
Woollen manufacture, debates in Parliament, i., 35, 122, 128, 130, 140, 141, 148, 150, 153, 171, 181, 186, 187, 188, 189; ii., 26, 29.
Woollen trade of England, ii., 407, 408.
in Ireland, i., 155; ii., 162, 171.
Woolley. *See* Wolley.
Woolston, heterodox writings of, mentioned, i., 9.
"infamous controversy at Cambridge," referred to, i., 211.
Woolwich, building of a new Church at, i., 263.
Woolwich Common, sermon by Whitefield, on, iii., 64.
Wootton (Wotton):
John, painter, hunting pieces by, for Althorp, ii., 78.
Attorney, in Bedford Street, ii., 296, 401, 458, 504; iii., 294, 319.
Wootton Basset in Wiltshire, parson of, iii., 137.
Worcester, Bishop of. *See* Hough.
Worcester, City of, bill for a workhouse at, i., 87.
bill in Parliament for rebuilding the Church at, iii., 42, 43.
action of dissenters with regard to the Test Act, ii., 244.
Worcestershire, increase of Papists in, ii., 234.
a riot of nail makers in, iii., 289.
Worms, settlers in Georgia from, ii., 173.

Worms, Treaty of, iii., 277, 281.
Worsley :
Mr., mentioned, i., 113 ; iii., 309.
Thomas, Esq., mentioned, iii., 319.
Worth, Baron, at Dublin, iii., 365, 367.
Wortley :
Mr., M.P., proceedings in Parliament, i., 126 ; iii., 184.
Lady Mary, ii., 228.
Wotton. *See* Wootton.
Wounds, a method of curing, ii., 505.
Wouters, Mr., in Holland, i., 463.
Wrag, Wragg :
Mr. or Capt., ii., 438, 439, 478, 481, 488.
——, a demand for loss of time, ii., 481.
Mr., iii., 152, 198.
Wreathock, the attorney, condemned to death, question of his execution discussed in Council, ii., 226, 227.
Wreck, a chest of gold recovered from a, i., 369.
Wrench, Dr., a Prebend of Durham, supposed author of the *Whole Duty of Man*, ii., 388.
Wright :
Benjamin, stockbroker, mentioned, i., 263, 382 ; ii., 292.
Capt., in command of ship from Georgia, iii., 132.
——, mentioned, iii., 219.
Mr., mentioned, ii., 132.
Mr., banker, Henrietta Street, iii., 225.
Sir Robert, Lord Chief Justice in King James' time, ii., 349.
Wrixon :
Henry, late tenant at Ballinguile, mentioned, ii., 460.
Jo., Ireland, i., 398.
Nicholas, tenant in Ireland, i., 166.
Robert, of Ireland, i., 398.
Wurtenburg Stutgard, Duke of, daughter of, suggested as a bride of Prince of Wales, ii., 197.
Wyat, Mr., near Cavendish Square, wife of, ii., 296.
Wynde, Mr., proposal of marriage for Lord Percival, ii., 258, 259.
Wyndham. *See* Windham.
Wynne, Winne :
General, mentioned, i., 470.
Williams, petition against, mentioned, i., 11.
Sir William, mentioned, iii., 173, 254, 255.
Wynne, Winne—*contd.*
Sir Watkyn Williams, proceedings in Parliament, i., 26, 240 ; ii., 55 ; iii., 180, 268.
——, rumour of his being made a Peer, iii., 247.
Wyvil, Sir Marmaduke, breeder of sheep in Yorkshire, ii., 408.
mentioned, ii., 80, 247, 407.

Yale, (Yeals) College in New England, Dean Berkeley's divinity scholarships in, ii., 256.
Yamacraw Indians in Georgia, ii., 126.
Yamasee Indians friendly to the Spaniards, ii., 410.
Yarmouth, petition from, for admission of Irish yarns, i., 150.
opening of port of, i., 174.
Yarmouth, Countess of. *See* Walmoden.
Yarn from Ireland, debate on, ii., 162-164, 171.
Yarwell, Mr., legacies in the will of, i., 192, 198, 200.
owner of houses in Pall Mall, i., 307.
Yates :
Col., mentioned, ii., 204.
Richard, London merchant, suicide of, ii., 390.
Yelverton, George Augustus, Earl of Sussex, mentioned, i., 190.
Yoakly (Yokley), Capt., sailing for Georgia, i., 310; ii., 172, 173, 174.
demand for demurrage, ii., 295, 297, 298.
map of the coast of Georgia by, referred to, iii., 51.
York :
Archbishop of. *See* Blackburn.
county of, the French prophets in, i., 32.
——, petitions to Parliament from i., 131, 181.
——, increase of Papists in, ii., 229.
——, election, petition in Parliament, ii., 268.
York, Duke of (James II.), relations with Bishop Burnet, i., 210.
York Building Co., the affairs of, i., 270, 324, 326, 327 ; ii., 30, 158, 418 ; iii., 130.
Yorke, Sir Phillip, Attorney General, afterwards Lord Hardwicke, Lord Chief Justice and Lord Chancellor, proceedings in Parliament, i., 145, 248, 347, 358, 62 ; ii., 152, 269 ; iii., 323.

Yorke, Sir Phillip—*contd.*
an opinion of, i., 186.
at the Cockpit meeting, i., 366.
mentioned, ii., 226; iii., 228.
conversation with the Queen, ii., 254.
proceedings in connexion with the Prince of Wales, ii., 437.
political party of, iii., 141.
defends Sir R. Walpole, iii., 192.
refusal to sign the Treaty of Worms, iii., 277 (2), 281.
and the political situation, iii., 251, 303, 314.
Young:
Sir William, M.P., proceedings in Parliament, i., 11, 25, 51, 52, 62, 63, 69, 80, 143, 147, 148, 153, 177, 179, 183, 184, 240, 257, 263, 312, 324, 332, 338, 367; ii., 12, 19, 24, 28, 31, 55, 72, 162, 167, 255, 350, 381; iii., 43, 209, 255, 345, 346.
——, the Dunkirk enquiry, i., 43.
——, the Army debate, i., 321.
——, as Secretary of War, ii., 178, 366, 462.
——, political position of, iii., 253
——, mentioned, i., 126, 131, 134, 135, 136, 231; ii., 44; iii., 72, 102, 117, 125, 144, 156.
Mrs., concert for the benefit of, at Bath, i., 105.
Young, Mrs.—*contd.*
——, her voice described, i., 107.
of Harwich, i., 292.
Isaac, settler in Georgia, ii., 278; iii., 73.

Zeaman, portrait painter, St. Martin's Lane, i., 257.
Zell, Duke of, mentioned, i., 107.
Zigenhaden, Ziegenhagen, Mr., Dutch minister of Georgia, ii., 357.
Zinzendorf, Baron or Count (otherwise Count Pottenburg or Pottendorf), a Moravian lay preacher, ii., 133, 199, 202, 345, 357, 422, 470.
grant to, in Georgia, ii., 140. 141, 144.
subjects of, desirous of going to Georgia, ii., 166 (2), 167, 186, 195, 197, 199, 202, 362, 382.
letter in Latin from, referred to, ii., 323.
arrival in England, history, etc., ii., 332, 333.
money advanced to, ii., 419.
letter to, ii., 433.
and Lady, ii., 335.
Zuberbuller, Suberbuller, one, of Switzerland, agent for Swiss settlers for Georgia, ii., 380.
proposal declined, ii., 396.

Printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office
By T. Beaty Hart, Ltd., Green Lane, Kettering.

THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

CHANCERY LANE,

LONDON, W.C.

CERTAIN COMMISSIONERS were appointed by Queen Victoria in 1869 to enquire as to the existence of unpublished manuscripts in the possession of private persons and in institutions, calculated to throw light on the Civil, Ecclesiastical, Literary, or Scientific History of the Empire. The Commission has been renewed by the late King and by H.M. King George, and new Commissioners have been appointed from time to time to fill vacancies that have occurred.

The present Commissioners are :—

Lord Sterndale, Master of the Rolls (Chairman), The Earl of Crawford, The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., The Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Mostyn, Lord Fitzmaurice, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B., Sir Frederic Kenyon, K.C.B., Sir C. H. Firth, M.A., LL.D., Professor A. F. Pollard, M.A., Mr. R. A. Roberts and Mr. F. Elrington Ball.

With the object of securing the co-operation of the owners of manuscripts, without which their work could not be carried on, the Commissioners think it desirable to describe the system upon which they conduct their enquiries.

If the owner of any collection of manuscript books or documents express his willingness to submit them to the Commissioners, an inspection is made under their direction by some competent and trustworthy person, and if any of the manuscripts appear to come within the scope of their enquiry, the owner is asked to consent to the publication of copies or abstracts of them in the reports of the Commission.

The object of the Commission being the discovery of unpublished historical and literary materials, attention is directed to that object exclusively, and owners of manuscripts need be under no apprehension that the examination of papers by the Commission may mean in any way a prying into private affairs. Positive directions are given by the Commissioners to every person who inspects manuscripts on their behalf that nothing that affects the titles of existing owners is to be divulged, and that, if in the course of his work any modern title-deeds or papers of a private nature chance to come before him, he is to put them aside at once without examination or note.

To emphasize more strongly the confidential nature of his task, every person employed by the Commission to inspect a collection of documents

is required to consider it a condition of his employment that all notes made by him in the course of such employment are to be regarded as the property of the Commission, and that he is not at liberty to use in any way any information obtained from papers submitted to the Commissioners without their permission: this is never given without the express consent of the owners of the papers.

In practice it has been found expedient, in dealing with a large collection of manuscripts, for the inspector to make a selection therefrom and to obtain the owner's consent to the removal of the selected papers for a time to the Public Record Office in London or in Dublin, or to the General Register House in Edinburgh, where they can be dealt with more easily, and where they are treated with the same care as the muniments of the realm, whose place of deposit they temporarily share.

The whole cost of inspections, reports, and calendars, and the conveyance of documents is defrayed at the public expense.

Among the numerous owners of valuable documents who have given their sanction to the temporary removal of manuscripts by the Commission may be named:—His Majesty the King, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Ormonde, the Marquis Townshend, the Marquis of Bath, the Earl of Dartmouth, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Egmont, Lord Kenyon, Lord Sackville, Mrs. Stopford Sackville, Sir George Wombwell, Mr. le Fleming, of Rydal, Mr. Fortescue, of Dropmore, and Mr. Rawdon Hastings, of Ashby de la Zouche.

The work of the Commissioners, with the liberal-minded co-operation of many owners of manuscripts, has resulted so far in the publication of nearly a hundred and fifty volumes of previously unprinted historical materials.

The Commissioners also regard it as part of their duty to be ready to give advice as to the housing and keeping of valuable papers, and the repair of any that may be in a state of decay.

A. E. STAMP,

Secretary.

LIST OF REPORTS ISSUED.

(*Size, F'cap to Ninth Report, Part III, inclusive ; after that, 8vo.*)

(Dates in parentheses show years of Reprints.)

Date of Issue of Report, Name of Owner of MSS., &c., with No. of Paper and Price :—

1870 (1874). First Report, with Appendix.....C. 55 ; 1*s.* 6*d.*

England. House of Lords ; Duke of Rutland ; Duke of Manchester ; Marquis of Lothian ; Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham ; Earl of Coventry ; Earl of Macclesfield ; Earl St. Germains ; Earl of Zetland ; Viscount Midleton ; Lord Mostyn ; Lord Herries ; Lord de Tabley ; Earl of Shrewsbury ; Sir John Salusbury Trelawney, Bart. ; Sir Thomas Winnington, Bart. ; Richard Almack ; T. E. Lefroy ; G. F. Luttrell ; Col. Napier ; W. Phelips ; John Tollemache ; F. Whitgrave ; John Harvey ; Cambridge Colleges, viz., Christ's, Corpus Christi, King's, Pembroke, Queens', St. John's, St. Peter's, Trinity ; Registry of the University of Cambridge ; Registry of the Bishop of Norwich ; Dean and Chapter of Norwich ; St. Mary's College, Oscott ; Salisbury Cathedral ; Ushaw College ; Registry of the Bishop of Wells ; Dean and Chapter of Wells ; Westminster Abbey ; Dean and Chapter of York ; Dean and Chapter of Bristol ; Hospital of Christ at Abingdon ; Corporations or towns of Abingdon, Bridgwater, Cambridge, Coventry, Glastonbury, Norwich, Nottingham, Wells, York ; Corporation of Merchant Adventurers of York ; Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

Scotland. Manuscript Materials for History in Scotland ; Duke of Hamilton ; Duke of Richmond ; Marquis of Lothian ; Earl of Dalhousie ; Buckie MSS. ; Library of Catholic Bishop of Edinburgh ; University of Edinburgh ; City of Edinburgh ; Advocates' Library, Edinburgh ; Burgh of Aberdeen ; Corporation of Glasgow.

Ireland. Earl of Charlemont ; Earl of Rosse ; Lord Talbot de Malahide and J. W. Bayly ; Thomas Hewitt and Richard Caulfield, LL.D. ; Corporations of Cork, Dublin, Kilkenny, Limerick, Waterford.

Heidelberg. University Library.

1871. Second Report, with Appendix, and Index to the First and Second Reports ..... C. 441 ; 3*s.* 10*d.*

England and Wales. Duke of Bedford ; Countess Cowper and Baroness Lucas ; Earl of Dartmouth ; Earl Spencer ; Earl of Mount Edgcumbe ; Earl Cathcart ; Earl of Bradford ; Earl Cawdor ; Viscount Dillon ; Lord Camoys ; Lord Arundell of Wardour ; Lord Lyttelton ; Lord Calthorpe ; Lord Wrottesley ; Lord Leigh ; Hon. G. M. Fortescue ; Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart. ; Sir Henry Dryden, Bart. ; Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart. ; Sir George Osborne, Bart. ; Sir R. Pulcston, Bart. ; Miss Ainslie ; J. C. Antrobus ; W. R. Baker ; C. M. Berington ; Colonel Myddelton-Biddulph ; Colonel Carew ; Mrs. Collis ; Richard Corbet ; W. Bromley-Davenport ; C. Cottrell Dormer ; J. R. Ormsby-Gore ; John Harvey ; H. B. Mackeson ; F. Peake ; Mrs. Prescott ; J. J. Rogers ; W. T. McCullagh Torrens ; W. H. Turner ; Mrs. Willes ; W. W. E. Wynne ; House of Lords—Specimen Calendar of Papers relating to first Parliament of Charles I ; House of Lords—Specimen Calendar of Papers relating to Archbishop Laud's Visitation ; St. Lawrence's College, Ampleforth ; Cambridge Colleges, viz., Clare, Gonville and Caius, Jesus, Trinity Hall ; Dean and Chapter of Carlisle ; St. Mary's College ; Oscott ; Oxford Colleges, viz., Corpus Christi, Exeter, Jesus, Lincoln, New, Oriel, Queen's, Trinity, Worcester ; Stonyhurst College ; Woodchester Monastery ; Corporation of Abingdon ; Inner Temple Library—(Petyt MSS.) ; Chetham Library, Manchester.

1873 Second Report, &c.—*cont.*

Scotland. Duke of Montrose; Duke of Sutherland; Marquis of Huntley; Earl of Crawford and Balcarres; Earl of Morton; Earl of Strathmore; Earl of Dalhousie; Earl of Airlie; Earl of Stair; Earl of Rosslyn; Earl Cawdor; Lord Forbes; Lord Torphichen; Sir J. H. Burnett, Bart.; J. Guthrie; A. F. Irvine; J. F. Leith; Aberdeen University; Blairs Catholic College; Trinity College, Glenalmond; Royal Burgh of Montrose; St. Andrew's University.

Ireland. Marquis of Ormonde; Earl of Granard; Earl of Rosse; The O'Conor Don; Major-General F. P. Dunne; Dr. R. D. Lyons (Abp. King's Collection); Rothe's Register of Kilkenny.

1872 (1895). Third Report, with Appendix and Index.....C. 673; 6*s.* 0*d.*

England and Wales. House of Lords; Duke of Devonshire (Bolton Abbey); Duke of Devonshire (Hardwicke Hall); Duke of Northumberland; Marquis of Lansdowne; Marquis of Salisbury; Marquis of Bath; Marquis of Bute; Marquis of Northampton; Marquis of Westminster; Earl of Devon; Earl of Shaftesbury; Earl De la Warr; Earl Fortescue; Earl of Chichester; Earl of Effingham; Lord Gage; Lord Wharncliffe; Lord de L'Isle and Dudley; Bishop of Southwark (Roman Catholic); Sir H. Bedingfield, Bart.; Sir C. Bunbury, Bart.; Sir W. Cope, Bart.; Sir P. de M. Grey-Egerton, Bart.; Sir E. Filmer, Bart.; Sir G. Fitzgerald, Bart.; Sir Wm. H. N. Ffolkes, Bart.; Sir H. Gunning, Bart.; Sir T. Hare, Bart.; Sir C. Isham, Bart.; Sir R. Knightley, Bart.; Sir John Lawson, Bart.; Sir N. W. Throckmorton, Bart.; W. Dod; C. J. Eyston; Rev. F. Hopkinson; J. H. Lee; W. J. Legh; H. S. Le Strange; T. C. Marsh; R. Orlebar; Miss Othen; F. Peake; Calendar of Phelips' MSS.; Rev. W. Sneyd; R. E. Egerton-Warburton; G. F. Wilbraham; M. Wilson; Corporation of Axbridge; Corporation of Berwick-upon-Tweed; Corporation of Bridgwater; Cambridge Colleges, viz., Downing, Sidney–Sussex; Parish of Cheddar; Corporation of Kingston-on-Thames; County of Somerset; Stonyhurst College; Corporation of Totnes; City of Wells; Dean and Chapter of Wells; Vicars Choral of Wells; Dr. Williams' Library.

Scotland. Duke of Montrose; Marquis of Bute; Earl of Seafield; Earl of Glasgow; Lord Rollo; Sir A. Edmonstone, Bart.; Sir P. K. Murray, Bart.; James Dundas; Robert Dundas; Lieut.-Col. W. Ross King; C. H. D. Moray; John Webster; R. G. E. Wemyss; Glasgow University.

Ireland. Marquis of Ormonde; Earl of Granard; Historical Memoirs of the Geraldine Earls of Desmond; Parliamentary History of Ireland, by Hugh Howard; Black Book of Limerick; Chief Baron Willes' Memoranda on Ireland.

1873. Fourth Report, with Appendix. Part I.....C. 857; 6*s.* 8*d.*

England and Wales. House of Lords (Archbishop Laud's Visitations); House of Lords (John Durye's Mission); House of Lords (Depositions, &c., relating to the "Incident"); Westminster Abbey; Marquis of Salisbury; Marquis of Bath; Marquis of Hertford; Earl of Denbigh; Earl De La Warr; Lord de Ros; Lord Bagot; Lord Colchester; Lord Mostyn; Lord Fitzhardinge; Sir John Lawson, Bart.; W. Beaumont; Lieut.-Col. Carew; J. R. Pine-Coffin; J. R. Ormsby-Gore; Col. Macaulay; M. Ridgway; J. J. Rogers; Col. Towneley; G. F. Wilbraham; Cambridge Colleges, viz., Emmanuel, St. Catharine's; Cinque Ports; Parish of Hartland; Corporation of Hythe; Corporation of New Romney; Oxford Colleges, viz., Balliol, Queen's, Magdalen, St. John's; Parish of Parkham.

Scotland. Duke of Argyll; Countess of Rothes; Marquis of Breadalbane; Earl of Kinnoul; Earl of Fife; Earl of Selkirk; Lord Wharncliffe; Lord Monboddo; Hon. Mrs. Erskine-Murray; Sir M. R. S. Stewart, Bart.; James Buchan; C. Dalrymple; Col. Farquharson; Col. McDouall; Col. Rattray; A. Wauchope; Burgh of Kirkcudbright.

Ireland. Marquis of Ormonde; Viscount Gormanston; Sir R. O'Donnell, Bart.; Trinity College, Dublin; College of Irish Franciscans (Louvain), Dublin.

1873. Fourth Report, with Appendix. Part II. Index C. 857–i ; 2*s.* 6*d.*

1875. Fifth Report, with Appendix. Part I.....C. 1432 ; 7*s.* 0*d.*

England and Wales. House of Lords ; House of Lords (Protestations) ; Duke of Sunderland ; Marquis of Lansdowne ; Marquis of Salisbury ; Marquis of Ripon ; Lord Hatherton ; Sir Edmund Lechmere, Bart. ; Sir John Maryon Wilson, Bart. ; Sir John Lawson, Bart. ; Sir Henry Mildmay, Bart. ; Sir Alexander Malet, Bart. ; Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Bart. ; Lewis Majendie ; Rev. H. T. Ellacombe ; W. C. Strickland ; Reginald Cholmondeley ; Stanhope Grove ; Evelyn P. Shirley ; J. R. Pine-Coffin ; Rev. Edmund Field ; A. C. Ramyard ; Miss Conway Griffith ; R. W. Prideaux ; Dean and Chapter of Canterbury ; Roman Catholic Chapter of London ; Cardinal Archbishop Manning ; Oxford Colleges, viz., University, Wadham ; Cambridge Colleges, viz., Magdalene, Pembroke ; Corporation of Rye ; Corporation of Lydd ; Corporation of New Romney ; Borough of High Wycombe ; Corporation of St. Albans ; Corporation of Sandwich ; Parish of Hartland ; Corporation of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis ; Corporation of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (Mr. Sherren's Collection) ; Corporation of Folkestone ; Parish of Mendlesham ; Parish of Alwington ; Corporation of Dartmouth ; Corporation of Fordwich.

Scotland. Marquis of Ailsa ; Marquis of Bute ; Earl of Aberdeen ; Earl of Lauderdale ; Earl Wharncliffe ; Lord Kinnaird ; Sir John Bethune, Bart. ; Sir William Forbes, Bart. ; Mrs. Barclay-Allardice ; A. D. R. Baillie Cochrane ; A. J. W. H. K. Erskine ; W. Cosmo Gordon ; Miss M. E. Stirling ; Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Witham ; Royal Burgh of Perth.

1876. Fifth Report. Part II. Index.....C. 1432-i ; 3*s.* 6*d.*

1877. Sixth Report, with Appendix. Part I..... C. 1745 ; 8*s.* 6*d.*

England. House of Lords ; Duke of Northumberland ; Marquis of Exeter ; Marquis of Lansdowne ; Marquis of Ripon ; Marquis of Salisbury ; Earl of Denbigh ; Lord Leconfield ; Sir Frederick Graham, Bart. ; Sir Reginald Graham, Bart. ; Sir A. Acland-Hood, Bart. ; Sir Henry Ingilby, Bart. ; Sir Edward Strachey, Bart. ; Sir George W. Dasent ; F. Brumell ; P. B. Davies Cooke ; Miss Ffarington ; F. Bacon Frank ; P. Wykeham-Martin ; T. Stamford Raffles ; Corporation of Bridport ; Black Book of the Archdeacon of Canterbury ; Carisbrooke Registers ; Corporation of Faversham ; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Hythe ; Lambeth Palace ; Corporation of Launceston ; Corporation of Morpeth ; Court Books of the Corporation of New Romney ; Oxford Colleges, viz., Merton, Pembroke, Queen's (God's House at Southampton Records) ; Corporation of Tenterden ; Corporation of Wallingford ; Corporation of Winchester.

Scotland. Duke of Argyll ; Earl of Moray ; Lord Monboddo ; Sir William Gordon Gordon Cumming, Bart. ; Sir Robert Menzies, Bart. ; Family of Carrythers of Holmains ; H. Mackay Gordon ; King James' Hospital of Perth ; George Ross.

Ireland. Marquis of Ormonds.

1878 (1893). Sixth Report. Part II. Index.....C. 2102 ; 1*s.* 10*d.*

1879 (1895). Seventh Report, with Appendix. Part I.....C. 2340 ; 7*s.* 6*d.*

House of Lords ; Marquis of Salisbury ; Earl of Denbigh ; Earl of Egmont ; Lord Sackville ; Sir Frederick Graham, Bart. ; Sir Alexander Malet, Bart. ; Sir Harry Verney, Bart. ; Ayscough Fawkes ; G. H. Finch ; G. E. Frere ; G. Alan Lowndes ; Captain St. John Mildmay ; W. More Molyneux ; Sidney E. E. Bouverie-Pusey ; Rev. Thos. Webb ; County of Somerset.

1879 (1895). Ditto. Part II, with Appendix and Index C. 2340-i ; 3*s.* 6*d.*

Duke of Atholl ; Earl of Southesk ; James Douglas of Cavers ; T. Fenton Livingstone ; W. Oliver Rutherford ; Marquis of Ormonde.

1881. Eighth Report, with Appendix and Index. Part I.....C. 3040
Out of print. (*Reissued as Stationery Office Publications.*)
Report and Appendix, Part I, Section I, 1907, 8vo.....6*s.* 0*d.*
Duke of Marlborough; Earl of Portsmouth; Earl of Jersey; House of Lords; Lord Emly; Ralph Bankes; Geo. Wingfield Digby; Royal College of Physicians; Corporation of Trinity House.
Appendix, Part I, Section II, 1908, 8vo.....6*s.* 0*d.*
Magdalen College, Oxford; Corporation of Pontefract; Lord Braybrooke; Viscount Arbuthnott; Earl of Glasgow; Miss Hamilton, of Barns and Cochno; Alex. C. Stuart, of Eaglescarnie; Dean and Chapter of Canterbury; Corporations of Chester and Leicester; The O'Conor Don; Lord Talbot de Malahide; Marquis of Ormonde.
Appendix, Part I, Section II, 1909, 8vo. .....4*s.* 6*d.*
Earl of Denbigh; Trinity College, Dublin; Ewelme Almshouse; Queen Anne's Bounty; Edw. Hailstone; Church of St. Andrew, Worcester; Bishop Bubwith's Almshouses, Wells; Derry Diocesan Library; G. H. Finch; and Index.

1881. Eighth Report. Part II. Appendix and Index ..... C. 3040–i
Out of print.
Duke of Manchester.....3*s.* 6*d.*
(*Reissued as a Stationery Office publication*, 1910. 8*vo.*)

1881. Ditto. Part III. Appendix and Index.....C. 3040–ii. *Out of print.*
Earl of Ashburnham.

1883 (1895). Ninth Report, with Appendix and Index. Part I.....C. 3773
5*s.* 2*d.*
Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; Dean and Chapter of Canterbury; Corporation of Canterbury; Diocesan Registry of Carlisle; Corporation of Carlisle; Corporation of Barnstaple; Ewelme Almshouse; Corporation of Ipswich; Corporation of Plymouth; Wardens of Rochester Bridge; Corporation of Rochester; Corporation of Stratford-upon-Avon; Corporation of Wisbech; Corporation of Great Yarmouth; West Riding of Yorkshire; North Riding of Yorkshire; Eton College; Hunstanton Vicarage.

1884 (1895). Ditto. Part II. Appendix and Index.....C. 3773–i; 6*s.* 3*d.*
House of Lords; Marquis of Ormonde; Lord Elphinstone; Sir R. A. O. Dalyell, Bart.; Sir Archibald Grant, Bart.; Hon. H. C. Maxwell Stuart; Duke of Leinster; Marquis of Drogheda; Lord Macartney; Rinuccini Memoirs; Earl of Leicester; Earl Manvers; Earl of Pembroke; Chandos Pole Gell; Earl of Devon; Alfred Morrison; Rev. W. Pyne and the Rev. A. J. Woodforde.

1884. Ditto. Part III. Appendix and Index.....C. 3773–ii. *Out of print.*
Mrs. Stopford Sackville .....1*s.* 10*d.*
(*Reissued* 1904, *revised and extended as Cd.* 1892. 8*vo.*)

1883 (1895). Calendar of the Manuscripts of the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. (or Cecil MSS.).

	Part I.	1306–1571	C. 3777; 3*s.* 5*d.*
1888.	Part II.	1572–1582	C. 5463; 3*s.* 5*d.*
1889.	Part III.	1583–1589	C. 5889–v; 2*s.* 1*d.*
1892.	Part IV.	1590–1594	C. 6823; 2*s.* 11*d.*
1894.	Part V.	1594–1596	C. 7574; 2*s.* 6*d.*
1896.	Part VI.	1596	C. 7884; 2*s.* 8*d.*
1899.	Part VII.	1597	C. 9246; 2*s.* 8*d.*
1899.	Part VIII.	1598	C. 9467; 2*s.* 8*d.*
1902.	Part IX.	1599	C. 928; 2*s.* 3*d.*
1904.	Part X.	1600	C. 2052; 2*s.* 3*d.*
1906.	Part XI.	1601	C. 3134; 2*s.* 10*d.*
1910.	Part XII.	1602	C. 5291; 3*s.* 3*d.*
1915.	Part XIII.	Addenda Part I. (—Eliz.)	C. 7842; 3*s.* 0*d.*
1923.	Part XIV.	Addenda	8*s.* 0*d.*

1885. TENTH REPORT. .....C. 4548 ; 6*d*. *Out of print.*
(*Reissued as a Stationery Office publication*, 1906.)
This is introductory to the following APPENDICES AND INDEXES :—

1885 (1895). (1) Earl of Eglinton ; Sir J. S. Maxwell, Bart. ; C. S. H. D. Moray ; C. F. Weston Underwood ; G. W. Digby.....C. 4575 ; 3*s*. 7*d*.
1885. (2) The family of Gawdy .....C. 4576–iii ; 1*s*. 4*d*.
1885. (3) Wells Cathedral .....C. 5476–ii. *Out of print.*
(*Reissued as Vol. I*, 1907, *revised and extended as Cd.* 2810.)
1885. (4) Earl of Westmorland ; Capt. Stewart, of Alltyrodin ; Nevil Story Maskelyne ; Lord Stafford ; Sir N. W. Throekmorton ; Sir P. T. Mainwaring ; Misses Boyeott, of Hereford ; Lord Muncaster ; Capt. J. F. Bagot ; George Browne, of Troutbeek ; Earl of Kilmorey ; Stanley Leighton ; Earl of Powis ; R. Jasper More ; W. F. Plowden ; Alfred Salwey ; J. L. Parkinson ; Rev. John Waleot ; E. Lloyd Gataere ; S. Zaehary Lloyd ; Rev. T. S. Hill, Reetor of Thorington ; Rev. C. R. Manning, Reetor of Diss ; Rev. W. H. Sewell, Viear of Yaxley ; Corporations of Bishop's Castle, Kendal, Wenloek, Bridgnorth, Eye, Plymouth ; County of Essex ; Stonyhurst College.....C. 4576. *Out of print.*
(*Reissued as a Stationery Office publication*, 1906.) .....6*s*. 0*d*.
1885 (1895). (5) Marquis of Ormonde ; Earl of Fingall ; Corporations of Galway and Waterford ; Sees of Dublin and Ossory ; the Jesuits in Ireland
C. 4576–i ; 2*s*. 10*d*.
1887. (6) Marquis of Abergavenny ; Lord Braye ; G. F. Luttrell ; P. P. Bouverie ; W. Bromley Davenport ; B. R. T. Balfour...C. 5242 ; 1*s*. 7*d*.

1887. ELEVENTH REPORT ..... C. 5060–vi ; 3*d*.
This is introductory to the following APPENDICES AND INDEXES :—

1887. (1) H. D. Skrine ; Salvetti Correspondenee .....C. 5060 ; 1*s*. 1*d*.
1887. (2) House of Lords, 1678–1688.....C. 5060–i ; 2*s*. 0*d*.
1887. (3) Corporations of Southampton and King's Lynn
C. 5060–ii ; 1*s*. 8*d*.
1887. (4) Marquis Townshend .....C. 5060–iii ; 2*s*. 6*d*.
1887. (5) Earl of Dartmouth .....C. 5060–iv ; 2*s*. 8*d*.
1887. (6) Duke of Hamilton .....C. 5060–v ; 1*s*. 6*d*.
1888. (7) Duke of Leeds ; Marchioness of Waterford ; Lord Hothfield ; Franeis Darwin, of Creskeld ; Hamon Le Strange, of Hunstanton Hall ; A. W. Saville, of Rufford Abbey ; Bridgwater Trust Offiee ; Reading Corporation ; Inner Temple Library .....C. 5612 ; 2*s*. 0*d*.

1890. TWELFTH REPORT ..... C. 5889 ; 0*s*. 3*d*.
This is introductory to the following APPENDICES AND INDEXES :—

1888. (1) Earl Cowper, K.G. (Coke MSS., at Melbourne Hall, Derby), Vol. I .....C. 5472 ; 2*s*. 7*d*.
1888. (2) Ditto. Vol. II .....C. 5613 ; 2*s*. 5*d*.
1889. (3) Ditto. Vol. III .....C. 5889–i ; 1*s*. 4*d*.
1888. (4) Duke of Rutland, G.C.B. Vol. I.....C. 5614. *Out of print.*
1911. (*Reissued as a Stationery Office publication.*) .....5*s*. 0*d*.
1891. (5) Duke of Rutland, G.C.B. Vol. II.....C. 5889–ii ; 2*s*. 0*d*.
1889. (6) House of Lords, 1689–1690.....C. 5889–iii ; 2*s*. 1*d*.
1890. (7) S. H. le Fleming, of Rydal.....C. 5889–iv ; 1*s*. 11*d*.
1891. (8) Duke of Atholl, K.T. ; Earl of Home..... C. 6338 ; 1*s*. 0*d*.
1891. (9) Duke of Beaufort ; Earl of Donoughmore ; J. H. Gurney ; W. W. B. Hulton ; R. W. Ketton ; G. A. Aitken ; P. V. Smith ; Bishop of Ely ; Cathedrals of Ely, Gloucester, Lincoln, and Peterborough ; Corporations of Gloucester, Higham Ferrars, and Newark ; Southwell Minster ; Lincoln District Registry .....C. 6338–i ; 2*s*. 6*d*.
1891. (10) First Earl of Charlemont. Vol. I.....C. 6338–ii ; 1*s*. 11*d*.

1892. THIRTEENTH REPORT .....C. 6827 ; 3*d.*
This is introductory to the following APPENDICES AND INDEXES :—

1891. (1) Duke of Portland. Vol. I .....C. 6474 ; 3*s.* 0*d.*
1893. ,, ,, Vol. II .....C. 6827–i ; 2*s.* 0*d.*
1892. (3) J. B. Fortescue, of Dropmore, Vol. I.....C. 6660 ; 2*s.* 7*d.*
1892. (4) Corporations of Rye, Hastings, and Hereford ; Captain F. C. Loder-Symonds ; E. R. Wodehouse ; J. Dovaston ; Sir T. B. Lennard, Bart. ; Rev. W. D. Macray ; Earl of Dartmouth (Supplementary Report) .....C. 6810 ; 2*s.* 4*d.*
1892. (5) House of Lords, 1690–1691 .....C. 6822 ; 2*s.* 4*d.*
1893. (6) Sir W. Fitzherbert, Bart. ; the Delaval Family, of Seaton Delaval ; Earl of Ancaster ; General Lyttelton-Annesley C. 7166 ; 1*s.* 4*d.*
1893. (7) Earl of Lonsdale .....C. 7241 ; 1*s.* 3*d.*
1893. (8) First Earl of Charlemont. Vol. II.... .....C. 7424 ; 1*s.* 11*d.*

1896. FOURTEENTH REPORT .....C. 7983 ; 0*s.* 3*d.*
This is introductory to the following APPENDICES AND INDEXES :—

1894. (1) Duke of Rutland, G.C.B. Vol. III.....C. 7476 ; 1*s.* 11*d.*
1894. (2) Duke of Portland. Vol. III (Harley MSS. i)...C. 7569 ; 2*s.* 8*d.*
1894. (3) Duke of Roxburghe ; Sir H. H. Campbell, Bart. ; Earl of Strathmore ; Countess Dowager of Seafield.....C. 7570 ; 1*s.* 2*d.*
1894. (4) Lord Kenyon .....C. 7571 ; 2*s.* 10*d.*
1896. (5) J. B. Fortescue, of Dropmore. Vol. II..... C. 7572 ; 2*s.* 8*d.*
1895. (6) House of Lords, 1692–1693.....C. 7573 ; 1*s.* 11*d.*
Manuscripts of the House of Lords, 1693–1695, Vol. I (New Series). See H.L. No. (5) *of* 1900. *Price* 2*s.* 2*d.*
Ditto. 1695–1697. *Vol. II. See H.L. No.* (18) *of* 1903. *Price* 2*s.* 9*d.*
Ditto. 1697–1699. *Vol. III. See H.L. No.* (175) *of* 1905. *Price* 2*s.*
Ditto. 1699–1702. *Vol. IV. See H.L. No.* (7) *of* 1908. *Price* 2*s.* 9*d.*
Ditto. 1702–1704. *Vol. V. See H.L. No.* (62) *of* 1910. *Price* 2*s.* 8*d.*
Ditto. 1704–1706. *Vol. VI. See H.L. No.* (142) *of* 1912. *Price* 2*s.* 1*d.*
Ditto. 1706–1708. *Vol. VII. See H.L. No.* (1) *of* 1921. *Price* 5*s.*
Ditto. 1708–1710. *Vol. VIII. See H.L. No.* (40) *of* 1922. *Price* 12*s.* 6*d.*
1895. (7) Marquis of Ormonde .....C. 7678 ; 1*s.* 10*d.*
1895. (8) Corporations of Lincoln, Bury St. Edmunds, Hertford, and Great Grimsby ; Dean and Chapter of Worcester, and of Lichfield ; Bishop's Registry of Worcester .....C. 7881 ; 1*s.* 5*d.*
1895. (9) Earl of Buckinghamshire ; Earl of Lindsey ; Earl of Onslow ; Lord Emly ; T. J. Hare ; J. Round .....C. 7882 ; 2*s.* 6*d.*
1895. (10) Earl of Dartmouth. Vol. II. (American Papers) C. 7883 ; 2*s.* 9*d.*

1899. FIFTEENTH REPORT .....C. 9295 ; 4*d.*
This is introductory to the following APPENDICES AND INDEXES :—

1896. (1) Earl of Dartmouth. Vol. III.....C. 8156 ; 1*s.* 5*d.*
1897. (2) J. Eliot Hodgkin .....C. 8327 ; 1*s.* 8*d.*
1897. (3) Royal Irish Academy of the gift of Charles Haliday, of Dublin (Acts of the Privy Council in Ireland, 1556–1571) ; Sir William Ussher's Table to the Council Book ; Table to the Red Council Book C. 8364 ; 1*s.* 4*d.*
1897. (4) Duke of Portland. Vol. IV. (Harley MSS. ii)/ C. 8497 ; 2*s.* 11*d.*
1897. (5) Right Hon. F. J. Savile Foljambe.....C. 8550 ; 10*d.*
1897. (6) Earl of Carlisle.....C. 8551 ; 3*s.* 6*d.*

FIFTEENTH REPORT—*contd.*

1897. (7) Duke of Somerset; Marquis of Ailesbury; Sir F. G. Puleston, Bart. .....C. 8552; 1*s.* 9*d.*
1897. (8) Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, at Drumlanrig Castle. Vol. I .....C. 8553; 1*s.* 4*d.*
1897. (9) J. J. Hope Johnstone, of Annandale.....C. 8554; 1*s.* 0*d.*
1899. (10) Corporations of Shrewsbury and Coventry; Sir W. O. Corbet, Bart.; Earl of Radnor; P. E. Tillard; J. R. Carr-Ellison; Andrew Kingsmill .....C. 9472; 1*s.* 0*d.*

MANUSCRIPTS IN THE WELSH LANGUAGE:—

1898. Vol. I. Lord Mostyn, at Mostyn Hall.....C. 8829; 1*s.* 4*d.*
1899. Vol. I. Part II.—Penarth .....C. 9468; 2*s.* 11*d.*
1905. Vol. I. Part III.—Ditto .....Cd. 2443; 8*d.*
1902. Vol. II. Part I. Jesus College, Oxford; Free Library, Cardiff; Havod; Wrexham; Llanwrin; Merthyr; Aberdâr .....Cd. 1100; 1*s.* 9*d.*
1903. Vol. II. Part II. Plas Llan Stephan; Free Library, Cardiff Cd. 1692; 1*s.* 8*d.*
1905. Vol. II. Part III. Panton; Cwrtmawr.....Cd. 2444; 8*d.*
1910. Vol. II. Part IV. British Museum.....Cd. 5353; 1*s.* 0*d.*
1899. Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, at Montagu House, Whitehall, Vol. 1 C. 9244; 2*s.* 7*d.*
1903. Ditto. Vol. II. (Part I) .....Cd. 930; 1*s.* 10*d.*
1903. Ditto. Vol. II. (Part II).....Cd. 930–i; 1*s.* 11*d.*
1903. Ditto. At Drumlanrig Castle. Vol. II.....Cd. 1827; 1*s.* 1*d.*
1899. Marquis of Ormonde, K.P., at Kilkenny Castle. Vol. II C. 9245; 2*s.* 0*d.*
1909. Ditto. Index to Vols. I and II.....Cd. 4774; 11*d.*
1902. Ditto. New Series, Vol. I .....Cd. 929; 1*s.* 7*d.*
1903. Ditto. ,, Vol. II.....Cd. 1691; 1*s.* 10*d.*
1904. Ditto. ,, Vol. III .....Cd. 1963; 2*s.* 0*d.*
1906. Ditto. ,, Vol. IV .....Cd. 3008; 3*s.* 0*d.*
1908. Ditto. ,, Vol. V .....Cd. 4116; 2*s.* 10*d.*
1911. Ditto. ,, Vol. VI .....Cd. 5288; 2*s.* 6*d.*
1912. Ditto. ,, Vol. VII .....Cd. 6255; 2*s.* 6*d.*
1920. Ditto. ,, Vol. VIII .....Cmd. 284; 4*s.* 0*d.*
1904. Mrs. Stopford Sackville, Vol. I .....Cd. 1892; 1*s.* 10*d.*
1910. ,, ,, Vol. II .....Cd. 5038; 1*s.* 6*d.*
1899. Duke of Portland. Vol. V. (Harley MSS. iii) ..... C. 9466; 2*s.* 9*d.*
1901. ,, Vol. VI. (Harley MSS. iv, with Index to Harley MSS.) .....Cd. 676; 1*s.* 9*d.*
1901. ,, Vol. VII .....Cd. 783; 2*s.* 3*d.*
1907. ,, Vol. VIII .....Cd. 3475; 1*s.* 10*d.*
1899. J. M. Heathcote .....C. 9469; 1*s.* 3*d.*
1899. J. B. Forteseue, of Dropmore, Vol. III .....C. 9470; 3*s.* 1*d.*
1905. ,, ,, Vol. IV .....Cd. 2233; 2*s.* 6*d.*
1906. ,, ,, Vol. V .....Cd. 2811; 2*s.* 4*d.*
1908. ,, ,, Vol. VI .....Cd. 3670; 2*s.* 5*d.*
1910. ,, ,, Vol. VII ..... Cd. 5290; 1*s.* 11*d.*
1912. ,, ,, Vol. VIII .....Cd. 5732; 2*s.* 7*d.*
1915. ,, ,, Vol. IX .....Cd. 7105; 2*s.* 8*d.*
1899. F. W. Leyborne-Popham .....C. 9471; 1*s.* 6*d.*
1900. Mrs. Frankland-Russell-Astley .....Cd. 282; 2*s.* 0*d.*
1900. Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.....Cd. 283; 1*s.* 1*d.*
1900. Beverley Corporation .....Cd. 284; 1*s.* 0*d.*
1901. Report on Various Collections. Vol. I.....Cd. 784; 2*s.* 0*d.*
Corporations of Berwick-on-Tweed, Burford and Lostwithiel; Counties of Wilts and Worcester; Bishop of Chichester; Deans and Chapters of Chichester, Canterbury and Salisbury.

1903. Report on Various Collections. Vol. II.....Cd. 932 ; 2*s.* 4*d.*
Sir George Wombwell ; Duke of Norfolk ; Lord Edmund Talbot (the Shrewsbury Papers) ; Miss Buxton ; Mrs. Harford ; Mrs. Wentworth, of Woolley.

1904. Report on Various Collections. Vol. III.....Cd. 1964 ; 1*s.* 6*d.*
T. B. Clarke-Thornhill ; Sir T. Barrett-Lennard, Bart. ; R. Pelham ; W. Papillon ; W. Cleverley Alexander.

1907. Report on Various Collections. Vol. IV.....Cd. 3218 ; 1*s.* 9*d.*
Bishop of Salisbury ; Bishop of Exeter ; Dean and Chapter of Exeter ; Earl of Leicester ; Sir W. Clayton, Bart. ; Major Money-Kyrle ; F. H. T. Jervoise ; Glemham Hall ; Corporations of Salisbury, Orford and Aldeburgh.

1909. Report on Various Collections. Vol. V .....Cd. 4600 ; 1*s.* 4*d.*
Colonel Mordaunt Hay, of Duns Castle ; Sir Archibald Edmonstone, of Duntreath ; Sir John Graham, of Fintry, K.C.M.G.

1910. Report on Various Collections. Vol. VI .....Cd. 4382 ; 2*s.* 3*d.*
Miss M. Eyre Matcham ; Captain H. V. Knox ; C. Wykeham-Martin ; K. B. Tighe ; Lord Oranmore and Browne.

1914. Report on Various Collections. Vol. VII.....Cd. 6722 ; 2*s.* 4*d.*
Bishop of London ; St. George's Chapel, Windsor ; Corporations of Beeeles, Dunwich, Southwold and Thetford ; Duke of Norfolk ; Earl of Essex ; Sir Hervey Bruce ; Col. Frewen ; H. C. Staunton ; F. Merttens.

1913. Report on Various Collections. Vol. VIII.....Cd. 6639 ; 2*s.* 9*d.*
Hon. Frederick Lindley Wood ; M. L. S. Clements ; S. Philip Unwin

1902. The Stuarts Manuscripts at Windsor Castle, belonging to His Majesty the King, Vol. I.....Cd. 927 ; 2*s.* 11*d.*

1904. Ditto. Vol. II .....Cd. 2189 ; 2*s.* 9*d.*

1907. Ditto. Vol. III .....Cd. 3430 ; 2*s.* 10*d.*

1910. Ditto. Vol. IV .....Cd. 5046 ; 2*s.* 9*d.*

1912. Ditto. Vol. V .....Cd. 6163 ; 3*s.* 1*d.*

1916. Ditto. Vol. VI .....Cd. 7104 ; 3*s.* 9*d.*

1923. Ditto. Vol. VII .....12*s.* 6*d.*

1902. Colonel David Milne-Home, of Wedderburn Castle, N.B. Cd. 931 ; 1*s.* 4*d.*

1904. Marquis of Bath, at Longleat, Vol. I .....Cd. 2048 ; 1*s.* 9*d.*

1907. „ „ „ Vol. II .....Cd. 3474 ; 1*s.* 0*d.*

1908. „ „ „ Vol. III (Prior Papers)
Cd. 3849 ; 2*s.* 5*d.*

1904. Ameriean Manuseripts in the Royal Institution of Great Britain. Vol. I
Cd. 2201 ; 2*s.* 3*d.*

1906. Ditto. Vol. II .....Cd. 2897 ; 2*s.* 6*d.*

1907. Ditto. Vol. III .....Cd. 3669 ; 1*s.* 11*d.*

1909. Ditto. Vol. IV .....Cd. 4773 ; 2*s.* 3*d.*

1904. Sixteenth Report (containing a list of the owners of Manuscripts upon whose collections Reports have been made to July, 1904)
Cd. 2209 ; 9*d.*

1904. Earl of Mar and Kellie, at Alloa House, N.B. .....Cd. 2190 ; 2*s.* 7*d.*

1905. Lady Du Cane .....Cd. 2367 ; 2*s.* 6*d.*

1905. Marquis of Lothian, at Bliekling Hall .....Cd. 2319 ; 2*s.* 2*d.*

1905. Earl of Egmont. Vol. I, Part I .....Cd. 2318 ; 1*s.* 8*d.*

1905. „ Vol. I, Part II .....Cd. 2570 ; 1*s.* 9*d.*

1909. „ Vol. II .....Cd. 4599 ; 1*s.* 3*d.*

1920. „ Diary of the first. Vol. I, 1730–1733 Cd. 8264 ; 2*s.* 0*d.*

1905. Duke of Rutland. Vol. IV .....Cd. 2606 ; 2*s.* 9*d.*

1906. Earl of Verulam .....Cd. 2973 ; 1*s.* 4*d.*

1906. Franciscan MSS. at the Convent, Merehants' Quay, Dublin
Cd. 2867 ; 1*s.* 4*d.*

1907. Dean and Chapter of Wells. Vol. I .....Cd. 2810 ; 2*s.* 11*d.*

1914. „ „ Vol. II..... Cd. 7106 ; 3*s.* 10*d.*

1907. Earl of Aneaster, at Grimsthorpe .....Cd. 3429 ; 2*s.* 7*d.*

1907. SEVENTEENTH REPORT (containing a list of the owners of Manuscripts upon whose collections Reports have been made to June, 1907) Cd. 3737 ; 4*d.*
1911. Lord Polwarth. Vol. I .....Cd. 5289 ; 2*s.* 11*d.*
1916. „ Vol. II .....Cd. 7593 ; 2*s.* 10*d.*
1911. Earl of Denbigh. (Part V) .....Cd. 5565 ; 1*s.* 7*d.*
1911. Lord Midleton .....Cd. 5567 ; 3*s.* 0*d.*
1911. Pepys' MSS. at Magdalene College, Cambridge .....Cd. 5721 ; 1*s.* 7*d.*
1913. Allan George Finch. Vol. I .....Cd. 6508 ; 2*s.* 8*d.*
1922. „ Vol. II ..... — 10*s.* 0*d.*
1914. Laing MSS. in the University of Edinburgh. Vol. I...Cd. 6905 ; 2*s.* 6*d.*
1916. City of Exeter .....Cd. 7640 ; 2*s.* 3*d.*
1914. Guide to the Reports on collections of Manuscripts issued by the Royal Commissioners for Historical Manuscripts. Part I.—Topographical Cd. 7594 ; 1*s.* 0*d.*

1917. EIGHTEENTH REPORT (containing a list of the owners of Manuscripts upon whose collections Reports have been made to July, 1916) Cd. 8384 ; 1*s.* 9*d.*
1922. Palk Manuscripts in the possession of Mrs. Bannatyne, of Haldon, Devon. 12*s.* 6*d.*

Recent Publications in this List.

1920. Diary of the first Earl of Egmont. Vol. I. 1730 1733. Cd. 8264; 2*s.* 0*d.*
1920. Marquis of Ormonde, K.P. New Series. Vol. VIII. Cmd. 284; 4*s.* 0*d.*
1921. House of Lords Manuscripts. 1706–1708. Vol. VII. H.L. (1) of 1921 .....5*s.* 0*d.*
1922. Allan George Finch. Vol. II.....10*s.* 0*d.*
1922. Palk Manuscripts in the possession of Mrs. Bannatyne, of Haldon, Devon .....12*s.* 6*d.*
1923. Calendar of the Manuscripts of the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. (or Cecil MSS.). Part XIV. Addenda 8*s.* 0*d.*
1923. Stuarts Manuscripts at Windsor Castle, belonging to H.M. the King. Vol. VII .....12*s.* 6*d.*
1923. House of Lords Manuscripts, 1708–1710. Vol. VIII. H.L. (40) of 1922 .....12*s.* 6*d.*

[1/23] (B 4/628)Q Wt. 8233—573 5M 7/23 H & S Ltd. Gp. 4

107
(10) 3083-4

Date Due

DA 25 .M2 E51
Manuscripts of the Earl of Egm
v.3
010101 000
0 1163 0233839 1
TRENT UNIVERSITY

DA25 .M2E51 v. 3
Gt. Brit. Historical Manuscripts Commission.
Manuscripts of the Earl of Egmont, afterwards first Earl of Egmont...

DATE	ISSUED TO

237760